The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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E. J. LEHMANN "The Fair."

ANNUAL CLEARING AND LOSING MONEY SALE!

E. J. LEHMANN, "THE FAIR." Annual Clearing and Losing Money Sale! Commencing Wednesday, July 5, on State-st., Adams-st., Dearborn-st.

E. J. LEHMANN "The Fair."

ANNUAL CLEARING AND LOSING MONEY SALE!

Brand's Portraits

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS FOR FIRST-CLASS PHOTOS.

$4 CABINETS AND CARDS, Part of both sizes in each dozen. PRICE, ONLY $4.

Brand's Studios 210 & 212 Wabash-av.

FISHING TACKLE, BOATING AND BATHING GOODS, Camp Chairs and Stools, Hammocks, Tents, Sun Shades, and OUTDOOR SPORTING GOODS. Western agents for Rushton's Row Boats and Canoes. THE JOHN WILKINSON CO., No. 77 State-st. Illustrated catalogues free on application.

The wonderful success of the new process for extracting teeth is due to its being perfectly painless and harmless. It can be found ONLY at DR. DAY'S ELEGANT DENTAL PARLORS, 153 East Madison-st. With nearly thirty years' experience with anesthetics, the Doctor feels confident, to judge of and recommend its efficacy and safety.

LEHMANN'S Clearing Prices!

Carpet Sweepers, 75 cts., worth $2.50.

Mosquito Netting, 16 cts. piece, worth 40.

Gents' Scarf Ties and Bows, 10 cts., worth 50.

Children's Hats at 10 cts., worth 25 cts. to $1.00.

Gold-Plated Toothpicks at 10 cts.

7-Shooter Revolvers at 65 cts., worth $1.50.

Gents' Linen Collars, all sizes, only 5 cts.

Best Paper Collars only 10 cts. box.

Large Size Carpenter's Claw Hammers only 5 cts.

Gents' Silk Clocked Balbriggan Half Hose at 18 cts. pair.

$15.00 Silk Dolmans at $7.50.

$16.00 Silk Dolmans at $8.00.

$20.00 Silk Dolmans at $10.00.

$40.00 Satin Marveilleux Dolmans at $20.00.

$20.00 Cashmere Suits at $12.00.

Bargains IN EACH AND EVERY DEPARTMENT.

E. J. Lehmann, "THE FAIR."

JULY FOURTH! ANNUAL LAKE EXCURSIONS.

The elegant passenger steamer CITY OF DULUTH

Will leave from its dock on Market-st., between Madison and Randolph-sts., at 9:30 a.m., 2 p.m., and 8 p.m. Fare for each Round Trip ONLY 50 CENTS, Children 25 Cents.

Number of Excursionists will be limited. No Liquor allowed to be sold. For particulars see small bills. L. M. & L. S. T. CO., 74 Market-st.

THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE WIRE GAUZE NON-EXPLOSIVE OIL STOVE FOR 1882.

The SLOAN HINGED CHIMNEY FRONT improvement, and our IMPROVED OVEN, are alone worth the price of the Stove. Only Stove made with our PATENT AIR BOX, and with WIRE GAUZE INSIDE THE RESERVOIR. If your dealer has none in stock, send to us for Catalogue. If you want our beautiful cards illustrating the Eight Wonders of the World, send six cents postage.

The Adams & Westlake Mfg. Co. 45 Summer-st., Boston. 85 Lake-st., Chicago. 160 Beekman-st., N. Y. 7 E. Fourteenth-st., N. Y.

Real Estate and Loans. W. D. KERFOOT & CO. 90 Washington-st. References furnished if desired to any person we have represented during 20 years.

MONEY TO LOAN On Improved City Real Estate at lowest current rates in sums to suit. TURNER & BOND, Real Estate and Loans, 152 Washington-st.

"The Fourth of July!" AT THE FAMOUS Model Department Store,

218 & 220 State-st., 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 & 11 Quincy-st.

Pistols of all kinds at one-half the price of other stores.
Torpedoes, 2 packages for 5c.
Mammoth Torpedoes, 8c per box.
Blank Cartridges, 10c per box.
Caps at 4c a dozen boxes.
Flags of every size at 3, 4, 10, 16, 25, and 50c.

New Goods in every other Department.

A lot of Ladies' Filet Lisle Undershirts at 29c; sold elsewhere at 75c.
A lot of fine Lisle Thread 2-button Gloves at 10c; nothing like it to be had in any other store for 25c.
Slippers at 32c per pair.
Ladies' Serge Side-Lace Shoes at $1; worth $4.
Children's Torchon Lace Collars for only 5c.
Baskets as low as 3c, and from that to $7.98.
Men's Linen Hdkfs only 9c; all finer grades in proportion.
A White Handkerchief for 5c; will cost you 10c anywhere else.

Household Goods

Of every description at unheard-of low prices.
Picture and Velvet Frames at 5, 8, 10, 18, 25, 35, 45, 50, 68c, up to $3.60.
Tumblers at 30c per dozen.
Majolica Ware cheap.
Fruit Plates only 18c.
Tea and Dinner Sets, decorated and plain, at extremely low prices.
Trunks at 45c, and from that up to $15.

In Ribbons we have an immense stock, some as low as 3c per yd.
Sash Ribbon at 45c that is well worth double that price.
Great Reduction in Straw Hats for Ladies, Misses, Children, and Men. Our stock is large, and has been bought cheap.
A lot of French Chip Hats and Bonnets reduced to 56c.
We continue to *Trim all Hats* bought of us "*Free of Charge.*"

Our Towels are the best value that can be found anywhere in the city. We have them at 5, 10, 15, 16, 18, 21, 24, 25, 35, 45, 48, 65c.
Table Linen at 25 and 35c.
Red Table Linen at 40, 50, 60c.

Chromos at 25, 88c, and upwards that are worth double that price.

IN

Men's Furnishing Goods

We are showing some fine goods at very low prices.
Undershirts at 20, 29, 33, 50, 53, 62, 73, 79c, $1.10, $1.20.
Unlaundried Shirts at 49, 60, 67, and 89c.
Our Unlaundried Shirt at 75c cannot be beat, and we have finer goods at proportionately low prices.
Neckties and Scarfs at one-half the price of other stores.
Suspenders, Collars, and Cuffs; Good Cuffs at 10c a pair.

OUR

Hardware and Tinware

Department is filled with bargains, of which we will name a few:
Fluters at 50 and 95c.
Flatirons at 4c a lb.
Shovels at 48c.
Bells at 5 and 10c.
Dust-Pans at 5c.
Wash-Bowls at 5, 8, and 10c.
Milk-Pans, 8 to 10c.
Granite Coffee Pots, 47, 57c, &c.
Pails, Stew-Pans, Teakettles, Wash-Boilers, Etc., in al sizes.
We always have a full supply of Wooden Ware, Brushes, and Feather Dusters.
Rocking Chairs at 60 and 95c.

No house in the trade will offer you the bargains we do in each and every department. We offer the best quality of goods at lower prices than you can buy a cheaper grade elsewhere.

The success of THE FAMOUS is unprecedented in the history of business, and it is owing to the fact that all goods are sold cheap.

Call and examine our stock, and convince yourself.

L. KRAMER, 218 & 220 State-st.

A CARD.

Commencing Saturday, July 8th, we will close our wholesale and retail stores at 3 p. m. every Saturday during the months of July and August, and trust that our customers will co-operate with us by calling early on such days.

Vergho, Ruhling & Co.

PIANOS

And Organs, the best in the world, at low prices and easy payments, at the Warerooms of

Story & Camp, 188 & 190 State-st.

EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT

The Edison Incandescent Electric Light is now in practical operation for lighting Private Residences, Hotels, Theatres, Halls, Churches, Steamships, Silk, Woolen, Cotton, and Flouring Mills, Locomotive and Car Works, Machine Shops, Piano and Organ Factories, Bleacheries, Engraving and Printing Establishments, Office Buildings, Wholesale and Retail Stores, and Private Residences.

This Light is absolutely constant, healthful, safe, efficient, and economical.

We are prepared to give information, make estimates, and introduce the Edison Light in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

WESTERN EDISON LIGHT CO., 51 & 53 WABASH-AV.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas A. Edison, Anson Stager, Jno. B. Drake, John W. Doane, Samuel Merrill, Norman Williams, Edson Keith, John M. Clark, John Crerar, Anthony F. Seeberger, Z. G. Simmons.

OFFICERS.

ANSON STAGER, President.
JOHN M. CLARK, Vice-President and Treasurer.
D. B. LOUDERBACK, Secretary.
GEO. H. BLISS, General Superintendent.
P. D. JOHNSTON, Engineer.

MANASSE SIGHT OPTICIAN IS PRICELESS TRIBUNE BUILDING

Many persons, both young and old, have eyes so imperfectly formed that they are constantly strained when in use. This strain will cause weak eyes and painful sight, which may usually be relieved with properly fitted glasses. Having a long experience in this line enables me to secure perfect results. My glasses are ground with mathematical accuracy, which commends them to all wearers. They not only give clear and distinct vision, do not weary and fatigue the eye, but tend to strengthen and preserve the sight.

DIRECT IMPORTER OF Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Artificial Human Eyes, Etc.

HEADQUARTERS FOR Architects', Engineers', & Surveyors' Supplies. Largest stock in the Northwest.

L. MANASSE, Optician, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

4th July GARDEN CITY FIREWORKS.

Flags, Chinese and Japanese Lanterns, Balloons, Torpedoes, Fire-Crackers, &c., &c., at CHARLES MORRIS', 117 Michigan-av.

Baby Carriage FACTORY,

204 West Madison-st.

We sell more Carriages than all the stores in the city. We have for this week 70 fine Rattans at $8, 85 Spindle Sides with Tops at $5 each. Will trim the above to order and sell them on weekly payments. It will pay you to call and see us. We repair or take old Carriages and give new ones in return.

Fruit Our elegant assorted baskets fruits $1 to $5; expressed to all parts of the United States. Taylor's Fruit Stores 7 Clark-st. Telephone 3146; branch 93 Madison-st., opposite Tribune. Established 15 years.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

Notice!

Our State and Madison-st. Store will, as heretofore, remain open until 6 o'clock p. m. daily,

"Saturdays Included."

In doing so the interests of our employees will not be overlooked.

State and Madison-sts.

CABINETS $4 PER DOZ. CABINETS $4 PER DOZ.

Why Pay $6 or $8 PER DOZEN For PHOTOGRAPHS when Gopelin 75 Madison-st., Is making Cabinets for $4 per doz. equal to ANY produced elsewhere. CRAYONS ONLY $6 per doz. Broad Panels $3 per copy.

H. ROCHER, PHOTOGRAPHER,

77-79-81 State-st., Chicago. *Cabinets, $6.00.*

Ho! For Lake Superior!

The Most Attractive and Cheapest Trip for Health and Recreation.

The Elegant Passenger Steamers of THE L. M. & L. S. T. CO. Leave every Tuesday and Friday at 3 p. m. Send for Descriptive Guide to the General Offices.

74 Market-st., Chicago.

E. J. HOPSON & CO.,

Dealers in MILLINERY, have REMOVED TO NO. 117 WABASH-AV., One door north Madison-st.

SEAT RUSH!

THE RUSH FOR SEATS FOR

CHICAGO'S 4th July Celebration

Has been entirely unexpected and overwhelming, blockading

SEA'S MAIN STORE And sidewalk in front from morning till night.

Good Seats Still Remain! And to give all a chance

Sea's Main Store WILL BE OPEN TOMORROW NIGHT AND ALL DAY 4th JULY!

Open the Entire Day Tuesday.

For Official Programme See Next Column.

SEA'S MONOPOLY OF THE ENTIRE FIREWORKS

Trade of Chicago warrants him in announcing that

All 5 Stores WILL BE Open Tomorrow Day and Night AND ALL DAY JULY 4th.

5 STORES.

SOUTH SIDE---122 & 124 State-st.
SOUTH SIDE---111 Randolph-st. and 166 Clark-st.
NORTH SIDE---225 North Clark-st.
WEST SIDE---727 W. Madison-st.

Big Signs Over the Door Say:

SEA'S! ONE CENT BUYS ENOUGH FIREWORKS FOR A SMALL CELEBRATION.

A PENNY I CENT A COPPER Buys the following quantities of

RELIABLE FIREWORKS:

6 American Flags,
3 Boxes Rent Caps,
3 Roman Candles,
2 Whirling Pin-Wheels,
1 Iron Toy Pistol,
2 Paper-Cap Pistols,
4 Extra Blue Lights,
2 Fire-Cracker Pistols,
2 Fiery Gra-shoppers,
2 Fiery Serpents,
2 Chinese Rockets,
Sky Rockets.

FOR ONE CENT.

Two Packages of Torpedoes.....for 1 cent
Fire-Crackers.....1c, 2c, 4c, 6c per pack
At all Five Stores.
Cannon-Crackers.....1c, 2c, and 3c each
Worth 5c, 10c, and 15c.

SEA'S 5 STORES.

Official Programme OF CHICAGO'S 4th July Celebration, BASE-BALL PARK,

Night of July 4, 1882.

Compliments of S. Guy Sea to the City of Chicago.

Open-Air Concert

Under the direction of JOHN A. HAND, with enlarged Brass and Reed Bands, 7 p. m.

7:15 P. M.,
Hanging of Guiteau in Effigy.
7:25 P. M.,
Address of Welcome by S. Guy Sea, Closing with "Sea's Welcome" in Words of Fire.
7:30 P. M.,

4th JULY ORATION,

Orator of the evening, Gen. Martin Beem.

7:50 P. M.,
Recitation: "SHERIDAN'S RIDE," By America's greatest elocutionist, PROF. WALTER G. LYMAN.
Music, "Hail to the Day."

PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY

Under the personal supervision of Mr. Chas. Morris, Who has been engaged for months preparing for this exhibition.

PLEASE NOTICE That the display increases in grandeur as it progresses.

During Intermission Small fire incessantly, each piece accompanied by appropriate music.

AT 8 O'CLOCK, "Frolic of the Comets."
At 8:05, "The Katy Did Polka."
At 8:10, "Gallopade of Fire."
At 8:15, "The Thunder Wheel."
At 8:20, "Eruption of Vesuvius."
At 8:25, "The Gypsy Dance."
At 8:30, "Flight of Dragons."
At 8:40, "Saturn and His Rings."
At 8:45, "The Magic Wheel."
At 8:50, "Burning Kaleidoscope."
At 9 o'clock, "The Sun," With revolving Planets, Comets, and Balls of Fire.
At 9:10, "Devil's Windmill."
At 9:20, "Cupid's Triumph."
At 9:30, "Star Spangled Banner."
At 9:40, "Yankee Doodle."
At 9:50, "Washington on Horseback."
At 10 o'clock appears the "Goddess of Liberty." Followed at 10:10 by "Justice," With her balancing scales. At 10:20 "The Temple of the Gods,"

100 feet in length, this single piece costing $500.00, representing the gods of ancient mythology showering gifts upon Sea, their favorite son, and midst thunderings and lightnings

"SEA'S SUCCESS" Appears, accompanied by the firing of 200 Rockets simultaneously.

The Celebration Closes With the work of Pyrotechnic Art.

"SEA SAYS GOOD-NIGHT!"

SOMETHING NEW.

THE Armour Oil Stove.

An Oil Stove that Beats Them All.

The only Oil Stove made with sliding adjustable top and with warming closet. Sold in Chicago only at our office.

Exclusive Agencies Guaranteed to the Trade.

MANUFACTURED BY The Adams & Westlake Mfg. Co., Stove Office 95 Lake-st., Chicago.

FIREWORKS.

Complete assortment, perfectly reliable, manufactured for us, and every piece warranted to fire. Flags, Lanterns, Bombs, Balloons, Crackers, Torpedoes, etc., etc. Boxes for family displays, $5 to $50, delivered.

TAYLOR'S FRUIT STORE, 7 Clark-Street. Established 10 Years. Telephone No. 5,116.

WAUKESHA Mineral Rock Spring Sparkling Water. The finest bar or table water ever bottled. Put up in crates of 50 quarts, glass or stone jugs, or 100 pints, glass, and sold very cheap. The kill water is put up in 5-gallon cans at 15 cents per gallon. Delivered free in any part of the city. Order by telephone or postal-card. With Brink's Express, northeast corner State and Randolph.

Cutlery of the highest grade. Rodgers', Wostenholm's, "I.X.L." and other popular makes. All kinds of table cutlery, Rogers' single, double and triple plated knives, forks, spoons. A. G. Spalding & Bros., 108 Madison.

BROWN PETTIBONE & KELLY 194 & 196 Dearborn-st. Between Madison and Monroe. STATIONERS, PRINTERS, BLANK-BOOK MAKERS.

Fulton New Post-Office Seals, Noyes' Dictionary Stand, Perfection Dictionary Stand, Powell's cane Holders, Mammoth Pens and Holders.

BUCK & RAYNER'S MOTH POWDER EXTERMINATES Roaches, Flies, and Bedbugs.

IMPROVED WATERPROOF LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, made of linen coated with celluloid, giving the pliability, durability, and appearance of pure linen, with the perspiration-proof qualities of celluloid. Send for fashion-plate and price-list. BARNES & CO., 36 Madison-st

WILL OFFER THIS WEEK On Second Floor 2,000 REAL OSTRICH PLUMES!

AT LESS THAN

Half Price!

300 Cream Ostrich Plumes at 75c; worth $1.50.
250 Cream Ostrich Plumes at $1; worth $1.75.
500 Elegant Cream and White Ostrich Plumes at $1.39, $1.85, $2.25, $2.75, $3.25, $3.65, and $4.50; worth $2.25, $2.75, $3.50, $3.75, $4.50, $5, and $7.
300 Black Ostrich Plumes at 75c and $1; worth $1.50 and $1.75.
500 Elegant Black Ostrich Plumes at $1.35, $1.50, $1.85, $2.15, $2.75, $3, and $3.75; less than half price.
100 Cartons Black Ostrich Tips at 18c, 25c, 35c, 45c, 65c, 85c, $1, $1.25, and $1.39; worth double.
25 Cartons Elegant Cream Tips at 45c and 69c; worth 75c and $1.25.

600 PIECES

Real Torchon Laces

At 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 10c, 11c, 12 1-2c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c, 18c, 20c, 22c, 24c, 25c, 28c, and 30c; 40 per cent less than regular prices.

10,000

Ladies', Misses', and Children's

STRAW HATS

At 4c, 8c, 10c, 12 1-2c, 15c, 18c, 19c, 25c, 29c, 35c, 39c, and 49c; terrific slaughter; less than 25c on the dollar.
5,000 Men's and Boys' Fancy Straw Hats at 12 1-2c, 15c, 25c, 35c, 40c, and 50c; worth 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, 90c, and $1.

A Special Drive

Of 2,000 Men's Genuine Mackinaw Straws at 35c; retailed all over the city for $1.

Forced Cash Bargains!

300 Doz. more of those Gents' Full Gauze Underwear at 25c; retailed all over the city for 50c.
4,000 Pcs Mosquito Nets at 15c, 20c, and 25c; warranted perfect.
20,000 Yards White and Colored Embroideries at 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12 1-2c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 22c, 25c, 28c, 30c, 33c, 39c, 40c, 45c, and 49c; special cash job.
500 Doz. Corsets at 25c, 29c, 44c, 48c, 59c, 65c, 75c, 85c, 90c, and 95c, from the stock of A. T. Stewart & Co.; less than half price.
3,000 Yards Elegant Embroidered White Flannel at 98c; worth $1.50.
400 Ladies' Gingham Suits at $2.50, $2.75, and $3; worth $4, $5, and $6.
300 Ladies' Cheviot Suits at $3.50, $3.75, and $4.95, trimmed with Lace and Embroidery; worth $6, $7, and $8.
300 Ladies' Satin Rhadame, Cashmere, and Imported Cloth Wraps at $7.50, $8.50, $9.50, $10.50, $11.50, $12, $13.50, $15, $16 50, $18, $19, up to $31.50; about 1-3 their real value.
500 Remnants Silks and Satins at 40 per cent less than regular prices.
3,000 Fancy Linen Table Covers at $1.35, $1.60, $1.75, $1.85, $2, and $2.50; worth $2, $2.50, $3, $3.25, $3.50, and $4.50.
300 Remnants Russia Crashes at 25 per cent less than regular prices.
2,000 Doz. Misses' Fancy Striped Hose at 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, and 12 1-2c; less than half price.
3,000 Ladies' and Misses' Fancy Striped Extra Quality Hose at 15c and 18c; worth 25c and 30c.
3,000 Prs Gents' Fancy 1-2 Hose at 25c; worth 50c.
2,000 Men's and Boys' Fancy String Ties and Flats at 10c, 15c, 18c, and 25c; worth 25c, 30c, 35c, and 45c.
500 Remnants Colored Dress Goods at 33 1-3 per cent off.
3,000 Parasols at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.25, $3.50, up to $3.75; less than half of early prices.
300 Pcs All-Wool Buntings at 10c, 12 1-2c, and 15c; worth 20c, 25c, and 30c.
1,000 Doz.—a Cash Job—Made-up Lace Goods, consisting of Mother Hubbard Collars and Fichus, at 12 1-2c, 15c, 18c, 25c, 29c, 39c, 49c, and 59c; less than 50c on the dollar.
300 Remnants of White Goods at 25 per cent off.
300 Remnants Cloths, Cassimeres, and Flannels at 25 per cent less than piece prices.

Buying all goods strictly for cash, and in larger quantities than any house in our line, enables us to offer many cash bargains unapproachable.
All goods marked in plain figures. One price for all.
Money refunded at all times if goods are not satisfactory.

BOSTON STORE,

118 & 120 State-st.

TWO GREAT DAYS

AT THE

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK

JULY 3 AND 4.

GOOD HORSES. GOOD TRACK. GOOD RACING.

Look Out for Programme Tomorrow, Monday, July 3.

1st Race---Nursery Stakes---1 Mile.
2d Race---Two Mile Heats.
3d Race---1 1-4 Miles---3-Year Olds.
4th Race---1 1-8 Miles Consolation Purse.
5th Race---5-8 Mile---For 2-Year Olds.

Full List of Entries Tomorrow.

Twelve Races on July Fourth!
Don't Fail to Go Both Days!

"BATTERY D" will have an immense benefit on the day after the close of the meeting, July 5. Due notice will be given.

Millions of Dollars Lost

By the Great Eastern Railroad Strike!

About Forty Miles of Cars in a Crammed, Jammed Standstill.

P. F. RYAN & Co.,

Madison & Peoria-sts.,

SUFFER IMMENSELY. One car-load of 4th of July Goods which should have been here ten days ago we were compelled to extricate from the blockade and run here by Fast Express.

THE CONTENTS of this cargo will be offered to the public ALL DAY MONDAY and following days at figures never before heard o in Chicago. All 4th of July Goods 10 DAYS BEHIND TIME.

Sweeping Low Prices!

Fourth of July Dresses.
Fourth of July Wraps.
Fourth of July Parasols.
Fourth of July Fans.
Fourth of July Gloves.
Fourth of July Mitts.
Fourth of July Ribbons.
Fourth of July Laces.
Fourth of July Collars.
Fourth of July Ties.
Fourth of July Hosiery.
Fourth of July Millinery.
Fourth of July Satchels.
Fourth of July Lunch Baskets.

WILL OPEN at 7:30 Monday Morning. Won't Close till 10 Monday Night in order to give all our friends and patrons a grand opportunity of buying their Fourth of July goods at prices which will proclaim P. F. RYAN & CO. the Standard Bargain House of Chicago.

PUBLIC WORKS.

PROPOSALS FOR SEWER.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned Village Clerk of the Village of Hyde Park, Cook County, Illinois, will receive up to 7 o'clock p. m. of Monday, July 10, A. D. 1882, in his office at the Village Hall of said village, sealed proposals for the construction of a brick sewer on Forty-fifth-st., Woodlawn-av., and Forty-fourth-place, from Grand-boulevard to Lake Michigan, the internal diameter of said sewer to be four feet between Lake Michigan and the centre line of St. Lawrence-av., thence to the east line of Grand-boulevard to be 3 75-100 feet, according to the plans and specifications now on file in the office of the Village Engineer.

Payments for said work to be made in certificates drawn against Special Assessment Fund No. 134, on the back of which said certificates the village shall be released from all liability.

All bids shall be accompanied with a certified check for the sum of five hundred dollars, which check shall be held till said work is completed.

The village reserves the right to reject any or all bids. E. W. HENRICKS, Village Clerk.

Proposals for Additions and Alterations to the Normal School.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 10th day of July, 1882, at 12 o'clock m., by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material and labor necessary for the completion of the additions and alterations for the Normal School and Dormitory Building according to the plans and specifications proposed by Alfred Smith, architect, on file at his office, Room 51 Reaper Block, where they can be seen and estimated from. The bids will be for the entire work. By order of the Joint Committee on Buildings and Education. Proposals to be received at Room 35 County Court-House. E. F. C. KLOKKE, County Clerk.

TO THE TRADE.

LEHMANN & KINSMAN,

Importers and Jobbers of Fancy Goods, Toys, Cutlery, Jewelry, Majolica and China Ware, Albums, Etc., are receiving daily New Goods, which are ready for inspection. A call from the trade is respectfully solicited.

LEHMANN & KINSMAN,
192 and 194 State-st.
Prompt attention given to mail orders.

Office of Chief Engineer New York, Chicago & Saint Louis Railway.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 2, 1882.

Notice to Contractors.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of J. A. Latcha, Chief Engineer, directed to the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, until 12 o'clock noon Wednesday, July 12, 1882, for furnishing all material and performing all labor necessary for constructing the general shops of this company at South Chicago.

Plans and specifications for said work will be on file at Room 55 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Illinois, on and after Monday, July 3, 1882.

Each proposal must contain the full name of the party or parties making the same.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

J. A. LATCHA,
Chief Engineer N. Y., C. & St. L. Ry.

OFFICE OF THE

CHICAGO DOCK CO.

CHICAGO, June 21, 1882.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Dock Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for any other business that may be presented, will be held in this city, at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, July 11, 1882, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

C. H. DURPHY, Secretary.

PAPER HANGINGS!

AT

PRICES

THAT

Defy Competition

DURING JULY.

JOHN J. McGRATH,

174 & 176 State-st.

Chamber Sets!

HILDRETH & CO.,

WAREROOMS,

221 & 223 STATE-ST.,

FACTORY,

86, 88, 90, and 92 West Randolph-st., 14, 16, and 18 Jefferson-st.

We have on sale, of our own manufacture,

Antique Oak Sets,
White Maple Sets,
Mahogany Sets,
White Ash Sets,
Walnut Sets,

ALL NEW STYLES.

Seventeenth Semi-Annual Statement

Of the Condition of the

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank

At the Close of Business, June 30, 1882.

RESOURCES.

United States Bonds, par	$201,400.00	
Premiums on same	18,646.00	$220,046.00
Other Bonds	$313,800.00	
Premiums on same	16,478.75	330,278.75
Cash and exchange		155,713.48
Real estate		322.74
Loans on demand	$880,837.92	
Loans on time	361,908.58	
Loans on real estate	193,951.16	1,436,698.66
		2,183,059.63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$200,000.00	
Surplus fund	41,331.48	$241,331.48
Undivided profits		73,971.23
Due depositors		1,867,756.92
		$2,183,059.63

State of Illinois, Cook County—ss. I, James S. Gibbs, Cashier of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. S. GIBBS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, A. D. 1882.

[Seal] WILSON H. COOKE, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest: JOHN McCAFFERY, WM. H. REID. } Directors.

A Card.

During the months of July and August, commencing July 8, we will close our respective stores on Saturdays at one o'clock p. m., in order to give our employes a weekly half holiday during the heated term. We trust the public will co-operate with us in this movement, and make their purchases on such days as early as possible.

N. MATSON & CO.,
BURLEY & TYRRELL,
GILES, BROTHER & CO.,
C. D. PEACOCK,
J. B. MAYO & CO.,
OVINGTON BROTHERS & OVINGTON,
S. HYMAN & CO.,
ROWE BROTHERS,
SHOURDS & STOREY,
E. V. RODDIN & CO.

THE

UNION FURNITURE CO.,

503 & 505 W. Madison-st.

We are very busy, and have decided to postpone stock-taking until Aug. 1, so shall continue our

POPULAR SALE

OF

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

ON

Easy Payments
At Cash Prices.

Remember, we agree to sell at CASH prices and still give reasonable time in which to pay your bills.

BUY NOW AND SAVE MONEY.

During July and August we close Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 6:30 p. m.

GIT-U!

As early as possible to 302, yes, 302, and see what can be seen at 302, although it seems almost possible that they can *hang* goods up so cheap.

We are giving decided Bargains in everything to furnish a house complete.

As usual, no expense above the price of goods.

Call and get our prices.

X-L-C-R

FURNITURE CO.,

302 W. Madison-st. 302

The West End Furnishing House,

298 and 300 West Madison-st.

Hotels Furnished,
Cottages Furnished,
Houses Furnished,
Rooms Furnished,

ON EASY PAYMENTS AT BOTTOM CASH PRICES.
NO INTEREST.

Ingrain, Tapestry, and Body Brussels Carpets, Folding Beds, Sideboards, Hall Trees, Book-Cases, 500 Marble-Top and other Chamber Suits, 250 Parlor Suits, in Plush, Hair Cloth, Spun Silk, and Raw Silk.

Prices reduced previous to stock-taking. To cash buyers we are selling first-class Furniture from 10 to 25 per cent lower than South Side houses.

298 & 300 West Madison-st.

F. COGSWELL.

JULY 4.

Graham & Morton Transportation Co.

will run their boats as follows:

The new and elegant propeller LORA leaves at 7:30 o'clock a. m. for Michigan City, arriving there in time for the CELEBRATION, returning the same evening. Fare for the round trip, $1. Berths extra.

The popular propeller MESSENGER leaves at 7:30 o'clock a. m. for St. Joseph and Benton Harbor. Returning will leave St. Joseph at 9 o'clock p. m. Fare for the round trip, $1. Berths extra.

Both boats leave the Company's dock, 46 and 48 River-st. J. H. GRAHAM, President.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, July 1, 1882.

The copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm name of Bailey, Bullock & Co., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

Respectfully yours,
E. W. BAILEY,
V. W. BULLOCK.

The undersigned, successors to the late firm of Bailey, Bullock & Co., will continue a general commission business in grain and provisions, under the same general management as the old firm, and solicit a continuance of your favors.

Respectfully,
E. W. BAILEY & Co.

NOTHING BUT GOSSAMERS.

Our Stock is Larger Than Ever.

12,000 Garments

Received Last Week by Express!

The Most Complete Assortment IN THE WORLD.

EVERYTHING,

FROM

THE VERY CHEAPEST

TO

THE VERY FINEST,

RANGING FROM

$1.15 to $7.00.

Strangers from out the city can DEPEND UPON OUR GUARANTEE the same as residents.

Rubber Fabric Clothing Co.,

42 Madison-st.,

Bet. State-st. and Wabash-av.

AQUATIC.

The Late Regatta of the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association at St. Louis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 1.—There is a vast amount of grumbling in the Mississippi Valley Rowing Association at alleged partiality and inconsistencies in the regatta management. Not only the torrid heat and inconvenient location at St. Louis, but dissatisfaction was partly the cause of so many clubs being unrepresented at this year's regatta. A prominent oarsman writes as follows to a former officer of the association residing in Milwaukee. Its publication will cause some excitement in aquatic circles: "At the Moline regatta of 1880 in the free-for-all double scull event, Barnard and Turner, of the home club, led Hillsdale by several lengths at the turning buoys, and the Chicago Farraguts were third. At the turn Hillsdale fouled Moline, and the boats locked until the Farraguts passed both and straightened for home two or three lengths ahead. Moline spurted and passed them, but in making the sharp turn at the last quarter another foul took place. Notwithstanding two such flagrant fouls, the Moline team were not allowed the row-over they demanded, after twice apparently having the race in hand. Now, does that look consistent with the ruling against the St. Paul Junior double in last year's regatta at Peoria, and in this year's junior four event at St. Louis, where fouls were ordered rowed over?"

The Swimming Match Between Webb and Wade Won by the Former.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Shortly after 6 o'clock this afternoon two men, one attired in a skull-cap and a pair of hip tights, and the other in a pair of tights solely, walked down the plank-walk leading to the ocean from the Brighton Beach bathing-pavilion. At 6:10 the two scantily-dressed and oiled athletes dropped into the water and started for a boat a mile and a half from shore. The swimmers were Capt. Matthew Webb, who is known as the "long-distance champion swimmer of England," and George H. Wade, of Brooklyn, a railroad engineer, who weighs 190 pounds, twenty-one pounds more than Webb. He claims the title of "champion ocean-swimmer of America," and today jumped in the waves to race Webb for the title of "American champion swimmer" and an advertised money-stake of $1,000.

THE TIDE RAN VERY STRONG

and the waves dashed in with tremendous force. Webb was confident of victory from the start, although some of the spectators seemed doubtful of his ability to win when Wade rounded the stake-boat at 6:41 over 100 yards ahead. On the homestretch, however, Webb gained on his adversary steadily, and with comparative ease, and, before half the remaining distance was covered, caught up with and passed him. He reached the winning post at 7:17, beating Wade by about forty yards and one minute in time.

The Great Single-Scull Race at Boston on the Fourth.

BOSTON, July 1.—Hamm and Conley of Halifax, Riley of Saratoga, Plaisted of Portland, Lee of Newark, and Ten Eyck of Philadelphia, arrived this evening to take part in the professional single-scull race, under the auspices of the City Government, July 4. Dempsey of Philadelphia, Buckley of Portland, and Holmes of Pawtucket are among the arrivals tonight. They are to compete in the amateur singles.

FOURTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHEATON, Ill., July 1.—At the Republican primary for the Town of Milton, held at Central Hall, in Wheaton, to elect delegates for the Fourteenth Senatorial District Convention, to be held at Turner Junction July 8, the contest was exceedingly sharp, the effort being to defeat Luther L. Hiatt, who is a candidate for the Legislature. The result was a complete victory for Mr. Hiatt, the vote being 103 for Hiatt's delegation to 48 for the opposition. The caucus was the largest and most exciting ever held in the town. Mr. Hiatt's friends are hopeful that he will receive the nomination.

WASHINGTON.

President Arthur Vetoes the Bill to Protect Immigrants.

The House Passes the Astonishing Two Per Cent Bonanza.

It Also Repeals the Export Tobacco Tax and Finishes the Naval Bill.

Beck Quarrels with Morgan, the Long-Distance Orator of Alabama.

The Senate Passes the Legislative and Works on the Great Deficiency Bill.

Largest Batch of Appointments by the President Since His Accession.

THE HOUSE.

GOOD WORK ON THE NAVAL BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—By skipping the hardest places the House succeeded in making good progress with the Navy Appropriation bill today. The section of the bill providing for the dying-out of the grade of Commodore, prescribing the method of promotion to the grade of Rear-Admiral, and providing for the retirement of Admiral and Vice-Admiral, was pretty thoroughly riddled. All that remained of it when the Committee of the Whole finished its consideration was a provision that, after the 1st of July, 1883, no more promotions to the grade of Commodore shall be made. After the provisions respecting the promotion and retirement of Admirals and Vice-Admirals had been struck out, Robeson made a last stand on that which provided that promotions to the grade of Rear-Admiral on the active list shall be made by selection. Blount, of Georgia, moved to strike out the words "by selection," and upon this amendment he made

A VIGOROUS SPEECH,

declaring it was apparent that a scheme was afoot to give the President power to make political appointments in the navy. Robeson defended the reconsideration of the committee in a very earnest speech, declaring that, under the present practice of promoting by seniority, it happens that men do not reach the grade of Admiral until they have become too old efficiently to perform the duties of that office. He wanted to have men with blood in their veins eligible to that grade. The committee was beaten on this, however, and as it passed the Committee of the Whole the provision stands: "That hereafter promotions to the grade of Rear-Admiral on the active list shall be made from the grades of Commodore and Captain, and no more promotions to the grade of Commodore shall be made after July 1, 1883; provided, however, that no Commodore now in the service shall be reduced in rank or deprived of his commission by reason of this act." An amendment, recommended by the Appropriations Committee, fixing the number of Lieutenants on the active list at 200, and providing that no promotions shall be made to that grade until the number of Lieutenants is reduced below 200, was adopted without debate. There was

A LONG DISCUSSION

over the proposition to give the Secretary of the Navy authority, in his discretion, to suspend work at such navy-yards as he deemed it best, and to close said yards and transfer all perishable stores and property therefrom to other yards for use therein, and that in the yards so closed only such officers and employés shall be retained as are necessary to take care of the property of the Government. This proposition was strenuously resisted by some of the Representatives from districts which contain navy-yards. Bowman of Massachusetts, Desendorf of Virginia, Harmer and O'Neill of Pennsylvania, and several others made speeches against this proposition.

JUDGE KELLEY, OF PENNSYLVANIA,

made a speech in favor of it, declaring that, as a Philadelphian, he would be delighted to see the League Island Naval Station discontinued and the property returned to the city, which, he said, would be quite willing to reimburse the Government for all the money expended upon permanent improvements for the sake of getting it back. It is expected that when the consideration of the bill is resumed next Tuesday there will be a protracted and bitter discussion over the proposition to begin the building of the two new cruisers and to resume work on the iron clad monitors, which was suspended at the beginning of President Hayes' Administration.

TIMES HAVE CHANGED

in this country since the protracted and bitter discussion in Congress, a little more than a year ago, over the proposition to refund the National debt. Then it was contended that a 3 per cent bond could not be floated at par. Today the House passed by unanimous consent a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 2 per cent bonds or certificates in exchange for any bonds bearing a higher rate of interest. The amount so authorized is $200,000,000, the interest to be payable half-yearly, and the principal and accrued interest payable at any time at the option of the Government. These bonds are not to be redeemed until after all of the 3½ per cents are paid. The principal and interest is

TO BE "PAYABLE IN COIN."

These new bonds or certificates may be issued by National banks as security for their circulating notes, and by National depositories as securities for deposits of public moneys, at the same rates and subject to the same regulations as moneys of the Government are received. It is understood this resolution is based upon offers recently made to the Committee on Ways and Means and to the Secretary of the Treasury by New York bankers and capitalists, and it is considered probable that the Senate will agree to it.

The House also passed by unanimous consent, after an explanation by Hubbell, of Michigan, a bill authorizing the construction of an international bridge across the St. Mary's River at the Rapids.

The House also repealed by unanimous consent the export tax on tobacco, and then listened to a reading of

THE VETO MESSAGE.

The bill thus vetoed by the President is known as the Steerage bill. In his message the President regrets he cannot approve the measure, which, in its main features, he considers meritorious, and one that ought to be promptly passed. The reasons which moved him to return it with his disapproval were, first, that the bill requires that immigrants "shall not be carried except on the first deck and second deck below the uppermost deck of the vessel, or the first deck below the uppermost deck, which shall have 100 cubic feet of space, and the second deck 120 cubic feet for each passenger." In his message the President explained that nearly all the new steamships have

A SPAR DECK

above what was formerly the main deck, and, therefore, to deprive them of carrying passengers on the second deck, which is not now the uppermost deck, would be to make it impossible for the steamship companies to utilize a very large amount of space, and thus not only cause them great loss but diminish their carrying capacity and restrict immigration, or at least hinder it. This, the President said, he could not consent to. Then there is trouble about the provision of the bill which requires that the space between decks shall be not less than seven feet in the square. The President explained the construction of steamships to be such that this provision would render it impossible for most steamships to carry any immigrants at all. There were other provisions in the bill objectionable, and he therefore returned it, expressing the hope that it would be so amended that he could give it his approval.

THE STEERING COMMITTEE.

In view of the condition of public business, the Republican leaders are seriously considering how the time which will be at the disposal of that body can be used to the best advantage. There are a few members who earnestly desire action on the bill "to suspend the issue of silver certificates and to limit the coinage of standard silver dollars to the requirements of the people." This bill was reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency on June 6, but its friends do not appear to feel very hopeful that it will receive attention at this session. There is very strong feeling among Republican members of the House in favor of disposing of the remainder of the contested-election cases at this session. They urge that the House will be culpable if it shall fail to turn out Shelley of Alabama, and Richardson and Tillman of South Carolina, who hold their seats by virtue of the same kind of title that was found defective and fraudulent in the cases of

CHALMERS, DIBBLE, FINLEY, AND WHEELER.

A member of the Republican Caucus Committee informed a TRIBUNE correspondent today that it is now proposed to take up and dispose of the contested-election cases as soon as the Navy bill is out of the way, and to leave the Sundry Civil bill until the last week of the session. If this program should be accepted, it may become necessary for Republican absentees to return to Washington, although the opinion is expressed by some prominent Republican Representatives that the Democrats have had enough of filibustering on contested-election cases, and will not be guilty of that folly again at this session. The holding back of the Sundry Civil bill until the last is regarded by conservative men of both parties as good policy, and likely to restrain any tendency to reckless and extravagant legislation which might otherwise show itself and make mischief in the closing days of the session.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—Mr. Kelley asked unanimous consent to report from the Committee on Ways and Means a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $200,000,000 2 per cent bonds or certificates in exchange for bonds bearing a higher rate of interest.

Mr. Hazeltine objected, but subsequently withdrew the objection, and after some explanations by Messrs. Kelley and Randall the joint resolution passed.

The House then went into committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Calkins to strike out the provision in regard to promotions to the grade of Rear Admiral.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL

was considered in Committee of the Whole. An amendment offered by Mr. Blount to strike out the clause providing for a board to fill a vacancy in the grade of Rear Admiral was adopted.

The words, "After July 1, 1883," were added to the proviso that no more promotions to the grade of Commodore shall be made.

On motion of Mr. Hiscock, the remainder of the provision was also struck out. It provided for allowing Commodores, over whom juniors in rank are promoted, to go on the retired list with the rank of Rear Admiral; also making the laws for retiring other naval officers apply to Admiral and Vice-Admiral; also allowing officers

WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE THANKS OF CONGRESS

full pay until they shall have been fifty-five years in the service. All this is stricken out.

Mr. Blount moved to strike out the words "By selection in this clause," provided that hereafter all promotions to the grade of Rear Admiral on the active list shall be made by selection from the grades of Commodore and Captain. Agreed to.

The question was then taken on the amendment offered Thursday by Mr. Calkins to strike out the proviso as to promotions to the grade of Rear Admiral on the active list. Rejected—28 to 73; so the provision was retained.

Mr. Robeson offered an amendment confining the active list of Lieutenants in the navy to 200, and providing that no promotion to that rank shall be made until the number is reduced below 200. Adopted.

Mr. Whitthorne offered an amendment requiring the Secretary of the Navy to report to Congress at the next session the facts and reasons governing his action in

CLOSING THE NAVY YARDS.

Adopted.

On the suggestion of Mr. Robeson the clauses for the Bureau of Construction and Repair and Bureau of Steam Engineering were passed over for the present as likely to give rise to long discussion, and the rest of the bill proceeded with.

Mr. Holman moved to strike out the words "unless the President of the United States shall otherwise direct in writing" from the clause prohibiting the sale of any vessel for less than its appraised value. Adopted.

THE BILL HAVING BEEN CONCLUDED

(with the exception of the portions reserved as above), Mr. Harris asked to have printed in the *Record* two amendments which he proposed to offer to the clauses for the Bureau of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering. One of these amendments proposes to increase the appropriation for the Bureau of Construction and Repair from $1,750,000 to $5,000,000, of which sum $4,000,000 are to be applied to the construction of two cruising vessels of war (one of them to be not less than 5,000 tons displacement, and one not less than 4,000 tons), one steam ram and two torpedo gunboats. The other amendment has reference to the completion of the monitors, and only proposes some changes of details. The committee then rose.

The Senate bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across Sault Ste. Marie River passed.

The bill to repeal so much of Sec. 3,385 of the Revised Statutes as imposes a tax on tobacco passed.

THE VETO.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President returning without his approval a bill to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea. While expressing his entire sympathy with the objects of the bill, he points out three serious defects in it. The first is the use of the words "uppermost decks," ignoring entirely all reference to the spar deck with which almost all large modern vessels are provided. The second is the requirement of seven feet hight between decks, and the third is the requirement of a list of passengers being furnished before the vessel clears. This would be impracticable in case of steamers, new passengers coming on board up to the last moment. The practical result of the law would be to subject all ocean steamers to great losses, and to restrict immigration. A good bill of the same character, correctly phrased, would receive his prompt assent as a public necessity and blessing.

The message went over, as unfinished business, and the House adjourned.

THE SENATE.

BECK AND THE LONG-DISTANCE CHAMPION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—The Senate accomplished a good day's work today, having finished the Legislative Appropriation bill and passed over forty pages of the Deficiency Appropriation bill. There were very few changes made in the Legislative bill, and the only incident of special note connected with it was an animated controversy between Senators Morgan of Alabama and Beck of Kentucky, in the course of which each used to the other language which was hardly parliamentary, and Mr. Beck, in effect, resigned his place in anger on the Appropriations Committee, and asked that Mr. Morgan be put in his place. It is not expected, however, that Beck will retire from the committee. Senators say that, if they can proceed with their work as rapidly for the remainder of the session as they did today, it will be possible to adjourn in two weeks, but they greatly fear that complications may arise in the House over the contested-election cases, which will tend to prolong the session. There is little doubt that many of the House Republicans will endeavor to bring up these cases.

THE APPOINTMENT OF WEST.

The President has officially settled the question of one of the vacant District Commissionerships by the appointment of ex-Senator J. R. West, of Louisiana. Mr. West is a native of New Orleans, and was educated at West Point. He served in the Mexican War, and emigrated to California. From there he entered the Union army as Lieutenant-Colonel, and finally settled in New Orleans, where he became Deputy United States Marshal, subsequently Administrator of Public Improvements, and was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Harris in 1871. Mr. West, since the expiration of his term of office in 1877, has been a resident of the District of Columbia, and has long been anxious to receive the appointment he today secured. A great many other candidates are disappointed by his success.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—Mr. Saunders, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to establish the Territory of

Pembina, and providing a temporary Government therefor. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Hale, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the House joint resolution appropriating $60,000 to provide for the deficiency in the appropriation for the fees of witnesses in United States Courts.

Mr. Hill, of Colorado, offered an amendment providing that all persons residing west of the Mississippi summoned as witnesses in the star-route cases at Washington shall be entitled to a per diem fee of $2.50 and a mileage fee of seven cents per mile. Adopted.

In view of the adoption of this amendment, the amount appropriated is increased to $80,000, and the joint resolution passed as amended.

The Senate went into committee on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

After discussion, the bill as amended was reported to the Senate

AND PASSED.

A bill passed to further regulate the investment of the Pacific Railroad sinking funds. It permits the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the sinking fund in first mortgage thirty-year bonds of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads.

The Senate then, in committee, proceeded to the consideration of the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, which was considered without interruption until the Senate went into executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The President made the following nominations: Joseph R. West, of the District of Columbia, to be Commissioner of that District.

Lewis Wallace, of Indiana, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Turkey, a reappointment.

Henry C. Hall, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Central American States.

John R. Haiderman, of Missouri, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General to Siam.

John M. Francis, of New York, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General to Portugal.

J. P. Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, Minister Resident and Consul-General to Denmark.

Michael J. Cramer, of Kentucky, Minister Resident and Consul-General to Switzerland.

James Riley Weaver, of West Virginia, Secretary of Legation and Consul-General to Vienna.

Lewis Richmond, of Rhode Island, Secretary of Legation at Rome.

John T. Robeson, of Tennessee, United States Consul at Beirut.

A. T. Sharp, of Kansas, United States Consul at Manila.

Lorin A. Lathrop, of Nevada, United States Consul at Bristol.

William W. Spaulding, of Minnesota, Receiver of Public Moneys at Duluth.

John R. Carey, of Minnesota, Register of the Land Office at Duluth.

William A. Swan, of Pennsylvania, Indian Agent at Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota.

Francis M. Darby, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Baltimore.

Thomas A. Henry, Collector of Customs for the District of Pamlico, N. C.

Horace McKay, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Indiana.

David Bennett, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Kentucky.

John F. Kumbler, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Tenth District of Ohio.

Postmasters—Edward C. Caine, Vassar, Mich.; George G. Crowell, Chelsea, Mich.; J. F. Winship, Winnebago City, Minn.; Hans Moe, Sleepy Eye, Minn.; John M. Farmer, Le Suer, Minn.; Hans Danchertsen, North La Crosse, Wis.; Henry Bradley, Elkhorn, Wis.; James Hamilton, Monroeville, O.; John A. McIntosh, South Chicago.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Rollin M. Daggett, of Nevada, Minister Resident at the Haiwaiian Islands.

George P. Pomeroy, Agent and Consul-General at Cairo.

John Fowler, of New York, Consul at Trinidad.

Charles M. Gorham, coiner of the mint at San Francisco.

John S. Dormer, melter of the mint at Denver.

John A. Knapp, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-fourth District of New York.

Postmasters—William Campbell, Nevillsville, Wis.; Philip Armour, Council Bluffs, Ia.

Army—Corps of Engineers—Maj. Godfrey Weitzel to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE DEBT

STATEMENT OF JULY 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—Following is a statement of the public debt:

Six per cent bonds continued at 3½ per cent	$ 58,957,150
Five per cent bonds continued at 3½ per cent	401,503,900
Four and one-half per cent bonds	250,000,000
Four per cent bonds	738,884,300
Refunding certificates	465,050
Navy pension fund	14,000,000
Total interest-bearing debt	$1,463,810,400
Debt on which interest has ceased since matured	16,260,805
Old demand and legal-tender notes	346,740,711
Certificates of deposit	13,320,000
Gold and silver certificates	71,183,830
Fractional currency	7,047,247
Total debt bearing no interest	$ 438,241,788
Total debt	1,918,311,994
Total cash in Treasury	243,289,519
Debt less cash in Treasury June 1	$1,688,914,460
Decrease of debt during June	13,560,696
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1881	151,624,521
Current liabilities—	
Interest due and unpaid	1,435,158
Debt on which interest has ceased	16,260,805
Interest thereon	535,251
Gold and silver certificates	71,183,830
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	13,320,000
Cash balance available July 1, 1882	140,694,474
Total	$ 243,289,519
Available assets—	
Cash in Treasury	$ 243,289,519
Bonds issued to Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money—Principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,705
Interest paid by United States	58,406,977
Interest repaid by companies—	
By transportation service	15,220,698
By cash payments 5 per cent net earnings	655,198
Balance of interest paid by United States	37,530,085

IMPORT AND EXPORT.

STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in his seventh monthly statement for the current fiscal year of the imports and exports of the United States, reports that the excess of imports or exports of merchandise was as follows:

Month ended May 31, 1882, excess of imports, $10,255,326.

Month ended May 31, 1881, excess of exports, $6,036,457.

Five months ended May 31, 1882, excess of imports, $27,987,426.

Five months ended May 31, 1881, excess of exports, $93,470,496.

Eleven months ended May 31, 1882, excess of exports, $37,352,287.

Eleven months ended May 31, 1881, excess of exports, $255,183,248.

Twelve months ended May 31, 1882, excess of exports, $41,881,757.

Twelve months ended May 31, 1881, excess of exports, $266,800,989.

The excess of imports or of exports of gold and silver coin and bullion was as follows:

Month ended May 31, 1882, excess of exports, $4,245,022.

Month ended May 31, 1881, excess of exports, $57,508.

Five months ended May 31, 1882, excess of exports, $27,631,650.

Five months ended May 31, 1881, excess of imports, $23,822,806.

Eleven months ended May 31, 1882, excess of exports, $1,114,856.

Eleven months ended May 31, 1881, excess of imports, $92,190,802.

Twelve months ended May 31, 1882, excess of exports, $2,187,068.

Twelve months ended May 31, 1881, excess of imports, $92,368,662.

THE POST-OFFICE.

A GRATIFYING OFFICIAL EXHIBIT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen has completed a statement of the issues to Postmasters by his office of postage-stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal-cards for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882. The total number issued was 1,740,571,038 pieces; aggregate value, $40,977,953; increase over the issue of the preceding fiscal year, 236,259,496 pieces, or 15.7 per cent, equal in value to $6,352,517. The appropriations for supplying these articles amounted to $1,036,000, of which $875,-836 were expended, leaving an unexpended balance of $160,163, or 15.4 per cent of the appropriations. Over 1,000,-000,000 three-cent stamps and 350,000,000 postal-cards were sold the past year. As a result of these figures department officials feel warranted in asserting that when the final statement of receipts and expenditures for the year has been completed it will be found that the postal service is self-sustaining. Of the deficiency appropriation of $2,153,258 made by Congress last year to meet the expected deficiency in the postal revenues not one cent was drawn from the Treasury. This is the first year since 1851 in which the receipts of the Post-Office Department balanced its expenditures, with the exception of one year during the War of the Rebellion. There were 46,222 post-offices in the United States on June 30, 1882, an increase of 1,710 over 1881.

NOTES.

CONKLING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—Ex-Senator Conkling's presence here revives the old talk about the probability of his being made Secretary of the Treasury, but there seems little reason to believe it to be true. The indications are that if he enters public life again it will be in the Senate.

GLASS-WORKS CLOSED.

Information has been received here that all the glass-works in the country will close today, and 200,000 men be idle until September, by order of the union, which holds that the men are unable to work in this weather.

A STORMY INTERVIEW.

It is said now that John W. Guiteau's interview with the President the other day was rather stormy. John, finding the President firm, denounced him for refusing clemency to the man who made him President, whereupon Arthur ordered him from the room.

CONGRESSMAN HAWK'S SUDDEN DEATH is still the topic of general remark among Congressman, and the expressions of regard for him are universal.

EDITORS FROM ARKANSAS.

The members of the Arkansas Press Association called at the White House today and paid their respects to the President.

PEOPLES, OF DETROIT.

The Man Accused of So Many Foul Crimes Establishes His Innocence to the Satisfaction of a Jury.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 1.—Hugh S. Peoples, a contractor and builder of this city, was today acquitted of the murder of Martha Whitla. This terminates one phase of the most remarkable criminal case ever known in this city. In March, 1879, the dead body of Martha, wrapped in burlap, with a gag over the mouth, was found floating in the river. It was not until a year later that her identity was established by articles found on her person. In August, 1880, the *Evening News* charged, in effect, that the disappearance of a $400 note given by Peoples to the girl established a possible motive for her murder, and directed suspicion to Peoples. The latter had caused the arrest of two country lads for the murder, but they were promptly discharged. Nearly a year after the publication, Peoples sued the *News* for libel, and the paper pleaded justification. On the trial he was charged with seduction, abortion, arson, and murder. The verdict was against him, and he was at once arrested, with Dr. Hollywood, an alleged abortionist. On this trial, just concluded, the proof was inferential, except the evidence of a barber named De Rice, who swore positively that he was hired to assist in removing the dead girl's body from Hollywood's house; that it was placed in a buggy; and that he accompanied Peoples to the river and helped throw the corpse in. Peoples' acquittal is likely to cause a renewal of the suits against the newspapers. He now has a suit pending against the *Post and Tribune*, and the *News* case is now before the Supreme Court.

DETROIT, Mich., July 1.—In the murder case of Hugh S. Peoples, on trial in this city the past three weeks, charged with the murder of a girl named Martha Whitla, with whom he was shown to have been long on intimate relations, the jury this afternoon returned a verdict of acquittal on the sixth ballot. The first ballot stood 9 for acquittal and 3 for conviction. One witness swore positively that Peoples hired him to help dispose of the dead body of the girl, and that they two threw it into the river. His testimony, however, was generally believed to be willful perjury.

A DESPERADO SHOT.

A Desperate Ruffian at Chippewa Falls, Wis., Shot Three Times by the Sheriff and Mortally Wounded.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., July 1.—A shooting affair occurred here last night between Sheriff Colburn, assisted by Under-Sheriff Putnam, and a character from Eau Claire named Joe Maloney. Maloney entered a house of ill-fame kept by Frank Hunter, in the Town of Lafayette, and commenced shooting at one of the female inmates. Colburn was notified, and repaired at once to the scene of action well armed. Maloney was not there, but at another house of a similar character. Colburn followed, and upon entering the house was confronted by Maloney, who at once opened fire upon Colburn, barely missing his head and scattering the powder in his face. The ball entered the door just where Colburn was standing. Colburn then opened fire upon Maloney, one ball taking effect just beneath his heart and coming out of his back. The other ball struck him in the abdomen, passing directly through him. After receiving these shots, Maloney ran, pursued by Under-Sheriff Putnam, who emptied several shots at Maloney without effect. Having one more cartridge, he quickly put it into his trusty revolver and fired at Maloney just as he was escaping into the brush. The ball took effect in his back, and he fell prostrate to the ground. In the meantime Colburn had shot one Ellis in the arm and knocked down the mistress of Maloney, who was trying to defend him during all of the struggle. Some fifteen or twenty shots were fired, and the blood and loosened plastering, which lay in places around the room, gave evidence of a terribly lively struggle. At this writing Maloney is very low. Dr. S. S. Riddel extracted two balls from his body, and says he cannot live. Ellis and the woman are in jail awaiting the results.

PROF. HAIGHT.

The Results of a Rigid Inquiry into the Causes of a Widespread Scandal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune

VINCENNES, Ind., July 1.—The Court of Inquiry appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Vincennes University to investigate into the Haight-Adams scandal, now so notorious throughout the country, made their final report today, and the board unequivocally exonerated Miss Adams from entertaining any impure motive whatever, but that she was the victim of the indiscretion of Prof. Haight. The Professor is severely criticised for the false entry in the hotel register. There was no evidence of love-making on the train, as charged, and no foundation for the rumor that there had been criminal intimacy between them. The board accepted the resignations of both teachers, but there is now considerable talk by the board of offering Miss Adams her old place again, as a mark of the complete vindication she has received. The court of inquiry conducted an exceptionally rigid and thorough investigation, and completely knocked the bottom out of the outrageous reports circulated concerning the affair. However, it was not their province to whitewash the accused. No points were overlooked. The damaging evidence consisted of the register and the fact that Prof. Haight took the morning train for Chicago when he knew he could not make connection at Terre Haute. The lady is entirely innocent, and it has been so settled beyond a reasonable doubt. The citizens of Vincennes and the Board of Trustees of the university are unanimously of this opinion.

THE INDIAN HOAX.

A Frightened Pilgrim Who Startled a Whole Army Department, Shoulder-Straps and All.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 1.—Gen. Terry was greatly chagrined over the reported Indian massacre in Faulk County, Dakota, he having been induced by the representations of parties upon whom he relied at Redfield, to order out a detachment of cavalry from Sisseton Agency. The case appeared to be one calling for prompt and decisive action, and the General took active measures for the relief of the frontier and the interception of the Indians, and instituted measures to run down the reports. Late at night he learned that the reported massacre was not true, and had arisen from a practical joke played on a party of land-hunters. A pilgrim who took fright fled to the station and gave the alarm. The *Pioneer-Press* has contradictory telegrams from Ashton, Yankton, Canton, and other points, and from the officials of the Hastings & Dakota Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul. Intense excitement was caused by the report, and great indignation is felt throughout that section of the country.

TORNADO.

This Time in Butler County, Western Pennsylvania, North of Pittsburg.

The Obscure Town of Coalville, Forty Miles from a Railroad.

Twenty-five People Killed or Wounded—Many Houses Wrecked.

The Swath About Ten Miles Long and Only a Quarter of a Mile Wide.

A Tornado at Coalville, Butler County, Western Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 1.—Coalville, Butler County, suffered from a terrible cyclone a few minutes after 7 o'clock last evening. The fact that the village is located about forty miles east of the Shenango & Allegheny Railroad, and that there is no telegraph station there, prevented full particulars of the occurrence from reaching here until late this evening.

THE TRACK OF THE STORM

was only about one-quarter of a mile wide and ten miles long, but in that territory great damage was done.

In the county adjoining the village many houses were blown down, but, as far as can be ascertained, no one was hurt.

The principal portion of the ruin wrought was

IN THE TOWN OF COALVILLE ITSELF.

A new frame store building and dwelling owned by Frank Bard was completely wrecked in an instant.

Mr. Bard, his sister-in-law, and his clerk, Mr. Carmon, were badly injured. Mrs. Bard was blown a considerable distance, but miraculously escaped injury beyond a few bruises.

Five hundred feet south of this store

A DWELLING-HOUSE,

occupied by Thomas Johnston and family, was blown down, but all the inmates escaped without injury.

The residence of Mr. William Barnes was completely swept away, not a board remaining.

Mrs. Barnes was blown fully 300 feet and lodged in a fence corner. She was so badly hurt that

SHE DIED IN THIRTY MINUTES.

A child of Mr. Barnes was carried 500 feet and received injuries from which it died this evening.

The residence of Mr. Jonathan Kelly, which contained

NINE PEOPLE

at the time the cyclone struck it, was completely demolished and all persons in the building were more or less injured. One of the inmates, William Henley, has since died. In a barber-shop next door, Mr. and Mrs. McQuister were so seriously hurt that they are

EXPECTED TO DIE.

The only hotel in the place, the Kelso House, was so damaged that it will be necessary to rebuild it, and the village drug-store is about in the same condition. Altogether about fifteen houses were wrecked, and from

TWENTY-FIVE TO THIRTY PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED.

In the track of the storm there is scarcely a tree left standing, great trunks being twisted off like pipe-stems, and in some instances carried hundreds of yards. The loss will probably exceed $75,000.

The Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, local rains, variable winds, shifting to colder northerly, and higher pressure.

For the Lower Lake region, fair weather, northerly winds, becoming variable, stationary or higher temperature, and higher pressure.

For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, light variable winds, and stationary or higher temperature and pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, fair weather, northerly winds, becoming variable, stationary or higher temperature, followed by stationary or falling barometer.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

A storm of considerable energy is moving in an easterly track and is central on the New England coast. The pressure is high in the Gulf of Mexico and Manitoba. Rain has fallen in all the districts. Northerly winds prevail in the Northwest and Upper Lake region, and northwesterly in the Lower Lake region, Middle States, and New England. Elsewhere they are mostly southwesterly. The temperature has fallen in the Northwest, the Lake region, and New England. The following special temperatures were reported at 7 a. m. yesterday: Eastport, 52; Cleveland, 71; Duluth, 52; Montreal, 53; Quebec, 53; Alpena, 53; St. Paul, 63; Denver, 68; San Francisco, 55. Fair weather is indicated for today in the Middle States and New England.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 1—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	70	64	N.W.	Light	.23	Cl'dy.
Alpena	55	51	N.W.	Fresh	.04	Cl'dy.
Bismarck	75	65	S.E.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Buffalo	63	56	W.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Cairo	90	83	S.W.	Light	*	Cl'dy.
Concho, Tex.	100	83	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	86	67	S.W.	Fresh	.03	Cl'dy.
Chicago	61	57	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	87	78	N.	Fresh	.01	Cl'dy.
Cleveland	74	62	N.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Davenport	81	68	N.E.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Deadwood	74	68	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Denison	96	88	S.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Denver	84	72	N.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Des Moines	73	70	N.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Detroit	75	65	N.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Dodge City	89	80	S.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Dubuque	80					
Duluth	52	61	N.W.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Erie	65	56	N.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Escanaba	65	54	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Champaign, Ill.	82	61	N.E.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Fort Buford	82	72	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	86	77	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	77	59	S.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Ft. Smith	93					
Galveston	86	85	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	61	55	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak.	74	64	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	84	69	N.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Keokuk	83	72	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Las Animas	91	75	N.W.	Light	0	Th'ng
La Crosse	70	65	N.	Light	0	Fair.
Leavenworth	91	79	N.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Louisville	89	81	S.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Little Rock	90	85	N.W.	Light	0	Fair.
Marquette	56	50	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Memphis	81	79	N.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	58	55	N.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Moorhead	67	61	S.	Light	0	Fair.
Nashville	89	81	S.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
North Platte	82	73	N.E.	Light	.02	Lt rain
Omaha	83	75	N.E.	Fresh	*	Lt rain
Oswego	63	58	W.	Fresh	*	Cl'dy.
Pittsburg	86	67	N.W.	Fresh	.11	Cl'dy.
Port Eads	86	83	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Port Huron	65	58	N.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Chattanooga						
Rochester	66	56	W.	Brisk	0	Th'ng
San Antonio	92	82	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Sandusky	76	63	N.	High	0	Fair.
Springfield, Mo.	88	80	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Shreveport	93	86	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	85	75	N.E.	Brisk	0	Fair.
St. Louis	88	80	N.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	67	63		Calm	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	69	61		Calm	0	Clear.
Stockton, Tex.	93	79	S.E.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Toledo	81	63	N.	Fresh	*	Fair.
Vicksburg	94	84	S.	Light	0	Fair.
Yankton	78	69	N.W.	Light	0	Fair.
Washakie	84	70	W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18a. m.	29.779	60.0	78	N.W.	8	0	Clear.
11:18a. m.	29.832	75.0	75	W.	8	0	Fair.
2:18p. m.	29.916	61.1	75	N.	14	0	Fair.
6:18p. m.	29.936	61.0	72	N.E.	9	0	Clear.
10:18p. m.	[illegible]	57.0	74	N.E.	8	0	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 77.2.
Minimum temperature, 57.0.
Mean daily barometer, 29.913.
Mean daily thermometer, 62.4.
Mean daily humidity, 75.7.

AN OSHKOSH DIVORCE SUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 1.—Quite an interesting divorce suit is pending in the Circuit Court here, the parties thereto being prominent citizens of Menasha. The plaintiff is Kate C. Keyes and the defendant Abel Keyes, a brother of E. W. Keyes, of Madison. The parties were married in Aurora, Ill., in 1880. The plaintiff alleges that since their marriage defendant has ill-treated, vilified, and threatened her, and with his sons has conspired to get rid of her without letting her get any share of his property. She alleges that Keyes since their marriage has transferred all his property to his sons, dating the deeds to a date prior to the marriage. She prays for a divorce and an injunction restraining the sons from disposing of or incumbering the property, and asking that said transfers shall be adjudged null and void as against her interests. A temporary injunction has been ordered, and the divorce suit is pending.

RAILROADS.

A Still Further Decrease in East-Bound Freight Shipments—Indications that the Present High Rates Cannot Be Maintained Much Longer.

East-bound freight business, instead of getting better, is continually growing worse, and railroad-men who previously anticipated an increase in shipments are getting greatly discouraged. The shipments from this city during the past week were the smallest of the season, with the exception of one week in May. There is usually a large increase in east-bound shipments about this season of the year, in anticipation of the new crops, which commence to come forward during July. But this year there is nothing doing. The little business that is going forward goes to interior eastern points for immediate consumption. Hardly any business is going to the seaboard or to Europe. There is but little old business in the country, and the producers hold on to the little they still have until they know how the new crops will turn out.

There will certainly be a good wheat crop, but the corn crop promises to be unusually light, and, as the railroads have to depend mostly upon the corn business, they cannot expect a large improvement in business hereafter, especially if they cling to their present high rates. The present rates are entirely proscriptive, and force the little business there is on the rivers and lakes. While the rail lines continue to charge 25 cents per 100 pounds, grain, Chicago to New York, the lake lines are taking grain, Chicago to Buffalo, at one cent per bushel, and of course the business that is to go forward takes advantage of the cheaper lake rates. A large wheat crop in Kansas and Nebraska is assured, and the railroads base their hopes for an improvement in business upon that fact. But the prospects of their getting much of that business are very slim, unless they make a decided reduction in rates. The bulk of the new wheat which is to go forward will either go down the Mississippi on Gould's barge lines or come to Chicago and take the lake lines. The railroads cannot possibly hope to get much of the business as long as they adhere to the present proscriptive rates. The Eastern railroads may feel reluctant to come down with the rates, but they will certainly have to do it, if they mean to get any business. They cannot stand this sort of thing much longer, especially as west-bound shipments are also unusually light, and will be still lighter hereafter, when the advanced rates will be charged. It may be pleasant for the Eastern magnates to charge high rates, but they will find it rather unpleasant to have no business, or very little, to transport.

It is quite evident that the unusual light business some of the roads have been doing during the last few weeks will force them to find means to increase their business by getting around the pooling arrangement in some way or other. THE TRIBUNE stated last week that the Grand Trunk could not very well continue to do such a small business as it has been doing during the last few weeks and make expenses. This road, for the week ending June 17, took out of this city but 590 tons of flour, grain, and provisions, and for the week ending June 24, 513 tons. During the past week it increased its shipments to 2,159 tons, while the shipments of all the other roads show a decided decrease. It is not claimed that the Grand Trunk has openly cut the rates to bring about this result, but it is claimed that it has made contracts with steamers from Montreal, and sends business that way. It reports the existing rates to Montreal, and whatever reduction is made is assumed by the steamship lines. The Grand Trunk and the steamship lines from Montreal can so arrange matters among themselves, however, that the through rate to Liverpool is much lower than on business shipped to the Eastern seaboards. The New York lines will not long stand this diversion of business to Montreal, and trouble must sooner or later ensue.

The total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions east from this city by the six pool lines for the week ending July 1 amounted to 16,432 tons, against 18,729 tons for the week previous—a decrease of 2,297 tons. The following statement shows the amount of flour, grain, and provisions shipped east from this city by the six Eastern lines during the past week.

	Flour, brls.	Grain, tons of 2,000 lbs.	Provisions tons of 2,000 lbs.	Total tons.
Mich. Cent'l	3,282	1,512	1,071	2,900
Lake Shore	2,172	2,109	1,482	3,807
Ft. Wayne	4,455	1,759	1,087	3,292
Pan Handle	1,388	947	1,506	2,591
Balt. & Ohio	515	1,411	226	1,687
Gr'd Trunk	72	880	1,207	2,159
Total	12,53[illegible]	8,618	[illegible],779	16,432

The percentages were: Michigan Central, 17.60; Lake Shore, 23.20; Fort Wayne, 20; Pan Handle, 15.80; Baltimore & Ohio, 10.20; Grand Trunk, 13.20.

The Consolidation of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways Ratified.

A special cable to the New York *Herald* gives the following account of the meeting of the Grand Trunk and Great Western shareholders, held in London, England, June 29, for the purpose of ratifying the consolidation of the two companies:

At a meeting today of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway Company the agreement with the Great Western Railway Company, drawn up May 25, was almost unanimously approved. There were only eight dissenting votes. At the meeting of the Great Western shareholders there was a warm discussion. The amalgamation resolution was overwhelmingly carried by a show of hands, only seven votes being cast against it. The minority demanded a poll. The result will be declared tomorrow. Capt. Tyler, in a speech at the Grand Trunk meeting, said proxies to the value of £10,000,000 had been received in favor of amalgamation and only £43,000 in value against it. Previous to the passage of the amalgamation resolution an amendment offered by Mr. Locock Webb, Q. C., postponing the meeting for three months and disapproving the arrangement was rejected.

Fixing the Amount of Commission to Be Paid on Kansas City and St. Louis Tickets.

A meeting of General Passenger Agents of roads leading from Chicago and St. Louis to Missouri River points was held yesterday at Commissioner Dixon's office, for the purpose of agreeing upon the amount of commission to be paid to agents for the sale of tickets to St. Louis and Kansas City. During the continuance of the war-rates most of the roads paid $1 commission on tickets to Kansas City, and 75 cents to Chicago. Since the passenger rates to St. Louis and Kansas City have been advanced some of the roads have been paying larger commissions, while others have adhered to the commissions paid during the war. As a consequence, the roads paying the largest amount of commission got the most business. It was found that if this thing was continued the new rates could not be maintained much longer, and therefore this meeting was called to agree upon a uniform rate of commission to be paid hereafter. After a long discussion, it was agreed to make the commission on Kansas City tickets $1, and on St. Louis tickets 75 cents, by all the lines.

Resigned Their Positions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREEN BAY, Wis., July 1.—Several changes in the staff of the general offices of the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railway occurred today. E. C. Case, General Freight Agent, J. B. Lost, Assistant General Freight Agent, and M. T. Case, General Passenger Agent, have all resigned, and their places have not been filled. Timothy Case, General Superintendent of the road, has taken charge of the above departments, and will have entire control until further notice.

The Wisconsin Central.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 1.—Manager Finney, of the Wisconsin Central, arrived at home this morning from a trip up North. He says the proposed plan of erecting a union depot at Oshkosh will be decided soon. Tracklaying on the new line is progressing as rapidly as he could wish. The men have crossed the river, and are now working on the mainland.

J. I. Maher has been appointed chief clerk in the general ticket office of the Wisconsin Central, to take the place of F. F. Regan, who has been appointed General Ticket Agent of the Milwaukee & Northern.

General-Superintendent Clark, of the St. Paul Road, is now inspecting the new Council Bluffs extension.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago will transact no freight business July 4. Its offices and freight houses will be closed on that day.

A circular issued by Commissioner Fink announces new rates from seaboard points to Nashville and Memphis, based upon arbitrary rates established by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

General-Manager Haupt, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, arrived in the city yesterday from Philadelphia. He is accompanied by his family, and is on his way to St. Paul. He departed north over the Northwestern Road yesterday afternoon.

Mr. J. M. Hannaford, General Freight Agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, arrived in the city yesterday, accompanied by his bride, to whom he was wed at St. Albans, Vt., June 21. Mr. and Mrs. Hannaford remain in the city for a few days, when they leave for St. Paul.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern has established the following new stations on its Pacific Division: Graettinger, Wallingford, Estherville, Superior, and Spirit Lake. The Burlington, Rock Island and Northwestern Railroads will quote through freight rates to the above points.

Commissioner Fink has just issued the following circular regarding shipments of highwines, etc., transported in bond: "At a meeting of the Trunk Line Executive Committee, held Wednesday, June 28, 1882, the following resolution was adopted: '*Resolved*, That on and after July 15, 1882, the practice of the railroad companies acting as sureties for shippers of highwines transported in bond will be discontinued.'"

The Deadwood *Times* says: "From what we can learn, it is not at all unlikely that one of the stage companies now running into this city will transfer its stock from the route now occupied by it and by fall connect with the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad. The proposition certainly looks feasible, as the change, if made, will establish a stage route only 140 miles long. This will be a saving of sixty miles over the shortest route now used to reach the railroad. Certainly indications point to some change in stage matters."

FIRE RECORD.

List of the Insurance on the Property Burned at Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 1.—The total loss by the fire in the brick building No. 3 Grand avenue, foots up $126,700, divided as follows:

John Plankinton, building	$ 23,000
George Zeigler, stock	45,000
George Zeigler, machinery	30,000
Rosenfeld, Nast & Co., stock	16,000
Henry Wehr, stock	200
A. Gold, stock	12,500
Total	$126,700

Zeigler's insurance amounts to $34,300, distributed as follows:

Home	$ 3,000
Irving	1,600
Royal	2,600
Lorillard	1,950
Star	1,300
Rochester German	2,000
German of Freeport	2,500
Providence, Washington	2,500
Pennsylvania	1,300
Commonwealth	1,300
Fire Association	1,500
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual	3,250
North British	1,950
Westchester	1,950
Philadelphia County	1,300
Commercial, New York	1,300
Concordia	2,000
Mechanics' & Traders'	1,000

Plankinton's building was insured for $10,000 about half its value, in the following companies:

Fire Association, Philadelphia	$ 2,500
American Fire, Philadelphia	2,500
Insurance Company of State of Pennsylvania	2,500
Commercial Union of London	2,500

Rosenfeld, Nast & Co., are insured as follows:

Lancashire	$ 2,000
Phœnix of Hartford	2,000
Newark of Newark	1,500
North British	1,500
Howard of New York	1,500
Insurance Company of North America	1,500

A. Gold's insurance is in the following companies:

Royal of Liverpool	$ 2,500
Glenn's Falls of New York	2,000
Continental of Philadelphia	3,000
Girard of Philadelphia	1,500
National, New York	2,000
London Assurance	5,000

A Fire at Philadelphia with a Loss of $275,000, Insured.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—The five-story brown stone-front building on Fourth street, between Chestnut and Walnut, occupied as a furniture auction house by Thomas S. Ellis and N. A. Jennings, under the firm name of their predecessors, M. Thomas & Sons, with all its contents, was destroyed tonight by fire, which broke out shortly after 10 o'clock and lasted till 1 o'clock. The building, which belongs to the Thomas estate, was valued at $200,000; fully insured. The value of the furniture and other goods in the building is $15,000. Police-Lieutenant Rice was struck on the head by a cross-piece from a telegraph-pole and seriously hurt. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion.

An Extensive Loss at Fort Worth, Tex.

FORT WORTH, Tex., July 1.—The Texas Pacific freight depot burned. The office furniture was saved. The wareroom contained a large quantity of goods. The loss is estimated at $150,000; insured.

Burning of a Shed.

The burning of a shed in the rear of No. 150 Wesson street at 1:25 yesterday afternoon caused an alarm from Box No. 832 and did damage to the extent of $4. No insurance.

A Court-House Burned.

JACKSON, Miss., July 1.—The court-house at Magnolia, with all the records and papers, has been burned.

A SAFE ROBBED.

The Safe of the United States Express at Boscobel, Wis., Robbed of $2,800.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSCOBEL, Wis., July 1.—The safe of the United States Express Company at the railroad depot in this city was opened last night and relieved of $2,800. One package, consigned to A. J. Pipkin, contained $2,500, and the balance was in small packages. A clean sweep was made, excepting $1.50, which was done up in a paper and laid in another department of the safe. The clerk at the depot, Walter Smith, received the large package from the messenger, placed it in the safe, and says that he then locked the safe and went up-town, leaving the depot in charge of the night-operator, a young man named Rogers, temporarily engaged from Prairie du Chien. Smith says that about an hour after Rogers went to him and told him that the safe was standing open and he had better go down. On entering the depot Smith at once discovered what was wrong. There are many surmises as to the theft, but when the express officers come to examine into the matter it will undoubtedly be satisfactorily worked up.

Using Ants in Horticulture.

Dr. C. T. Macgowan has sent Prof. C. V. Riley, of the Agricultural Bureau, Washington, from Han Chow, an account of a curious use made of ants in that part of China. It seems that in many parts of the Province of Canton the orange-trees are injured by certain worms, and to rid themselves of these pests the inhabitants import ants from the neighboring hills. The hill-people throughout the summer and winter find the nests of two species of ants, red and yellow, suspended from the branches of various trees. The "orange ant breeders" are provided with pig or goat bladders baited inside with lard. The orifices of these they apply to the entrance of the bag-like nests, when the ants enter the bladders, and, as Dr. Macgowan expresses it, "become a marketable commodity at the orangeries." The trees are colonized by placing the ants on their upper branches, and bamboo rods are stretched between the different trees, so as to give the ants easy access to the whole orchard. This remedy has been in constant use at least since 1640, and probably dates from a much earlier period. It is certainly a new way of utilizing ants, which as a rule are deservedly considered a nuisance by the horticulturist.

CASUALTIES.

A Rope-Walker Falls and Kills Himself.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., July 1.—For the past two weeks a gymnast named Harry B. Mead, who came to this city with his professional partner from Leadville, has been engaged at the Academy of Music, a large variety theatre, to give exhibitions of rope-walking in the street and trapeze performances inside of the theatre. He has been very daring and drew large crowds, especially when performing the feint at falling and catching himself on the rope. This evening when Mead started out about 1,000 spectators were present, and as he neared the center of the street they were horrified to see the rope part from the hook on the side toward which the gymnast was walking and to see him fall, descending in an upright position. The doomed gymnast realized his danger and clutched his balancing pole, sixteen feet of gas pipe, more firmly, till when about ten feet from the ground, he let it go. He struck with terrible force on his heels and fell backward, striking on his shoulders, one end of the pole descending upon his breast as he fell back. He was taken up and given surgical attendance, but died from concussion of the brain and the spinal cord within three minutes after striking the ground. The fall was fifty feet. Mead was 21 years of age and venturesome. He was corresponding with parties East to arrange for walking a rope over Niagara Falls. His parents live at Allentown, Pa. There was sensational rumors of foul play, but the examination of the rope showed that it had frayed against the hook to which it was fastened until the last strand parted under the strain.

Guiteau Gets Even with a Few of the American People.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 1.—Last night a bonfire was built at Allegan to celebrate the hanging of Guiteau, and a quantity of gasoline poured over it. At 9:30 a match was scratched twenty feet away to light it, when instantly the gasoline exploded with terrific force. Windows were broken to the amount of at least $150. People were thrown down. Matt Tupelis, a traveling man, was severely burned about the face. Robert Delano was severely cut in the back. A colored man named Rabb was badly burned about the legs.

A Farmer Killed by a Vicious Bull.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 1.—Ed Ford, one of the pioneer settlers of Jones County, was killed by a vicious bull today at his home near Monticello. He went out to drive the bull to the barn, when the animal turned upon him, and, it is supposed, trampled him to death, as he was not gored. When found he was too near dead to give any account of the horrible happening.

Drowned While Attempting to Save a Boy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., July 1.—This evening a boy fell into the river near the life-saving station, and a man named Albert Weist in endeavoring to rescue him was drowned himself, but the boy was saved. Weist was 25 years of age. The prompt action of the life-saving crew saved the boy.

Fatal Accident in a Mill in Michigan.

JACKSON, Mich., July 1.—A man named Glogsick was caught in a revolving shaft in Newman's mill at Dorr this morning and instantly killed.

A 10-Year-Old Boy Drowned at Janesville, Wis.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 1.—A 10-year-old son of Frank Richards was drowned here today in Rock River while bathing.

R. PORTER LEE.

The Rising Young Banker ($200,000) Gets a Stand-off at the First Turn of the Judicial Machine.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., July 1.—The jury disagreed in the case of Lee, late President of the First National Bank of Buffalo, indicted for embezzling $200,000. May 18 last, Lee was arrested by United States Deputy Marshal Level on an order issued by Judge Wallace, of the United States court, on complaint of the bank, which charged him with embezzling and misappropriating $200,000 of the funds of the bank. The application for the order of arrest was made by the Hon. Richard Crowley, member of Congress, the Receiver's attorney. The complaint alleged that Lee, while President of the bank, "fraudulently misapplied and appropriated the property of said bank in the course of his employment as an officer of the same; that the plaintiff demanded against the defendant $200,000 with interest from the 13th of April, 1882; that the defendant had assigned, disposed of, and secreted portions of his property with intent to defraud his creditors, and especially the First National Bank; and that he was about to assign, dispose of, and secrete other of his property with intent to defraud." The order further directed that bail should not be accepted in a sum less than $100,000. This Lee was unable to procure. The Marshal waited until 6 o'clock, and then, at the urgent request of Lee, extended the time until 9. At that hour no bondsmen putting in an appearance he was removed to the county jail and locked up. He was subsequently indicted on a criminal charge of embezzlement, Herman J. Hall being put under arrest as his accessory. Until the collapse of the bank Hall was looked upon as a model young man, peculiarly fortunate in the start he had made in life, and with the brightest future before him. Last fall Lee was the Stalwart candidate of Western New York for the office of State Treasurer, and barely escaped securing the nomination.

THE ELGIN MONSTER.

He Has Not Wounded Himself Fatally—The Poisoned Baby.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., July 1.—Mrs. Prouse, the deserted wife of Norman Prouse, today appeared here and swore out a warrant for his detention on the charge of bigamy. Word has been received that the injuries inflicted by Prouse on himself will not necessarily prove fatal. A jugular vein was severed. An officer from this city has started home with him, and they are expected tonight. An analysis is now being had of the body of the poisoned babe, which was exhumed today, and found to be remarkably well preserved. The Coroner's jury has adjourned to await the result of the analysis, recommending that Prouse be held in the meantime for murder without bail.

Escape from a Train Near Carlinville.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NILWOOD, Ill., July 1.—Today noon, on the arrival here of the north-bound express, Deputy-Sheriff N. M. Schoonhovel, of Elgin, Kane County, Ill., stopped here, and announced that the desperate would-be suicide, Norman Prouse, had escaped from him between this place and Carlinville. He poisoned an infant previous to his departure from Elgin, and fled from there with a woman of doubtful reputation. At Sedalia, Mo., she deserted him, after procuring several hundred dollars from him. The woman's desertion and the loss of his money so preyed upon his mind that he attempted suicide by cutting his throat. He is described as a large, portly man, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and with a large white handkerchief tied around his neck.

THOMAS CONCERTS.

Milwaukee Gives Them the Go-by, and the Managers Lose $3,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 1.—The midsummer night concerts which have been in progress in the Exposition Building in this city for the past few weeks, closed this evening. They have not proven a financial success—in fact, they have been somewhat of a failure. A contract was made by Manager Torry with Theodore Thomas to give fourteen concerts for $7,500. This was supposed at the time to be very reasonable, and no doubt was entertained of the success of the series. It appears, however, that for some reason the German population of the city, which is depended upon to come to the support of all musical enterprises, did not look with favor upon these concerts, or, at least, did not show any inclination to patronize them, hence the lack of success. It is understood that the Exposition Association loses about $3,000 by the enterprise. The association naturally feels a little hurt at the lack of appreciation shown. Everything possible was done to make the concerts pleasant. The building was finely arranged and beautifully decorated. This will be the last entertainment in the building prior to the opening of the annual exposition in September.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Quincy Thugs—Other Misdeeds of the Day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., July 1.—Moss, the colored man who was shot Thursday night, died at 5 o'clock this morning. Before his death he made a statement of the affair, confirming that given by him soon after the shooting, and positively charging Tucker with the crime, describing it as an unprovoked and brutal affair. It is said that two colored men named Mealachi Sides and Tom Sales, both notorious colored roughs, were with Tucker on the night of the tragedy, and, before they went to the church, Tucker struck and knocked down Moss without cause, and the others assisted in beating him; also, that it was Sides' pistol that was used by Tucker, and the two men were with him when he renewed the attack on Moss just before Moss ran for home and was shot. Tucker was committed to jail on a charge of murder. The others have fled from the city.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 1.—The Governor today pardoned John Bulliner, who was convicted of murder in Jackson County in 1875, and sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty-five years. The pardon is granted on the recommendation of Judge Crawford, who sentenced him, the Prosecuting-Attorney, and all the jury who found him guilty, together with the county officers at the time, and a number of citizens of Jackson County, including ex-Congressman William J. Allen and State Senator William A. Lemma, together with Judge Young and other county officers of Williamson County. Bulliner was one of those concerned in the famous Williamson County vendetta, and the people there have always believed his sentence unjust, in view of the extenuating circumstances. He was not convicted of having committed murder, but of having been accessory to it, and did not take part in the vendetta until his father and brother had been killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., July 1.—In the District Court today a verdict of conviction was found against J. M. Pattee for conducting a lottery. Mr. Pattee will doubtless pay the fine, the maximum of which is $500, and continue business.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 1.—Judge Horrigan sentenced Charles Sinnot to twenty days in jail and $100 fine for attempting to pack the jury in the late Mundinger case of embezzlement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 1.—Judge Mallay this morning sentenced William Jackson to three years' imprisonment in the House of Correction for stealing a gold watch and some jewelry from the Drake House some time ago.

DETROIT, Mich., July 1.—John L. Simpson, who laid in ambush for his wife last summer and shot her from behind a fence in this city, was sentenced to life imprisonment by Recorder Swift this morning.

CONGRESSMAN HAWK.

The Shock Which His Death Caused—The Funeral—The Many Aspirants For His Place.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., July 1.—The news of the death of the Hon. R. M. A. Hawk, of this district, fell like a pall upon his many friends in this city, and was received with universal regret.

A telegram received at the *Gazette* office today announces that the funeral will take place tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon, from the late residence of the deceased in Mt. Carroll. A delegation left here this afternoon to attend the obsequies. Among the number were Gen. J. C. Smith, J. B. Brown, the Hon. William Spensley, Capt. J. Fawcett, and J. C. Spare.

Considerable speculation is already indulged in as to who will succeed Maj. Hawk in Congress. Those spoken of as candidates are the Hon. R. H. McClellan, the Hon. A. M. Jones, Judge William Spensley, and Capt. Jacob Fawcett, of Jo Daviess; J. C. Garver, of Winnebago, who already has an instructed delegation; Gen. Smith D. Atkins, E. P. Barton, James S. Cochrane, and the Hon. H. C. Burchard, of Stephenson; Col. B. F. Sheets, Assemblyman Tice, the Hon. George P. Jacobs, Dr. Rice, the Hon. Albert Woodcock, Col. M. D. Swift, and Mr. Hitt, late Assistant Secretary of State under Blaine, of Ogle; and the Hon. James Shaw, of Carroll. From this somewhat lengthy array of would-be statesmen, your correspondent thinks that he can pick out the one upon whose shoulders the mantle of victory will fall on the 18th of July—the day to which the convention was adjourned—and prophesies that Gen. Smith D. Atkins, of Stephenson County, will be the man.

"TERRORS."

Three Colored Roughs Who Attempted to "Clean Out" a Court-House.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 1.—The *Union* has just received the particulars of a fatal encounter between whites and blacks at Brooksville. Three colored men named Turner had been for several days visiting the village, armed, and indulging in threats against some citizens, causing much bad feeling. This culminated a few days ago in a row in the court-house, started by one of the Turners entering the building just as the afternoon session of court was being called, with an open knife in his hand. In the fight that followed the three Turners were killed, and several other negroes participating wounded. Several whites were wounded, but not mortally.

Cleaning Out Peter Cevalla.

LANSING, Mich., July 1.—Frank Hahn and two other roughs, who have had some difficulty with Peter Cevalla, a grocery-keeper in a low quarter of this city, went to his house last midnight, raised a disturbance, and tried to whip him. Cevalla drew a revolver and shot Hahn dead, and sent a few bullets through the clothes of his companions. Cevalla, his wife, and daughter are in jail.

WHEAT.

The June Deal at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 1.—It was expected that the committee to arbitrate the June wheat deal would be demanded this morning, but up to the close of 'Change no request in that direction had been made of the President of the exchange. It is stated, however, that a committee will be asked for and appointed next week, and that a settlement will be reached as speedily as possible. Mr. Oliver, who is running the corner, still offers to settle at $1.32½, but shorts oppose that figure most strenuously, and assert that $1.25 would be a very high price. The break in New York yesterday strengthened the shorts in their determination to fight the matter through and obtain what they call a fair and reasonable settling price. Over a million bushels are involved in the deal.

DOUBLY BLESSED.

Petersburg, Va., Now Has Two Full Sets of Officers Lording It Over Her Astonished Citizens.

PETERSBURG, Va., July 1.—The organization of a new Common Council (which has a Readjuster majority) this afternoon proved quite exciting. Col. Joseph P. Minetree, a leading Readjuster, was elected President, and F. R. Russell City Auditor. The Democrats claimed the election of Col. Minetree was illegal on the ground that he is a member of the State Board of Visitors to the Virginia Military Institute. Both Democrats and Readjusters called the Auditor's roll of members simultaneously amid much confusion.

Both parties elected officers, and there are two police forces on duty tonight. Senator Mahone was present during the exciting scene.

SUICIDAL.

KANKAKEE, Ill., July 1.—Lorenzo Jones, a farmer aged 51 years, residing near Momence, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Family troubles are alleged to be the cause.

The Tribune.

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LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—Attention Sir Knights. You are requested to assemble at the asylum of Chicago Commandery at 12 o'clock m. Sunday, July 2, to attend the funeral of our late Frater, Silas K. Reed, who died at his late residence, No. 358 Warren-av., Friday evening, June 30. Carriages will leave the asylum at 12:30 sharp, proceed to residence, thence to Rosehill Cemetery. By order of the Eminent Commander.
DAVID GOODMAN, Recorder.

CLEVELAND LODGE, NO. 211, A. F. & A. M.—Brethren, you are requested to assemble at our hall at 12 o'clock noon, Sunday, July 2, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Silas K. Reed, who died at his late residence, No. 358 Warren-av., Friday evening, June 30. Carriages will leave the hall at 12:30 sharp, proceed to the residence, 358 Warren-av., thence to Rosehill Cemetery. By order of
F. A. MUNCEY, W. M.
JAMES A. WILSON, Secretary.

VAN RENSSELAER GRAND LODGE OF PERFECTION, 14°—Stated Communication Thursday evening, July 6, in Consistorial Hall, 76 Monroe-st. Degree of Grand Elect, Perfect, and Sublime Mason 14th will be conferred. Sojourning brethren are invited to unite with us.
JAMES B. BRADWELL, 33°, T.·.P.·.G.·.M.·.
GIL W. BARNARD, 33°, Grand Secretary.

HESPERIA LODGE, NO. 411, A. F. & A. M.—The members are notified to attend a Regular Communication of the lodge to be held at the hall, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., Wednesday evening, July 5, at 7:30 o'clock. Master Masons cordially invited.
CHAS. H. BRENAN, W. M.
M. D. RAPP, Secretary.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—Stated Conclave Monday evening, July 3, at 7:30 o'clock. A full attendance is earnestly requested, as business of "vital importance" will come before the Commandery. By order of the Eminent Commander.
D. GOODMAN, Recorder.

ANCIENT COMPANIONS' DOMESTIC CLUB—Attention! A special meeting of the club will be held at the Tremont club-room on Wednesday evening, July 5, at 8 o'clock sharp, for the final arrangement of the pilgrimage of the 10th. Every companion is expected to be present. By order T. P. H.
J. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, NO. 2, R. A. M.—Special Convocation Monday evening, July 3, at 6:30 o'clock, for work on the Royal Arch Degree. Visiting companions welcome. By order of
W. E. POULSON, M. E. H. P.
WM. J. BRYAN, Secretary.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation Friday evening, July 7, at 8 o'clock, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., for business and work on the M. M. Degree. By order of
JOHN MURPHY, M. E. H. P.
CHAS. C. DOOLITTLE, Secretary.

CHEVALIER BAYARD COMMANDERY, NO. 52, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—Special Conclave for work in the Order of the Temple on Thursday, July 6, at 2 p. m. Visiting Knights welcome. By order of the E. Commander.
HENRY C. RANNEY, Recorder.

PLEIADES LODGE 478, A. F. & A. M., 220 and 222 South Halsted-st.—Regular communication Thursday, July 6, at 8 o'clock. Important work. Visitors cordially invited. Per order.
GEORGE McKENZIE, W. M.
E. F. NEWELL, Secretary.

WILEY M. EGAN CHAPTER 126, R. A. M., 220 and 222 South Halsted-st.—Regular convocation Friday, July 7, at 8 o'clock p. m. Business of importance. Full attendance requested. Visitors cordially invited. Per order.
HENRY PRATT, M. P.
E. F. NEWELL, Secretary.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, NO. 35, K. T.—Special Conclave Wednesday evening, July 5, at 6:30, for work. Stated Conclave at 8 o'clock. Visiting Sir Knights are courteously invited. By order of the E. C.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 69, R. A. M.—Special Convocation Monday evening, July 3, at 8 o'clock. Work on the Past and M. E. Master Degrees. Visiting companions are cordially invited. By order of
C. REIFSNIDER, M. E. H. P.
J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, K. T.—Stated Conclave Tuesday evening, July 4, 1882, at 8 o'clock. Visiting Fraters welcome. By order of the Eminent Commander.
SAMUEL M. HENDERSON, Recorder.

SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1882.

THE Board of Trade has set a good example in adjourning over until Wednesday, thus giving the members a three days' vacation, and this week the more prominent dry-goods dealers, jewelers, etc., will give their employés a half holiday. Several of the larger retail grocerymen have also announced that they will close all day on Tuesday. These are all moves in the right direction. We hope their example will be very generally followed. They will get better work from their employés, and it will be money in their pockets.

THE asphalt-block pavement is soon to be laid along the southern portion of Wabash avenue. The property-owners have submitted to an assessment of about double the cost of the wooden-block pavement in the hope that greater durability and cleanliness will compensate them for the additional outlay. Whether or not this hope shall be realized will depend largely upon the manner of construction. This asphalt-block pavement should not be laid in the "hump-back" style generally adopted for the wooden blocks. The plan of the Michigan avenue pavement should be followed. The pavement should be nearly flat, with depressed gutters at the side, and a larger number of catch-basins than it is the practice of the city to provide for the wooden pavements. If these conditions be followed, the Wabash avenue pavement can be kept clean easily, and the health and comfort of those who live on that avenue and those who travel it will be materially enhanced.

IN the last issue of THE TRIBUNE was printed an account of the employment of women in the British post-office and the excellent manner in which their work was accomplished. It was asserted that in all respects they were superior to men. Lest some of our readers may have overlooked it, we reproduce the following extract from the article.

> As regards honesty, there is an absolutely clean bill of health. The fidelity of the women to their trust is not sullied with a single exception. They are punctual, amenable to discipline, quick at figures, accurate in their accounts, patient and uncomplaining, and, in fact, have done so extremely well in the telegraph offices, money-order offices, and at the counter, wherever they have been employed, that the Postmaster-General is positively puzzled how to extend the arena of their useful services with proper regard to the delicate natures of the girls and women who are virtually committed to the care of the post-office officials by their parents and guardians.

This success in England would seem to indicate beyond any question that it would be profitable to try the same experiment in our own country. Several women are already employed in the larger post-offices, and there are some Postmistresses. But how it would simplify the civil service and reform the political service if all Postmasters were Postmistresses and all their employés were women! The necessity for the primaries—those sources of corruption—would at once cease to exist. There would be no further levying of assessments. The rush and scramble would cease, for if there were no post-offices to be had, why should there be primaries? If there were no places, why should there be patriots? And if there were no patriots, why should there not be honor, and honesty, and purity in our political system?

THE cable railroad thus far has been beset with many embarrassments, which are sufficient, perhaps, to account for most of the deplorable accidents which have happened. The completion of the Wabash avenue line, the additional grip-cars in process of construction, and an enlarged experience in the management of the road may be reasonably expected to abate the dangers and diminish the inconvenience of travel by this means, which is vastly superior to horse-car transit if it can be rendered safe at an increased speed. But there are two or three changes which will be required in any case, and which experience has made obvious.

1. The cable trains should be stopped only at street-crossings. This rule will save time and also tend to prevent accidents. The public would soon become accustomed to the change and acquiesce in it cheerfully. Under such a rule, trains passing each other at street-crossings could slack up enough to ascertain whether either of them was going to make a stop, in which case both should be detained until it should be evident that the discharge or taking-on of passengers was being made on the opposit side. The saving of time by the reduction of the number of stops would fully offset the loss of time by the detention of trains passing each other at the street-crossings.

2. It would seem to be an easy matter to protect the lower part of all the cars—that between the steps and the ground—and also by a more ample buffer or "cow-catcher" to protect the front of the grip-car. In nearly every accident that has occurred the victim has been dragged under the wheels, which almost necessitates a fatal result. If the lower part of all the cars were thoroughly guarded those who slip or fall would be thrown away from the track.

3. The employés of the railway, as well as the public, must learn to make the proper distinction between horse-cars and grip or cable cars. The conductors who were able on the horse-cars to lounge on the rear platform and merely pull the bell for stopping or starting must be more active, and assist passengers, especially women and children, in entering and leaving the cars. There must be greater care in making full stops for passengers to alight, and to avoid starting before passengers are safely in their seats. In other words, the employés must be more thoroughly drilled, and to assure this Mr. Holmes, the Superintendent, who is a most conscientious and efficient man, but not ubiquitous, should be provided with a corps of intelligent and well-paid assistant superintendents who shall keep an eye on the operation of the various sections of the road.

CHICAGO'S SUMMER ATTRACTIONS.

Without enlarging upon the well-known claims of Chicago as a summer resort, THE TRIBUNE desires merely to draw public attention to the fact that no other city in this country, and probably no other city in the world except London (which has its summer season), has so large a number and so great a variety of amusements for rich and poor. Summer is the vacation season. The schools are closed. Clerks have their half-holidays. Everybody, as far as possible, eases up in work and business. It is the universal play-time. Yet the rule in New York, and generally in large cities, is to close the theatres, shut off the opportunities for diversion, pull down the front blinds, live at the back of the house, and pretend that everybody has gone to the country. This rule has been reversed in Chicago. All the public amusement places are open. The hotels are well filled. The drives and parks present a gala appearance. The democratic practice of sitting out on the front steps and porches prevails, and there is a degree of sociability and *bon homie* not to be found in this busy metropolis at any other time of the year.

The list of summer attractions at the public amusement places is especially notable. Mr. Daly brings his entire New York company and all the successes of the past season to the Grand Opera-House, where he finds a more delightful theatre than any in New York and better appreciation than he secured at home. The latter fact is so conspicuous that he must be inclined to a permanent location here with his stock company and his own rare faculty of putting plays on the stage. At McVicker's the Hanlons are just now providing an entertainment peculiarly suited to the summer taste, and they are to be followed shortly by the first production in this country of the greatest London success of the year under the comprehensive title of "Mankind." At Haverly's the combination of home talent known as the Chicago Church Choir Company is giving a long season of the light operas in a style which the critics tell us is superior to that of most of the traveling combinations that visit the city during the winter season. At Hooley's a succession of new pieces is being presented, some good and some bad, according to the theatrical authorities, but all possessing at least the merit of novelty and attesting the recognized theatrical importance of the city. The half-dozen or more minor theatres in the various divisions of the city continue to provide the cheaper entertainments for the poorer classes.

In the distinctively summer amusements Chicago is the envy of the world in the possession of Theodore Thomas and his orchestra, who begin tomorrow night a season of promenade concerts extending over several weeks at the Exposition Building. The residents and guests of Chicago ought to appreciate the fact that the very first and best orchestra in the world, so pronounced by traveled musical critics, is to be heard in this city every summer. A trip to Europe will not procure a musical entertainment so satisfactory, and it is given at prices and under conditions which bring it within the reach and enjoyment of all classes. Added to the Thomas concerts, there are several gardens where light operas, orchestral concerts, or entertainments organized by local musical societies furnish accessible attractions for the residents of the various districts of the city.

The clubs of this city, for the members thereof and for their non-resident guests, contribute notably to the pleasures of a Chicago summer. The Chicago club has a *cuisine* not rivaled anywhere outside of Delmonico's, and the Union League does not fall far short of it. The Union Club, on the North Side, has its garden feature, which is utilized from time to time for concerts, graced by the presence of the ladies. The Calumet Club is completing its large and magnificent building overlooking the Michigan boulevard, which is rapidly growing to be the most beautiful driveway on earth. These clubs and others provide the gentlemen of other cities who spend their summers in Chicago, as well as Chicago men who remain at home, with bountiful entertainment, while the excitement of the Board of Trade, the succession of races and ball matches, the facilities for yachting and outdoor amusements fill in their time as it cannot be improved at any watering-place in the country or in any heated city. So the drives, the parks, the pleasure excursions to the delightful resorts on the Northwestern railroads and in other directions, the theatres, gardens, concerts, circuses, and other permanent attractions make life enjoyable for the ladies and the children. Chicago's carnival season is in summer, and it is not only available for the rich and idle, but for the poorer working people whose lives are spent here. Its attractions are not exclusive by reason of excessive price or snobbishness; they are abundant enough, varied enough, and cheap enough to suit all.

RUSSIAN INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

The resignation of Count Ignatieff has been followed by a commotion in Russia, and new and more stringent measures have been adopted. The wholesale arrests of Nihilists and of persons suspected of Nihilism indicate something like the commencement of a reign of terror, for Nihilism will not down and thrives under persecution. Ever since the present Czar ascended the throne he has gone from bad to worse, and is now so deeply committed to harsh measures and strong government that he dare not even allow his coronation to take place until by repressive measures he has sufficiently stamped out Nihilism to secure his personal safety upon the occasion. Never did a ruler in Europe have a grander opportunity upon his accession to power to commend himself to his subjects and to the world than Alexander III. His policy, as he first outlined it, would have reflected the highest credit upon his administration—would have appeased the hostility of his enemies, and would have proved the inauguration of a new era of peace, order, and prosperity for Russia. His Councilors, with Gen. Melikoff at their head, were in sympathy with the policy, and Gen. Melikoff was a man not only admired by the people for his brilliant record in the field, but trusted by them for his popular sympathies. But the Czar reversed his policy. Melikoff's administration was too lenient, and he was displaced for a stronger man, Gen. Ignatieff, and now the stronger man's administration has been found too lenient, though his policy was one of severity in dealing with Nihilists and of cruelty in dealing with the Jews; for it will be a matter of history that the anti-Jewish legislation of Russia, which has brought about barbarities and persecutions well nigh unparalleled, was the work of Count Ignatieff's administration. With all his severity, his administration was a failure, and he leaves the internal affairs of Russia in worse confusion than he found them, although he was unquestionably one of the ablest and most courageous Premiers in Europe. As the Czar, with all the obstinacy of his family, will not retreat, and as he cannot stand still, he must advance. Another turn of the screw must be made. The iron heel must come down harder—a task men of ability always shrink from. For this work a man of smaller calibre will suffice, but he must be malevolent in disposition and brutal in execution. Such a man has been found in Count Tolstoy, who earned a reputation for cruelty under the régime of Alexander II. He was hated for his barbarity, and was more notorious for his severities than any of the Ministers of the late Czar. His nomination to the position, it is said, was secured by the influence of M. Katkoff, the leader of the Moscow National party, a bitter enemy of M. Ignatieff, an advocate of strong government, of force, of rigorous punishments, and of granting no reforms until every person who asks for them is silenced by brute power. Hence we may assume that this will be the policy of M. Tolstoy. What kind of a man he is and what kind of an administration his will be may be inferred from the following brief sketch of him that appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette:*

> As Minister of Public Instruction he earned an ill name by the rigor with which he domineered over the universities of Russia and converted them by his arbitrary severity into hotbeds of Nihilism. In 1878, when the Ministers of the Crown were troubled with fears for their personal safety, owing to the first murders committed by the Nihilists, Count Tolstoy received a letter from the Secret Committee of the Revolutionists which ran: "Your Excellency has nothing to fear from us. We know how to appreciate the services you have rendered, and still are rendering, to our cause, and we promise you that your life shall always be dear to us." It is this man who is now Minister of the Interior. He never impressed any one by his ability, and he was almost the last person whom public opinion would have indicated as a possible successor of Gen. Ignatieff.

The lessons of history are not favorable auguries of the success of such a war or such a policy. It led to the death of Alexander II., and it will lead to the death of Alexander III. The coercion of men who care nothing for death or imprisonment can never succeed. One group of men may be killed, but another immediately succeeds them. Conspiracy gives birth to conspiracy. One avenger follows another, all careless alike to their fate, all bent upon one object: the death of the Czar, until it is certain to be accomplished. Intimidation breeds defiance. Coercion arouses increased resistance, and under such a policy the inevitable drift of Russia is towards revolution, unless she can save herself from it by a foreign war, but when that is over the old struggle will begin again. It is the turning point to Russian history, the conflict of modern ideas with the antiquated ideas of divine right and despotic government, and were not the present Czar willfully and criminally blind he would at once apply the remedy, give his people a voice in the Government, and restore peace and order to his realm. Instead of that his new Minister, who has only been in his seat a few days, has already suppressed half a dozen of the best papers in the Empire, and is arresting people by wholesale. The explosion will come soon.

A SUCCESSFUL MANUAL-TRAINING SCHOOL.

Director Woodward, of the St. Louis Manual-Training School, published a notice not long ago in the advertising columns of THE TRIBUNE of his intention to hold an examination in this city for admission to the St. Louis school in the event of a sufficient number of applications being received. Several Chicago boys who desire to enter a manual-training school misunderstood the notice, thinking it referred to the contemplated Chicago school. To all such it may be proper to say that it will probably be at least fifteen months before the Chicago Manual-Training School commences operations. Meantime the managers of the St. Louis school decided, two months ago, to double the capacity of their institution. The work is now in progress, and will be completed by Sept. 5 next—the date of the fall opening—when the capacity will be 240 pupils. On the 12th ult. an examination for admission to the enlarged school was held in St. Louis, when thirty-four applicants were passed. This leaves sixty-six to be admitted at the examination to be held in September next.

If any Chicago boys desire to take a year's course in the St. Louis school, which would enable them to continue the course in the Chicago school next year (if it shall then be established), they should apply to Prof. Woodward.

The closing exercises of the St. Louis school were largely attended by the patrons and other friends of the institution. Friends of industrial education here will be pleased to learn that the St. Louis school has passed beyond the region of experiment and become a pronounced success. The school closed its second year with the exercises referred to. It has 107 pupils—sixty-one in the first year and forty-six in the second year of the course. Between ninety and 100 were present at the closing exercises. The enrollment showed seventy-five from St. Louis, ten from the State of Missouri outside of the city, twelve from Illinois, two each from Texas, Iowa, and Mexico, and one each from Arkansas, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, and Vermont.

The closing exercises consisted of an exhibition of the proficiency of the pupils in both mental and manual training, a speech by the venerable Dr. Eliot, Chancellor of the Washington University, of which the manual-training school is a branch, and a report by Prof. Woodward, director of the school. The following extracts from the report are worthy of reproduction:

> If you ask me if my expectations of the above have been realized I answer frankly, "Yes, and more." Progress in handicraft you can see for yourselves. The wholesome, stimulating effect of this combination of intellectual with manual training is very noticeable. Parents all testify to an increased interest in and fondness for school. The favorit exercises on the daily program are about equally divided between the recitation-room and the shop.
>
> No students were ever more cheerful, more obedient, or more interested than these. I desire to say in their presence that they have acted promptly and in good faith upon every suggestion I have had occasion to make.
>
> Before setting the machinery in motion now I wish to say that parents and pupils are under great obligations for the success of the year to this corps of seven devoted teachers, each one of whom has labored in season and out of season with skill and enthusiasm to make this school what its generous founders wished.

These quoted paragraphs are important, because, if the students are more cheerful and more attentive to their studies and work than pupils in schools of purely intellectual training, and if the teachers are more devoted to their duties than teachers in the public schools generally, it is owing to the fact that the combination of manual with intellectual training is wholesome and stimulating. That this combination is wholesome and stimulating to both students and teachers, we have no doubt. And this is the reason why manual training in the schools is destined, in our opinion, not only to increase mechanics, but to revolutionize the present system of public education.

It is with evident pride that Prof. Woodward refers to the fact that the room in which he made his report "is used as a school-room for the last time today." As he spoke the hammer of the workman could be heard on the new building projected and to be completed in four months! This is good time for what Chicagoans are pleased to call slow St. Louis. Said Prof. Woodward: "These additions and changes cost about $30,000. You see we need strong friends, and we have them!"

A further remark of the Professor may be of value to the Commercial Club in the construction of their manual-training school building. He says: "In the addition we shall not feel the hum and vibration of machinery." Experience has taught the St. Louis school management that the ideal manual-training school should consist of two buildings—one for mental exercises, the other for machinery and manual exercises. The enlargement of capacity enables them to profit by this experience.

The St. Louis *Spectator* records the following incident of the concluding exercises of the Washington University: "The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on Prof. C. M. Woodward. This is the first Ph. D. the university has conferred. Said Dr. Eliot, pronouncing the Professor's full name—Calvin Milton Woodward: 'Those are ponderous names you bear; may the third adorn the other two.' It will be recognized after a time that degrees conferred by Washington University mean something."

POWERS OF MAJORITIES.

A correspondent in THE TRIBUNE yesterday discussed the question, "What may a majority do?" The question was discussed in the light of the recent votes of the majority of the people of Iowa and of Kansas in prohibiting the sale and manufacture for sale of intoxicating liquors in those States. By a majority vote the people of Kansas and the people of Iowa have placed in their Constitutions a prohibition intended to reach the sale of all intoxicating beverages in those States, and the question is asked, How far may a majority go in limiting the rights and privileges and customs and habits of the minority of the population? Here is the point made by the writer:

> It appears that some 150,000 people in Iowa have voted that a minority of 120,000 shall not drink beer or wine. Suppose the 150,000 had voted that the 120,000 should not smoke. Suppose they had voted that the 120,000 should not drink coffee, or that they should drink a certain amount of beer every day. Suppose, in short, that the 150,000 had voted that the 120,000 should not drink water, or eat hard-boiled eggs, or cucumbers, how much attention ought the minority to pay to such a vote? Just as much in any one case as in any other. The prohibition scheme should set people thinking upon the question—what rights majorities have, and whether minorities have any at all as against them.

This is not by any means a new question. The power of the States to enact laws for the government of their people is only limited by the prohibitions of the National Constitution and laws. What is not prohibited by the National Constitution, nor inconsistent with it, may be enacted by the people of the State. The people of Iowa in this case have included within their Constitution a prohibition of the sale or the manufacture for sale of intoxicating liquors, and left to the Legislature the authority to provide the proper penalties for violating this prohibition. On this subject, therefore, we do not understand there is any legal appeal to any power against the law and Constitution of the State. The law of Iowa does not prohibit any person in that State from "drinking beer or wine"; but, as is the case in all the States where the prohibitory law has been enacted, confines itself to the authority to *sell* beer, wine, or any other intoxicating liquor.

THE TRIBUNE has no faith in the efficacy of prohibitory laws, and it holds that such laws, instead of being a promoter of temperance, are an encouragement to the use and sale of liquor. We think that the efficient regulation and control of the sale of liquor is far more advisable than any attempt at prohibition, and our reasons are, that a license-law can be enforced, while a prohibitory law cannot be enforced, and that a proper regulation and control of the sale of liquor can prevent the great body of the abuses of the liquor traffic, while the failure to enforce a prohibitory law leads to increased and very vicious abuses both in the sale and the use of liquor. These views THE TRIBUNE has repeatedly expressed for years, and the experience of many years of several States in the attempt to enforce prohibitory legislation confirms the opinions we have so often expressed. We think a resort to a prohibition of the sale of liquor is certain to prove abortive in its execution, and in no wise ever reduces the consumption of liquor, and therefore fails to promote temperance in the personal habits of men. We believe that experience has shown that it leads to studied evasions of the law and to the consumption of liquor in greater quantities as a result of the secret and illegal traffic than would be the case if the sale were open and under the control of responsible dealers.

Whether prohibitory liquor laws are or are not advisable is, however, another question than the legal power to enact them. All laws are, if not in fact theoretically, enacted by the majority of the people as opposed to the minority. The Constitutions of the States, the acts of the Legislatures, the elections of the officers who execute them, are all the result of the will of the majority as against that of the minority. Under our form of government the will of the majority is supreme. When a Legislature enacts a law which is of itself in excess of the constitutional power of the Legislature the will of the majority which enacted the Constitution is supreme, and the law falls. So the amendment to the Constitution of Iowa prohibiting the sale and the manufacture for sale of all intoxicating liquors in that State is of necessity the enactment of a new and enlarged constitutional provision on that subject, and it becomes, like all other laws, the expression of the will of the majority, which must govern.

If the will of the majority is not to prevail, where, then, is the ruling power to rest? If not the majority, shall the minority govern? The Constitution of the United States is the expressed will of the majority of the people. If that Constitution places certain restraints upon the majority of Congress and upon the majority of the people of the States those restraints are as much the will of the majority as are the other parts of the Constitution. The rights of majorities being limited by laws framed by the majority, the supposed rights of minorities are secured to them only by the action of the constitutions framed by the majority. The majority-rule, therefore, is fundamental under our Constitutions, National and State, and the same fundamental rule extends through all branches and forms of local government. Wherever there is a restriction upon the absolute powers of majorities that restriction is imposed invariably and necessarily by the majority of the people, so that, after all, the rights of minorities exist only by the sufferance of the majority. The rule directly or indirectly of the majority may therefore be said to be supreme in this country, the only restrictions upon its power being those voluntarily enacted by the majority itself.

Even in the absence of any legal adjudications on the point affirming the constitutionality of prohibitory liquor laws there can hardly be any question that it is within the power of the lawmaking authority of any State to enact such a prohibition of the sale of liquor in such State; and while the arguments against the exercise of such power may be strong and ought to be conclusive the power itself cannot be disputed.

That the evils resulting from the indiscriminate and irresponsible sale of liquors have, and will always have, the effect of producing a deep antagonism to the liquor-traffic is indisputable; nevertheless, as we have said, a prohibitory law is no remedy for these evils. But a license law which can be enforced is far more potential for good than a prohibitory law which cannot be enforced. A local-option law which enables every community to exclude the sale of liquor from its premises, and which can be enforced, is far more available as a preventive than a prohibitory liquor law which cannot be enforced against public sentiment in localities where the sale of liquor is the greatest and the abuses of it the most flagrant.

NEW YORK *Tribune:* Recent trials for burning crude petroleum for generating steam for steam-vessels seem to indicate that we may be on the eve of a marked revolution in the use of fuel for obtaining power. Enough has been done to demonstrate the entire feasibility of substituting crude oil for coal. Despite all the ingenuity of man, no system has yet been devised whereby coal has been made to yield in practice its full theoretic value as a fuel. In the locomotive trials recently it was shown that the entire products of the consumption of crude oil, atomized and heated by super-heated steam, could be directly and economically applied to producing power with a large saving in labor and stowage of coal. In the case of a steamer burning petroleum, more than one-half the engineer's force might be dispensed with. In a vessel like the Servia there would thus be a saving in wages of about $1,500 per month; of rations amounting to 30 cents a day, or about $675 a month; besides the value of the quarters which could be used as freight room. In addition there would be a saving in bunker room of at least 25 per cent in favor of crude petroleum. Steam could be raised in quicker time with oil and at less cost than with coal. Petroleum, it is claimed, can be applied to the present type of boiler at trifling expense; and it is hoped that after another series of experiments by engineers of the navy, similar to those recently conducted at the New York Navy Yard, the new fuel may be used in the Government vessels.

THE Parisian press is criticising Alexandre Dumas severely for exacting royalty from a performance of "Camille" at the benefit for Mme. Chéret. The London *World* gives the other side of the case, as follows:

> Dumas, it may be remembered, was very much opposed to the production of the "Dame aux Camélias" at the Gaîté on the occasion of the performance of Sarah Bernhardt for the benefit of the widow of Chéret—a performance organized by *Figaro* for the greater glory of *Figaro*. The total receipts of this representation were 58,683 francs, on which Dumas claimed 7,033 francs 10 centimes as author's rights. In cases like this, it is the custom for authors to abandon their rights, just as the upholsterers and other purveyors send in their bills receipted, in return for which *Figaro* mentions their names with expressions of heartfelt gratitude. So, too, the artistes, and particularly the modest artistes, who are asked to play in these benefit performances—gratis, of course—dare not refuse for fear of being held up to reprobation by the press in general, and particularly by *Figaro*. There thus exists a regular system of enforced charity, of which the dramatic authors and the dramatic artistes are victims. Dumas has thought proper to protest against this abuse. He has exacted the payment of his author's rights, thinking very properly that he has no need of the intermediary of the *Figaro* or of *Figaro's* tools if he desires to help Mme. Chéret. The papers will doubtless continue for some time to make mots on the avarice of Dumas; but, if the truth were known, the authors and artistes sympathize with him, although they may not all dare to say so. But it is not everybody that can brave the enmity of *Figaro*.

PROF. HUXLEY has been expressing himself more decidedly than ever on the subject of medical education for women. At the distribution of prizes the other day to the students of the London School of Medicine for Women, he said: "The experiment has shown that there are hundreds of women who have the capacity and power to do the work of medical practitioners just as well as it has been done by the great majority of their brothers. Why, under those circumstances, they should not be allowed and encouraged to take up the profession, I cannot understand. It may interest you, as I happened for the past twelve months to be a member of the Medical Acts Commission, if I say a word or two as to the results so far as they affect you. I am obliged to speak guardedly, because it was only this morning that I signed the report of the committee, which has not yet been laid before her Majesty. But I think I may without impropriety go so far as to say that the Commissioners were deeply impressed with the importance of the question of medical education for women. If the recommendations of that commission be carried out, whether there be one porthole or many for admission to the Medical Register, the way will not be closed against women."

THE acreage devoted to cotton this year, according to the *Financial Chronicle*, is 16,590,000, against 16,857,000 in 1881—a decrease of 1.55 per cent. There is a decrease in the breadth of land devoted to this crop in every State except Texas, which ere long will be the greatest cotton-growing State in the Union, being second now, with 2,820,000 acres, only 15,000 acres less than Georgia. Indeed, in point of production, Texas exceeded Georgia last year by 65,000 bales. The acreage this year is in excess of any previous year except 1881, and is one-third in excess of that of 1876-'77. Compared with the statements of the condition of the crop at this season of the year since 1870 the prospect of the cotton crop may be said to be very encouraging.

THE San Francisco *Chronicle*, alluding to the accidents from cable-cars in this city, says: "Cable-cars were not devised to run on level and crowded thoroughfares but to scale hills difficult of ascent. So used, they are of great benefit to San Francisco." But, in spite of this, we learn from the same article that "As we are about to have cable-cars on level streets, the propriety of confining them to certain localities and the necessity of running them with the greatest circumspection will soon come before the public for consideration." The nature of the ground has nothing to do with accidents by the cable. If conductors are careless, people will be injured. If passengers are careless, they will be injured. If both are careful and have their wits about them, there is no reason why any one should be injured. As a great many passengers are clumsy, and a great many more are heedless, it behooves the managers of the road to see to it that their employés are extra careful, and to use every possible measure and device that will secure the public safety. Even the most careful person will slip at times or make a mistake, and there are numerous persons who are fated to be hurt, and who can hardly stir out without meeting with an accident of some kind. They can be excused, but there is no excuse for carelessness on the part of employés. It is their business to be careful.

DR. GEIKIE'S researches in the Western States have led him to conclude that, besides the familiar forms of eruptive energy displayed by the active volcanoes of the present day, there occur from time to time periods of tremendous volcanic activity, when the molten lava, instead of issuing from a mere local vent like Vesuvius or Stromboli, wells out over thousands of miles together, by vast fissures opened for it in long lines through the solid crust of the globe. To such fiery inundations he refers not only the enormous volcanic plains of the Far West—great seas of molten material, which have covered entire regions with a level floor of igneous rock—but also the well-known basaltic plateaux of Ireland and Scotland, which he regards as due to the cooling of similar lava-floods, poured forth from the thousands of dykes opened by the volcanic energy of the tertiary period. "If," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "this almost awe-inspiring theory be true—and it is advanced by the most learned, and one of the most cautious among British geologists—we must regard our existing little volcanic craters as mere moribund vents indicative of a temporary epoch of waning and obsolescent activity."

THE recent article written by Mr. Edward Atkinson showing the great waste of cotton as handled and ginned in the South, is attracting a great deal of attention in that section. In answer to his recommendation that the grower should abandon the custom of ginning and baling his own cotton, Mr. William Dearing, of Louisville, Ky., has written a pamphlet in which he contends that 55,555 mules and 55,555 hands are annually employed each November, December, and January doing this work, and that they would all be relegated to idleness, which is only the old story of the alleged injury to labor by improved machinery, so often exploded. The Memphis *Appeal*, in reviewing Mr. Dearing's pamphlet, says: "Whether Mr. Atkinson's proposition to have the ginning and baling of cotton done in regular ginneries rather than on the cotton-grower's farm is good one experience must show; but certainly the pamphlet before us fails to give any good reason against the experiment being tried. Most certainly it is a serious fact that our cotton ought to be put upon the market in as perfect a condition as human ingenuity and skill can bring it to."

A BOSTONIAN, Mr. John McAdams, has perfected an arrangement which, he asserts, will bring any vessel, however large and fast, steaming, to a dead stop in from one to ten feet, and will hold her steady as a rock, with full steam on. This invention he terms a "ship-brake," and attached to this contrivance is a self-acting appliance which, during dark nights or thick or foggy weather, will render impossible, in his opinion, any collision with floating bodies, such as boats, ships, icebergs, or with submerged bodies in the shape of mudbanks, shoals, rocks, or piers. The device consists of a pair of iron shutters or "fins" hinged one on each side of the stern post of a vessel, and shutting close to its side from the stern post forward. The "fins" are kept tightly closed by a simple apparatus on deck, which is connected with the pilot-house, and when "let go" the stays connected with the "fins" allow them to open at right angles with the ship, bringing it at once to a standstill, and holding it fast as if anchored.

THE following table gives the average rate of consumption of water per inhabitant, in some of the cities of Great Britain and America:

Foreign.	*Gals.*	*United States.*	*Gals.*
Aberdeen	52	New York	80
Birmingham	25	Philadelphia	67
Bolton	29	Brooklyn	54
Dublin	45	Boston	87
Edinburg	47	St. Louis	71
Glasgow	58	San Francisco	70
Leeds	27	Chicago	114
Manchester	23	Cincinnati	75
Norwich	18	Pittsburg	102
Plymouth	57	Washington	176
Sheffield	21	Jersey City	122
London	38	Providence (meters)	31
		Buffalo	122
		Cleveland	64
		Detroit	130
		Milwaukee	106
		Louisville	44

THE unfortunate animals imported to England from America, says the St. *James' Gazette*, still continue to suffer untold misery during their passage across the Atlantic. From the United States there were imported, in 1881, to the ports of Barrow-in-Furness, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hartlepool, Hull, Liverpool, London, and South Shields, 473 cargoes of animals, consisting of 103,693 cattle, 49,223 sheep, and 1,773 swine; of which 176 cattle, ninety-six sheep, and ten swine were landed dead, and 110 cattle, ninety-nine sheep, and thirteen swine were so much injured that it was necessary to slaughter them immediately on landing; 3,387 cattle, 947 sheep, and 221 swine were thrown overboard during the voyage.

THE New York *Observer* (Presbyterian) says: "Protestants do not sufficiently utilize their large and costly houses of public worship. Many of them are open only twice in a week, and then only for two services of one and a half hours each. That would be only 156 hours out of 8,760 hours in a year! During all those long hours, excepting for a wedding, funeral, or occasional service, the building stands closed. Is there no use to which Christians might put their churches during these days and months? Perhaps the time will come when Christians of the whole world will find it in their minds to offer daily sacrifice of their hearts in the house of God."

THE preliminary surveys for the proposed reclamation of the Zuyder Zee have been finished, and the work of building the walls will soon begin. A dike about twenty-four and one-half miles in length will be constructed of sand and faced with clay, reaching sixteen feet above the level of the sea, which will make it about six and one-half feet above the highest tide. The thickness of the dike will be such as will enable it to resist the heaviest seas. Operations will begin at four different points; and the calculation is to have it completed in from seven to ten years, at a cost of $46,000,000.

MR. VAN RYSSELBERGHE, a Belgian, claims to have invented an apparatus which will permit the transmission of a telegraphic and telephonic message at the same time. Experiments made recently in the presence of three Cabinet Ministers on a wire between Brussels and Ostend are said to have been very successful. A practical application of this discovery is soon to be made by the Belgian Government, which is said to be negotiating with the inventor for the purchase of his instrument.

A WASHINGTON special to the Boston *Traveller* says: "Your correspondent learns from high authority that Minister Lowell's recall has been determined upon by President Arthur, and that the English Mission was tendered to Secretary Folger, who, after due consideration, has determined to remain where he is, as Secretary of the Treasury. The President has had several names under consideration, the most prominent of which are ex-Gov. Rice and Gov. Long, of Massachusetts.

A LITERARY treasure of singular appositeness, says the London *Athenæum*, has just turned up in the form of a preface written by Thackeray for the second edition of the "Irish Sketch-Book," but suppressed by the publishers as being too outspoken. In it Thackeray strongly supports not merely the disestablishment of the Established Church, which, he says, "will no more grow in Ireland than a palm tree in St. Paul's churchyard," but even the repeal of the union.

IT is the Atlanta *Constitution*, published in the [illegible] duel-encouraging State of Georgia, which says: "The impetuous Carolinians who seek to establish that doubtful article called 'honor' in blood would do their country more service by engaging in the cornfield at 50 cents a day. It is time to understand that a bullet-hole neither makes right wrong nor wrong right."

THE Rev. John C. Hill says in the *Evangelist* (Presbyterian): "The older generations of ministers and elders may inveigh against the idea of reintroducing an optional liturgy into our Church as much as they choose, but the fact remains that there is a growing demand for a liturgy on the part of the people and the younger ministry that must in time be met."

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

John Kelly is going to Europe. Mrs. Langtry is coming to America, however.

Col. Ingersoll has written a play. It would seem that even Peoria men have their weaknesses.

Arabi Bey has written another letter. It begins to look as though Arabi Bey was Egyptian for Theodore Tilton.

The Sultan of Morocco has 364 wives. It is hardly necessary to state that in [illegible] women do not wear bonnets.

Mr. Blaine has sent his check for $1,000 to the Grinnell sufferers. A man who has been in Congress fifteen years knows what wind-storms mean.

The Malley boys have been acquitted. They will be remembered as two dry-goods clerks whom Jennie Cramer induced to go buggy riding with her.

"I see that a St. Louis horse won the big race in your town yesterday. Who tied up the other horses?"—*Foxhall.*

I gave you all your gifts again—
The books, the picture, and the ring—
You only had this withered rose,
You said "It was a worthless thing."

"As worthless as a woman's heart,"
And sneering, flung it at my feet;
I, laughing, stooped and picked it up.
"Poor rose," I cried, "you once were sweet."

"I mind the time I wore you, too,
Among the laces on my breast,
Until, when whispering good night,
I pinned you on my true love's vest."

"My true love," I could say no more,
My trait'rous eyes would overflow.
I turned aside; you caught me close,
And then, ah, well! you did not go.
—*From "No Escape," by S. J. Tilden.*

"I do not believe you."

Ethelbert McGuire winced as Myrtle [illegible] spoke these words—cruel, bitter words that seemed to sear his very soul as he stood there in the gloaming, the time of silence and shadows. The swallows were twittering among the leaves in their [illegible] way, the ice-cream lairs were casting their [illegible] light across the broad thoroughfare from which the rattle, the roar and crash of life in a great city [illegible] but just depar[illegible].

"You cannot mean it, Myrtle," the young [illegible] says, his voice choked with emotion. "You [illegible] cannot doubt my word—the word of one to whom you have plighted your troth, and in whose life your future is bound up."

"But I do mean it," replies the girl, "although [illegible] knows my life would be brighter, better, happier were it not so. I have loved you with a [illegible] country-butter love that has become a part of my very existence. And it is when I have taught my heart to beat responsive to your every word, when I have come to believe in you with all the passionate trustfulness of a woman's nature, that you come to me, and here, on this beautiful June evening, with the heavens are panoplied with stars and the air is balmy with the perfume of roses, you say to me that you have never bet on a horse-race—you tell me so solemnly and earnestly, knowing that my heart [illegible] not let me judge harshly any action [illegible] yours. No, Ethelbert; I love you with [illegible] maddening, ninety-days-or-ten-per-cent-off-for-[illegible] trust that is beyond compare, but I [illegible] not let you abuse that trust. I am but a [illegible]—a sensitive, passionate, one-bustle-and-a-four-[illegible] lar-bang girl, but I am not a chump"—and, sticking her chewing gum on the door post, Myrtle turned to enter the parlor.

"But I swear it," exclaimed Ethelbert. "I swear to you that I would not bet four dollars against [illegible] that Maud S. could beat three minutes."

"You would not?" asked the girl.

"No," was Ethelbert's reply. "I would not [illegible] on anything."

"Then," said the girl, speaking slowly, and with grave tenderness, "you had better head for the [illegible]. I can never place my happiness and chances [illegible] spring bonnets in the hands of a man who would [illegible] as sure a thing as that get away."—*From "My [illegible] mer in Kenosha," by Murat Halstead.*

PERSONALS.

The youngest pensioner of the Government is James W. Crandall, aged 15 years, of Philadelphia. A year ago last March he enlisted in the navy, and soon afterwards was sent to Southern waters, where he contracted typhoid fever, which left him deaf. He draws [illegible] a month.

John Gyumber, so long known as the sleeping Hungarian, is again an inmate of the poor-house in Allenton, Pa., the victim of a probably mortal disease. He recently refused an offer to travel with a circus at $25 per week, preferring to work hard for a few dollars [illegible] making an exhibition of himself.

Visitors at Washington insist that the [illegible] "Richelieu" Robinson looks enough like Oscar Wilde to be his grandfather. He does not, it is true, wear knee-breeches or a sunflower, but he has a big mop of grayish-yellow hair that reaches almost to his shoulders, and, when he is speaking, "tosses like the tawny lion's mane"—not the British lion's.

Queen Victoria is loath to surrender property which has once come into her possession. Claremont, bought by her from the nation, and now the residence of the young Duke of Albany, has only been lent to him. The Queen retains her own suite of rooms there, which are kept locked up. The housekeeper and female servants are also in her employ, and look to her.

Senator Hill lifts his hat while riding through the streets of Atlanta, but he cannot bend his neck, lest he should trouble his wound. He said to a reporter: "I feel better than I have felt since the last operation. I feel better, I eat better, I look better, I sleep better, I walk better, I think better, I talk better, I am better but"—and here the white hand was lifted to the covered wound—"I don't know whether this wound is better."

Mr. Lambart, of Beau Parc, Ireland, one of whose daughters is Maid of Honor to Queen Victoria, has had nine daughters, of whom [illegible] survive. Lord Alfred Paget, Clerk Marshal to the Queen, has eight daughters, all unmarried. There is a prevailing feeling in England [illegible] that Protestant nunneries must soon come into vogue. The Queen, meanwhile, shows her sympathy as best she can toward these quivers, but Maids of Honor rarely marry.

At the age of 89, says an English journal, Mme. Nilsson feels dreadfully old, inelastic, and desillusionnée. According to the same authority, when the lady was in America she appeared at a fancy ball where a Tammany Hall millionaire went up to her and said: "I shall pay $5,000 just to kiss you." "No," replied Christina; "but anybody who pleases may kiss my hand at the rate of $100 a kiss." In a few minutes her purse was stuffed with bank notes.

A curious petition has just been presented to the General Assembly of the Established Church in Scotland. It seems that the Rev. [illegible] Campbell, minister at Iona, uses his church for strange and unusual purposes. At one time pigs were kept in it, at another cattle were housed in the sacred precincts; while every winter, for some time past, it has been converted into a stock-yard. On one occasion the church was so full of corn and straw that service had to be held outside. During the past six months the church has been closed altogether.

According to Labouchère, of *Truth*, the late Under-Secretary Burke did much to invite his fate. He was in constant dispute with his tenantry, and in carrying out his views of the relations which ought to exist between him and them, he, with more pluck than wisdom, served notices and ejectments on them himself. In addition to this, he insisted upon attending service in the Catholic Church with a Winchester repeating rifle under his arm. Moreover, his mind was so warped that he wrote on the day before his death, "It appears that the Sub-Commissioners are instructed to reduce rents, and it may be concluded that the Radicals, with their leader, are in the Parnell interest secretly. [illegible] 'words,'" adds his brother, "written in blood."

THE JEWS AT MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 1.—Several [illegible] destitute Russian peasants were landed in Milwaukee today, and the total number of these unfortunate people now in the city is nearly 300. The condition of the [illegible] who arrived in the city a few days ago is so lamentable that it can scarcely be described. Such destitution, suffering, squalor, and emaciation from diet have rarely been witnessed, even in countries where famine prevails. They have endured so much that many of them say they would have preferred to die in Russia. The Committee on City and County Poor met this morning in the County Clerk's office, and consulted with the Hebrew Relief Society concerning the refugees. The County Committee agreed to furnish the dependents with bedsteads and bed-clothing for the time, and food for the whole number until the next meeting of the board. This generous offer was accepted by the society. The society and the officers of the society are busy furnishing eatables and bedding.

MARTHA WASHINGTON.

Formal Opening of the Home for Female Inebriates and Opium-Eaters.

Mayor Harrison Makes a Sensible Non-Prohibition Temperance Speech,

And Is Rewarded with Faint Applause for His Effort.

The Martha Washington Department of the Washingtonian Home—an institution wherein are to be treated inebriated and opium-eating women—was formally opened yesterday afternoon. It is located near the corner of Grace-land and Western avenues, in the Town of Lake View, and admirably adapted to the purpose. The grounds embrace ten acres of beautiful groves, gardens, and lawns, and the buildings are nicely furnished and very comfortable. The largest structure is of Milwaukee brick, and three stories in height. In this the "boy" boarders will live, and the accommodations are first-class. Adjoining, in the rear, is a frame-building, which will be occupied by free patients, who will not come in contact with the others. There are laundry and sewing rooms, great reliance being placed upon industry on the part of the inmates as an important agency in the work of reform. The prospectus says: "Physical and mental labor, medical assistance, good, healthful food, and moral and religious influences, all in connection with a delightful home, ought to be instrumental in restoring to lives of honor and usefulness many who through habits of inebriety have fallen from the high estate of their womanhood."

The management of the institution is in the hands of the following committee: Charles H. Case, George Sherwood, S. H. McCrea, Daniel Worthington, Thomas Moulding, James Frake, Miss Eliza Cherrie, Mrs. Thomas Wilce, Mrs. George Sherwood, Mrs. Brice A. Miller, Mrs. T. B. Carse, Mrs. M. A. Cummings, Mrs. Sarah Adams, Anna M. Parker, M. D., Julia Holmes Smith, M. D., Emma F. Gaston, M. D. The officers are: Chairman, George Sherwood; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. T. B. Carse; Secretary, Emma F. Gaston, M. D.; Treasurer, Mrs. Sarah Adams; Matron, Mrs. Tom Hale; Housekeeper, Miss Harriet M. Leeds; Attending Physician, Emma F. Gaston. Committee on Repairs—Daniel Worthington, Thomas Moulding. Purchasing Committee—Miss Eliza Cherrie, Mrs. Sarah Adams, Mrs. Thomas Wilce. Committee on Admissions and Discharges—Emma F. Gaston, M. D., Mrs. George Sherwood, Mrs. T. B. Carse.

THE OPENING EXERCISES

were held in the chapel, and among the 200 people present were Charles H. Case, George Sherwood, George Sears, Daniel Worthington, E. H. Bowen, Thomas Moulding, Brice Miller, C. G. Rayman, Dr. Charles Earle, W. B. Batham, Dr. T. C. Duncan, Mrs. Wilce, Mrs. Sherwood, Mrs. Brice Miller, Mrs. Cummings, Mrs. Dr. Parker, Mrs. T. B. Carse, Dr. Emma Gaston, Mayor Harrison, Dr. Holmes Smith, Mrs. Sherwin, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Moyer, Mrs. Charles W. Earle, Mrs. Branch, Dr. and Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Sears, Mrs. Hayman, Mrs. Wilkins, D. B. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. William Welge, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crossette, and Mrs. Greenlee.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Curtis.

Mr. Sherwood, who presided, then gave a brief sketch of the Washingtonian Home, whose Directors had discussed the necessity for a woman's department, and, in January, passed a resolution authorizing its establishment. A committee of sixteen was appointed—six members of the board and ten outside ladies—and how well they had done their work all could see. The buildings and grounds cost $10,000, and some $4,000 or $5,000 in addition had been spent in repairs, getting water from Lake Michigan, etc. Much of the furniture had been presented by friends of the institution. Mrs. Wilce, Miss Cherrie, and Mr. Worthington were especially entitled to credit for the time and devotion they had given to the work of getting the home ready for occupancy. Its success was not absolutely secured. It was at best only an experiment, but when, as had been stated, there were 40,000 women in Chicago who drank, it did seem that something should be done to restore at least a portion of the fallen ones and reinstate them in their position of womanhood.

After a song by the Lyon orchestra Mr. C. H. Case was introduced, and spoke of the evils of the liquor traffic, which degraded not only men but women. He thanked God that one more haven had been opened against it. [Applause.] Mrs. Arabella Root Armitage sang "Loving, Tender Mother," a composition of her own.

Bishop Fallows spoke of the work of woman in the church and in the cause of temperance. He believed a class of men could be found at the Washingtonian Home, and he believed the better class of women would be found before long in this institution. He looked for grand results. Adverting to prohibition, he predicted that every State in the Union would ultimately declare in favor of it. [Applause.] He believed the question of temperance would break to the front as the slavery question had, in spite of the saying these "sober men" against them? He was glad to see the home opened. "It is sadly needed. Scarcely a day passes that drunken women are not taken to the House of Correction. There are many of them in Chicago, but the majority are the victims of opium, not whisky." They could be saved in the Home, and he wished it success. [Faint applause.]

MISS FRANCES WILLARD

gave some interesting reminiscences of the campaign in Iowa, and urged that the work of reform be carried on in a kindly, Christian spirit.

Miss McCall recited "The Bridal Wine Cup," and was applauded.

Miss Cherrie read a list of subscriptions and donations, the cash contributions being as follows: Mrs. Manuel Talcott, $250; Marshal Field & Co., $100; John R. Walsh & Co., $100; P. D. Armour, $100; Fowler Bros., $50; C. B. Farwell, $50; Seth Schwab & Co., $50; W. McDonald, $50; a friend, $50; a friend, $25; A. P. Kelly, $25; Keith Bros., $10; a friend, $10; Charles Gossage, $10.

Mrs. T. B. Carse reported the following: W. C. T. U., $60; Hibbard & Spencer, $25; Mrs. Manuel Talcott (for flowers), $25; Mr. Rice, $25.

This made the total cash received $1,015, while the value of the articles was fully $750.

The program ended with a lunch, and when this had been eaten the visitors returned to the city, everybody expressing the hope that the institution would be encouraged by the people of Chicago and thus assure its success.

SUBURBAN.

Lake View.

The census for the First School District of Lake View has just been completed, which shows that there were on June 1 2,515 children of school age in the district. The Board of Education also had the total number of inhabitants enumerated in the district with the following gratifying result: On the 1st of June there were 1,457 houses, occupied by 1,939 families, and containing 9,565 inhabitants, an increase of 6,014 in one year. At the time of the last United States census the total population of the town was only a little over 6,000, and by the increase in the First School District it seems that the town has more than doubled in population in the past two years. The reports from the Second, Third, and Fourth School Districts have not been received.

Considerable excitement was created by the appearance of a mad dog near the corner of Diversey avenue and Clark street yesterday. A son of Mr. Ipsen, a watchmaker residing on Clark street, near Diversey, was quite severely bitten, besides one or two horses. After a long chase the dog was killed by the police.

Mr. Adolph Hellis starts for Germany Wednesday, on a visit to his mother. He expects to be gone about three months.

The building which is being erected for the Morris Lessig Bridge-Works is nearly ready for use. It is an immense structure, 60x230 feet, and situated near the Clybourn-avenue crossing of the Northwestern Railroad.

The Board of Trustees met at the Town Hall yesterday afternoon. All members were present. The Supervisor was instructed to file a petition in the County Court to cause bonds for the laying of water-pipe on Racine avenue, from Lincoln avenue to Marianna street. Also to prepare an ordinance to open a street sixty feet wide, about 240 feet south of Wellington avenue, and from Clark to to Evanston avenue. A plat of a new subdivision of twelve acres at the southeast corner of Diversey and Southport avenues, and one of twelve acres at the corner of Halsted street and Fullerton avenue, were presented by John T. Davis and approved for record.

The report of Dr. Nix, the Health Officer, shows three cases of small-pox during the past month. They have all recovered, and the town is again free from the loathsome pest.

The report of the Police Captain for June shows forty-nine arrests, $148 fines assessed, $123 collected and balance paid by imprisonment.

The report of the Superintendent of Water-Works shows 12,866,975 gallons of water pumped during the past month, and 118,750 pounds of coal burnt at a cost of $705.86.

The Committee on Police reported against the increase of the police force for the present.

The Committee on Fire and Water reported in favor of accepting the bid of W. H. Bryant for screenings at $2 per ton, and the bid of W. C. Wyman for lump coal at $4.80 a ton, for use at the water-works, and the Superintendent was authorized to make a contract accordingly.

The Town Engineer was instructed to prepare plans and make estimates for a sewer for the southern part of the town. The report of the engineer was referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to prepare an ordinance for the building of a sewer in accordance with the report. The line of the proposed sewer main on Fullerton avenue from Clark to the river, at an estimated cost of $29,600. The engineer also presented a profile for a sewer in Oak place and School street, with manhole sewer, to connect with the sewer in said street, which was approved and adopted.

The proposition to issue $30,000 in bonds in School District No. 1 for the erection of a new school house was adopted at the election last evening, there being only 15 negative votes.

Hyde Park.

The Board of Trustees of the village held a special meeting last evening, all the members being present, Henry J. Goodrich in the chair. Salaries for the month of June and a large number of bills, amounting in all to $9,698.70, were ordered paid. The Water Commissioners recommended the payment of bills to the amount of $1,583.

A petition was received from the citizens along Oakwood avenue requesting the board in conjunction with the City of Chicago to improve the said avenue.

A committee was appointed to confer with the Chicago Telephone Company in regard to running telephone wires to Pullman, Riverdale, and Colehour for the much-needed communication between Hyde Park and these points.

An offer was made to the board by an agent of the La France Fire Engine Company, of Elkhart, Ind., to supply the village with one of their engines. A committee was appointed to confer with him.

A good deal of discussion arose over the ordinance granting the right to lay pipes in the village to the Metropolitan Gas Company. It was asserted that the word "exclusive" had been inserted in the clause reading "exclusive right to lay mains in the village." It was referred to the Village Attorney for examination, who positively declared that the word was written in the ordinance by his own hand before its engrossment. It was accordingly allowed to remain unaltered.

A resolution was adopted granting to Christopher Rasch the construction of the South Chicago Jail for the sum of $1,122.

The amount of money in the treasury July 1, 1882, as shown by the Treasurer's balance-sheet, is $53,858.97.

Adjourned to meet Saturday, July 8, 1882, at 7:30 p. m.

Pullman.

Mr. Hughson Hawley, the scene painter of the Madison Square Theatre, New York City, is making good progress with the curtain and decorative work in the new theatre at Pullman. Within the last few days ten coaches for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, seven coaches for the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Road, twenty-six coaches, baggage and mail cars for the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Narrow-Gage Road, and ten coaches for the New York, Lake Erie & Western Road have been delivered from the Pullman shops. A party of ladies and gentlemen composed of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. James McKindly, Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore, Mrs. P. L. Sherman, Mrs. Beal, and Miss Lee visited Pullman yesterday and took tea at the Hotel Florence.

During the heavy thunder-storm of Friday morning, lightning struck the top of the Pullman brick-yards, but did little damage beyond demolishing a few yards of the building.

Grand Crossing.

The Wilson Sewing-Machine Company, which for some months past have been running but a small force, and on half time, have just received a large order from the East, and are about to enlarge their working force to 200 men. The company expect to increase the number of machines per day from forty to 100.

An accident occurred yesterday at Grand Crossing which resulted in serious damage to several freight-cars belonging to the Illinois Central lying on the side-track. By the carelessness of the switchman the switch was left open, and an engine running at considerable speed upon the main track was switched off, and despite the efforts of the engineer to stop it, collided with the cars. The damages are about $300.

Kensington.

A man by the name of Keith, living at the boarding-house of James Conly, Pullman, got into a fierce fight with his landlord and was terribly beaten. Conly was immediately arrested, but when the time arrived for the trial the injured man being unable to appear against his assailant, the latter was released on bail, to appear at court Saturday. When at the appointed time Conly failed to make an appearance the bond was declared forfeited, much to the discomfiture of the unhappy bondsman.

South Park.

The Memorial Baptist Church and the First Baptist Church of Englewood joined yesterday in giving a picnic at the South Park picnic grounds. An interesting game of base-ball was played, and the large number of boats which are kept by the South Park Commissioners on the beautiful little inland lakes were kept constantly employed by the gay pleasure-seekers. There were about 800 present, and, the day being pleasant, all found genuine enjoyment.

Ravenswood.

All the preparations for a grand celebration of the Fourth have been completed, and a good time may be confidently expected. In addition to the program heretofore published, there is to be a baby-show and a prize given to the best-looking infant. Prof. Rosenbecker, of the Thomas Orchestra, will furnish the music.

Riverdale.

The following teachers have been employed for the ensuing year in the Riverdale school: Principal, A. D. Ekman; Intermediate, Miss Nellie Mathews; Primary, Miss Baam-Jaettner. Miss Alice Lyons, the former primary teacher, will teach at Evanston.

A BURGLARIOUS COUPLE.

Patrick Hawe, alias Dourberty, and Annie Dougherty were booked at the Despiaines Street Station yesterday morning upon a charge of burglary, and an additional charge of assault in the case of the man. Their arrest was effected by Officer John Hoffman, of the Madison Street Station, and was for a little job they attempted together June 22. About half-past 12 o'clock, in broad daylight, Hawe forced the basement door of No. 1060 Fulton street, while his woman stood watch outside. He was about to enter the house when a Mrs. Kehoe, who lives at No. 1066, and who owns both houses, saw him and thought all was not right. She asked him what he was doing there and charged him with being a thief, whereupon he drew a revolver and backed away with the woman. A report of the matter was made to Lieut. Beard, at the Madison Street Station, and he made a return of the case, which was sent to headquarters and there suppressed by the station-keeper. The prisoners will be taken into court tomorrow morning.

THE MILITIA.

Annual Muster of the Second Infantry.

The annual inspection and muster of the Second Regiment took place last evening, Col. E. B. Hamilton, of Quincy, conducting the exercises. There was considerable interest manifested in this muster in view of the fact that the organization was in the midst of an ugly imbroglio, with the officers and members of all the companies of the old Second Regiment arrayed on one side against the commander on the other, and the armory was well filled with spectators, all of the male persuasion.

It was arranged by Col. Thompson, the commanding officer, that the right wing should be mustered in the armory of the old Sixth, on Lake street, and the left wing in the armory of the old Second, on Randolph street. The mustering officer reported first to the Lake street armory, accompanied by Col. Schaffner, one of the Governor's aides, where he was met by Col. Thompson. That portion of the Second formerly known as the Sixth Regiment turned out in fair numbers, five companies, in full-dress uniform, and looked well. A great deal of interest was occasioned by a minute inspection of muster-rolls and papers before the inspection commenced. The officers, at about a quarter past 9 o'clock, repaired to the Randolph street armory, which they found deserted except by a small crowd of members of the old Second Companies, who with their friends were calmly taking in the situation and awaiting events. Not a man was in uniform. The books and records of the old organization were inspected and were not found kept up or in good condition. The Quartermaster's record-book of stock was found to be shockingly mutilated, all the leaves bearing the record having been cut entirely from the volume. The responsible party for this vandalism should be punished, if the law provides any means, as it is impossible to determine what property belongs to the State, Citizens' Association, or regiment without these records. As Col. Thompson and one or two members of his staff passed down the stairs the crowd in the hall hissed.

Returning to the Lake Street Armory, Col. Hamilton immediately commenced the inspection of what there was of the Second Regiment. The officers of the command from the head down committed errors which were inexcusable in view of the fact that the proceedings of the entire ceremony are minutely detailed in Upton's tactics. The turn-out was not good, and the percentage was small, even for the five companies which did muster. Five companies, all of those which represented the old Second Regiment, with their officers except two—First-Lieut. Vauzwald and Second-Lieut. Sanderson—failed to turn out in uniform, although many of the members were discovered among the onlookers in citizens' clothes. What will be done with this organization now that it has been mustered is a matter of conjecture, but it is the current opinion that the entire ounit will be disbanded, and that some commanding officer will be detailed to recruit a new Second Regiment, which seems a proper thing to do under the circumstances. There are many good soldiers in both factions which could be brought into an entirely new regiment under a new organization, and the city should have two infantry commands. The resignations of all the officers were sent to Springfield before the muster, to be returned to Col. Thompson without acceptance, and there has been some talk concerning the intention of the latter to order a court-martial. The muster-rolls of the defaulting companies were sent to their commanders to be filled out, but have not been returned, and, consequently, no record could be obtained of the aggregate strength of the Second Regiment on muster-day.

Following is the tabulated report of the muster of the five companies composing the left wing, and the band, which made a fine showing:

	Aggregate.	Present.	Per cent present.
Field Staff and band	32	26	81.2
Company A	54	31	57.4
Company B	53	43	82.1
Company C	57	45	78.9
Company D	60	30	50.0
Company E	49	34	69.3
Totals and regimental average	295	209	70.8

THE CONCERT-SALOONS.

A Black List Prepared by the Police Authorities.

The Mayor's recent order directed at the dives and concert-saloons, and contemplating the creation of a "black list" of the proprietors of such places, to whom saloon licenses would not be issued, went into effect yesterday.

The Captains of Police submitted their lists, which were suppressed for some mysterious reason. They embraced about fifty names, so far as could be learned, covering the territory south of Jackson street on the South Side, where there are twenty-five places; the territory between Canal and Halsted streets on the West Side, where there were twenty places; and the territory between the river and Chicago avenue on the North Side, where there were about five places.

The order contemplated the closing of most of the disreputable resorts, and was supplemented, it appears, by private instructions to the police to look after all such places; to forbid their selling liquor except over their bars; and, in the event of the order being violated, to report the same, which, they were given to understand, would be regarded as a sufficient excuse for refusing to renew their licenses for the coming year; and, acting upon these supplemental instructions, they were more than ordinarily busy last evening, and if they report all they saw on their several excursions the "black-list" will be more than doubled when it comes to be made up. Clark and State and Clark streets, despite the order, things were rousing as usual. Especially was this the case on State street, and if most of the dens are not reported the officers will fall short of their duty.

A reporter looked into several of them, and found things after the old order. Beer was flowing freely, the wine-rooms were in full blast, and the violation of the order was only to be measured by the capacity of the various of the places to pay for what they wanted. In fact, it seemed more like new liberty had been granted to them than anything else. In one of the establishments on Clark street, just, and just at the time he was sharing in the hospitality of the proprietor. "This does not mean anything," he said, "and the sooner the public understand it the better." Continuing, he went on to say that it was an old story, but he said he had reported the names of some of the most disreputable places for the "black list," simply to test the Mayor's sincerity. "If he refuses to renew their licenses," he said, "I will double my list in forty-eight hours, and in a few weeks State and Clark streets will be entirely changed."

The reporter left the officer pursuing his duties, and his report will no doubt be in accordance with the facts. It remains to be seen, however, whether the Mayor will stand by him or not—whether the Aldermanic or other influences and allow his order to be a nullity, or act upon the reports sent him and do what he can to break up the disgraceful condition of affairs which has been existing for several years.

YACHTING.

The Chicago Club's First Cruise This Season.

In the face of a stiff northeast wind and a choppy sea six vessels of the Chicago Yacht Club started yesterday afternoon upon the first cruise of the season, the destination being Milwaukee. The following boats started: The Viking, owned by Col. John Mason Loomis; Countess, owned by William Borden; Idler, owned by J. K. Fisher; Cora, owned by Commodore Griswold; Ariel, owned by George C. Wier; and the Harry Burke, owned by P. F. Pettibone, but sailed yesterday by George W. Rogers. The weather was rather chilly for nautical sports, and the guests were sadly huddling themselves up in comfortable wrappings, to keep out the cold wind. Most of those who ventured out probably sought the seclusion which the cabins grant before leaving the harbor. The start was made at 3:15, and the boats put straight to sea, tacking against the head wind, which promised to necessarily make the trip to Milwaukee a tedious one. The Countess came into commission yesterday, and behaved herself very nicely on the trial trip.

Among those who ventured out upon the troubled waters were the following: On the Cora were Commodore Griswold, W. F. S. Brawley, C. L. Cramer, and Mr. Fleming; on the Countess, Mr. Borden and William Keep; on the Ariel, G. C. Wier, W. P. Payne, Gordon Ellis, E. S. Barnum, and S. W. Faulkner.

How He Lost His Memory.

Detroit Free Press.

He had asked the man in the seat behind him for a chew of fine-cut, and, after stuffing half the contents of the box into his mouth he had put the box itself into his pocket. When reminded of this he replied:

"Bless me—bless me! Why so I did! Hope you won't take offense, sir, for I had entirely forgotten it. Dear me! but I find fresh evidences every day that I am not what I used to be. I see that I am losing my memory."

"That's too bad!" said the other. "How long have you been thus afflicted?"

"Exactly thirteen years ago today."

"Did some accident happen to you then?"

"Accident? Bless you, my dear sir, it was a terrible thing. I was hung by a mob."

"Is that so? I don't want to be impertinent, but I should really like to hear about it."

"Certainly—no impertinence about that. I was in Denver. My business there was to sell pianos and organs. One night I called at a house to see about the sale of a piano, and I found the lady murdered in the hall. While I was standing there, horror-struck and terrified, several parties came up, accused me of the deed, and in ten minutes a mob had a rope around my neck. I was dragged to a tree, given two minutes to pray, and then pulled up."

"Hung by the neck?"

"Yes—a regular hangman's noose, and the end of the rope was made fast, and I was left swinging."

"Great Scott! and—and—but you didn't die?"

"I dunno," softly answered the piano man. "I date my loss of memory from the minute they began pulling on the rope. Perhaps I was cut down and resuscitated—perhaps the corpse was taken out and buried. As I told you before, my memory has sadly failed me."

The other puzzled over it, blew his nose, got red in the face, and finally blurted out:

"Say, mister, I believe you are a gigantic, consarned liar!"

"Like as not—like as not!" blandly replied the piano man. "When a man's memory begins to fail, he may hit the truth or he may lie—just as it happens. Have you any good chewing tobacco with you?"

AWFUL AURA.

A Newark Girl Who Prefers Pants to Petticoats—The Assumes the Role of a Boy, and for Months Deceives Her Various Employers.

Cincinnati Enquirer, June 28.

For about four months, unknown alike to her employers, associates, and the people who patronized the road, a girl of 18 years of age, arrayed in the garb of a male, acted in the capacity of a conductor on the Main street line of street-cars. Although the same people rode upon her car each day, and the Argus-eyed guardians of the peace were often among the number, still none ever discovered her sex. The conductors, drivers, and stable-men who met her frequently each day never dreamed but what the conductor of car No. — was a genuine boy.

An *Enquirer* reporter, hearing about the case, found the girl at work in a stable on Lodge alley. The name she has been passing under is that of Frank Chambers. Yesterday, when first espied, she had her coat off, sleeves rolled up, and, with broom in hand, was hard at work sweeping. Upon being approached, the smallness of her hands, her form, and voice all assured the reporter that he had really found the person he was seeking.

Upon being asked how she liked the place she replied that the work was most too hard, and that she would like to obtain some employment that was easier. Yesterday morning she had cleaned five sets of harness and performed various small chores. The newspaper man told her she thought he could obtain her a better position, and made an engagement to meet her in the evening. Having met her and told her that he knew all, she made a clean breast and told the following story: "My right name is Aura M. Scott, and I was born at Homer, Licking County, where I lived until I was 9 years of age. My father was in the Thirty-first Ohio Regiment of Infantry, and died soon after coming home from the army, and mother died about eight years after father, and I went to live with Mr. William Woodbridge, a retired merchant at Newark in this State. I was not what is termed a good girl, but the folks accused me of wrong-doing of which at that time I was not guilty. I thought, however, that as I had the blame I might as well have the gains, and I strayed from the paths of rectitude and virtue. Along about last October I got acquainted with a street fakir who was a very handsome and dashing sort of a fellow. He proposed to me that I accompany him to this city, and, as I was dissatisfied with my home, I consented. He purchased me a suit of boy's clothes, which I donned, and I have never since worn a dress.

"We came to Cincinnati and stopped at the American House, on Fifth street, between Vine and Race streets, where we lived together for about a month, when my friend received a letter that his mother was seriously ill at Grand Haven, Mich., and he left me, and I have never seen him since. While we were at the American I was employed in the same room, and no one ever suspected my sex. Just the day before he left I obtained employment at the laundry on Race street, opposite the Arcade, where I tended the office and carried bundles.

"After working in the laundry for about three weeks, I then got a place with Emory H. Barton in the Arcade. After working here about a week I went to work at Louis Hoefer's printing establishment, on Race street. The solicitor for the firm was William Culbertson, who had been employed as a counter on the Main-street line of street-cars. He gave me a letter to Mr. Dunham, the bookkeeper of the company, saying I was honest and trustworthy, and Mr. Dunham gave me a position as conductor on his line.

"At first I acted as substitute, and then I obtained a regular car. All this time no one ever suspected my sex. One night, however, two of the employés of the road accidentally found out I was a girl. They both, however, kept mum anything about the matter. I left the road in May, having had some trouble with the driver of my car. When I quit I owed the company $6.65. The driver owed me $15, which I never loaned him and I told him to make good the deficiency in my cash account, which he did. The balance of the money he has never paid me.

The girl whose peculiar story is related above was 18 years old last month. She is of medium hight. She has a clear dark skin, dark brown eyes, black hair, good features, and a pleasing countenance. She talks fluently, but is undoubtedly, as she herself admits, a rather rough customer. She can chew, smoke, swear, and drink beer as well as any of the boys. In her possession yesterday she had the photographs of Mr. Woodbridge's daughter and two sons. The pictures indicate that the originals belong to the higher walks in life. Aura has gone with the gamins and boys about town, and they all believe her to be a boy among boys when she is with them. Her face and hands were clean yesterday, but the piece of a shirt which she had on was in a filthy condition. She said she had no money, and slept wherever she could find a place and ate when she could earn enough to purchase a meal. She says she will never again wear female attire unless forced to do so. She can give no reason for this determination, especially that she never did like to wear dresses or even associate with her own sex.

For the people who raised her she seems to have a kindly feeling, as she is very anxious that nothing of her history should be published. Not, she said, on her own account, as she did not care what became of her, but she still had some regard for the feelings of the Woodbridge family. Her last words, she said, when she left Newark were: "Good-by, home, the next place I land will be in the penitentiary." After telling her story she bade the reporter good-by, and nimbly boarded a Main street car. By the time this article is in print she says she will be on her way to Chicago aboard the night mail, upon which she says she can ride without paying fare.

SPOOPENDYKE.

Sickness in the Family.

Brooklyn Eagle.

"O dear!" grunted Mrs. Spoopendyke, "I'm sure I'm going to die!" and the good woman flopped over in the bed and contemplated her husband with a pale face and a look of general debility. "You will be good to baby, won't you, dear?"

"O ho!" returned Mr. Spoopendyke, pounding her tenderly on the head with his big hand. "You're all right. Bear up against it, and you'll be well in an hour or two. I've often had the cholera morbus, but you never see me give up like this. Where's the ginger?"

"I don't know," moaned Mrs. Spoopendyke. "Look on the top shelf of the closet. If it isn't there, try the bottom drawer of the wardrobe, or it may be in the pantry. Ow-w!" and Mrs. Spoopendyke doubled up and straightened out with a jerk.

"You can't remember any other Congressional districts represented by that ginger, can you?" growled Mr. Spoopendyke, prowling around the room in an aimless but energetic fashion. "You don't call to mind a couple more roosting places in which that ginger is to be found, do you? Where'bouts on the top shelf?" and Mr. Spoopendyke rattled around among the old bottles and empty pill boxes. "Look here! I've found that court-plaster I wanted day before yesterday!" and more than gratified with his find Mr. Spoopendyke utterly forgot the original object of his search.

"You'll send baby to a good school, and see that she marries happily, dear!" groaned Mrs. Spoopendyke, adapting a woman's style of hinting that the ginger would be acceptable. "And you'll bury me by mother?"

"Certainly," replied Mr. Spoopendyke, immersed in the contemplation of the court plaster. "Where's the sheet of flesh color that was here?" he demanded. "I don't seem to detect the presence of that particular element of adhesiveness! Where's the flesh-colored portion of this curative," and Mr. Spoopendyke ran over the little squares again in a vain search for the piece he missed.

"Did you look in the wardrobe, love?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke faintly.

"It isn't here!" growled Mr. Spoopendyke, raking out the contents of the drawer and turning them over with his foot. "What—? Upon my word! you're a pretty woman! I thought you said that old razor-strop of mine was lost when we moved. Here it is as big as life and twice as dirty. Glad I found that strop," mumbled Mr. Spoopendyke, rubbing it tenderly and blowing off the dust. "Got a piece of cloth?"

"O, do look in the pantry!" pleaded Mrs. Spoopendyke. "I'm sure it's in the pantry!"

Mr. Spoopendyke charged on the pantry like a column of horse and hustled around and bumped his head, but didn't seem to meet with much success.

"I don't see any," he muttered. "Don't you know where you keep your cloth? I s'pose I might stand around here till doomaday while the moths corrode and thieves do break into this razor strop and steal the whole business without finding a piece of cloth to wipe it on. Haven't ye got an old skirt or something?" and Mr. Spoopendyke drew the strop under his arm two or three times and regarded it affectionately.

"O, please find the ginger!" squealed Mrs. Spoopendyke, as another spasm caught her. "Never mind your old strop! Find the ginger!"

"Ain't I looking for it?" retorted Mr. Spoopendyke. "Here's a cork, and the bottle can't be far off. When I find that bottle, I'll have a clew to the ginger, and I'm going to follow it to the bitter end. You ought to save those corks anyway when I go fishing. What kind of a looking bottle was it?"

"It was long and narrow," replied Mrs. Spoopendyke, almost in despair.

"I ought to find it from that description," muttered Mr. Spoopendyke. "Most bottles are perfectly round. Here's the Arnica bottle upside down, and I told you to keep it filled. I might knock my elbow into the next Presbyterian General Assembly, and I'll have to wait all day before I could get a drop of arnica to soothe my anguish! What's this straw hat of mine doing in the bottle box, anyhow? What particular malady did this fat have that suggested such a disposition of it?" and Mr. Spoopendyke smoothed out the straw, and squinted with one eye while he straightened the brim. "That's a good hat yet," and he put it on and regarded himself in the glass. "You wanted some ginger, didn't you? Where is it? Where'd you put it?"

Mrs. Spoopendyke arose from the bed, pale but firm, and stepping across the room seized the bottle and flopped back into the bed with a bump that showed she was mad. There is nothing on earth that will so express a woman's wrath as that one dive among the sheets.

"Getting better, ain't ye?" snorted Mr. Spoopendyke. "I told ye the cholera morbus didn't last long. Where's that razor strop? Want'd ye do with that strop?"

Mrs. Spoopendyke eyed him, but made no response.

"Point out to me the present address of that strop!" howled Mr. Spoopendyke. Take this finger and lay it tenderly on the home and country of that dod-gasted strop!" and Mr. Spoopendyke whirled around like a grindstone and filled the air with bottles and boxes, and powders and pills. "Come out of the lungs and the liver!" yelled Mr. Spoopendyke, apostrophizing the strop which he remembered having in his hand but a moment before. "Show me to the strop! Take that measly strop by the ear and lead it before Spoopendyke in proper person!" and the enraged gentleman thrust his foot through the crown of his hat and drew the wreck up to his hip.

"What's that sticking out of your breast pocket, dear?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke, scraping off external applications of an assortment of drugs.

"Umph!" grunted Mr. Spoopendyke, drawing out the strop. "Found it, didn't ye? Another time you let things alone, will ye? Made me spoil my straw hat with your dod-gasted nonsense! Another time you want anything you just stand back and let me search! Y' understand?"

"Yes, dear," murmured Mrs. Spoopendyke, and as her husband left the room took a consoling swig at the ginger bottle and reflected that he hadn't enjoyed the attack of cholera morbus much more than she had.

THE HAMILTON SALE.

Some of the Articles Disposed Of on the Fifth and Sixth Days.

New York Herald.

At the fifth day's sale on Monday of the Hamilton Palace collections the list was opened with plates, dishes, basins, bottles, bowls, and vases of old Chinese blue and white and enamelled porcelain. Among them was a pair of Mandarin jars and covers, enameled with figures and houses in landscapes, in gold and colors, and with animals in gold and small medallions in richly-enameled trellis borders. First reached among the general objects were tazzas of hematite and green agate. Then came a notable object—namely: a bronze bust of Jupiter Serapis, nine inches high and mounted on a black marble stand. This, originally in the Barberini Palace at Rome, was afterward owned by the Dowager Duchess of Portland. All but the head was restored by the Hon. Mrs. Damer in 1737. It was then owned by Horace Walpole and came from Strawberry Hill. From the collections of the latter place there was also a little antique bust of Alexander the Great, four and a half inches high and on a marble socle. A handsome piece was a circular vase of rank crystal, carved in relief with scroll foliage and a monogram, and with rim, handles, and foot of silver chased with designs of foliage. It is nine inches high and four and a half inches in diameter.

A nautilus shell, carved with vines and mounted on a gilt metal figure of a merman, with a marble plinth, was from Fonthill. Also from the Beckford collections there was a large oval cup of bloodstone, with a silver gilt stem, composed of a group of two dolphins and standing on a square pedestal, with panels of bloodstone and mountings of silver gilt, and a vase of Oriental agate, carved in high relief with grapes and foliage, and with handles in the form of satyrs' heads. A rare object was the ewer with handles, of aventurine jasper and of Byzantine origin, of the eighth or ninth century. It is twelve and three-quarter inches in hight. The jasper is of plain surface and with a bolt about the neck, finely variegated with red, green, and other colors. The mountings is in large gold scrolls of Louis XV. workmanship, which pass about the foot and neck. The cover is surmounted by a seated cupid of gold, and at the top of the handle is a goat.

Among a number of objects of old Sèvres porcelain was an oval-shaped plateau painted with a subject from the life of Ulysses in a landscape, set in a decorated *gros-bleu* border, and a handsome set of three oviform vases and covers of white. These vases, extremely handsome in shape, are mounted with a severe and elegant design, by Gouthière, of chased ormolu. The rims are of open work, and the handles are upright and chased at the tops with masks in high-relief. At the neck is foliage, and there are grape and vine tops. The central vase is twelve inches and the side ones nine and one-half inches high. Of two figures of nymphs, after Pajou, one, seven inches high, one is represented at the bath, with pink drapery and green foliage, and is on a green, white, and gold fluted stand. Her companion, in blue drapery, with buirasses, is on a similar stand.

A vase and cover, three and one-half inches high, and of handsome form, has a turquoise ground with white and gold bands and festoons of foliage. On a large oval front medallion is a subject from the story of a peasant woman seated in a chair in a garden with two children by her side and a kettle and garden stuff at her feet. One of the children holds a cat. The reverse medallion bears lovers. "Le Mûrier Couronnée par les Graces" is the subject of a large upright plaque painted by Dodin. The object is illustrated in Montesquieu's "Temple de Gnide." There were among the antique decorative objects and furniture a Venetian carved and gilt arm chair; an oblong writing table of black and colored bull; an oval-shaped table of old silver gilt; a Louis XVI. carved and gilt four-leaf screen; Louis XV. commodes, richly decorated and mounted, with panels of parquetry and marqueterv and bearing the royal cipher above the keyhole, and an upright secretary of the same reign, mounted with ormolu and decorated with panels of marqueterv representing buildings and figures. Notable was an upright Louis XVI. secretary, three feet eight inches wide by one foot five inches deep and four feet eight inches high, of marqueterv, and with a chased parti-gilt key made by Louis XVI. On the upper door is a female figure, three-quarters length of Fame, a medallion supported by festoons of foliage. On the lower doors are baskets of flowers. The whole is richly ornamented with ormolu, with female terminal busts at the angles, and a frieze with a head of Hercules in the centre.

A rich and handsome ebony Florentine cabinet of architectural design has in the centre, between the two inner of four columns of jasper, a clock with a dial of *lapis-lazuli*, surrounded by a circular band decorated with fruits and flowers in raised mosaic. The frieze and base are inlaid with slabs of the same mosaic and of agate, ormolu, and lapis. The large slab is of Verona marble, and the size five feet six inches wide by one foot ten inches deep, and three feet nine inches high. A Louis XV. clock of ormolu, with a scroll design and figures in high relief of dogs, birds, and flowers, is surmounted by two infant satyrs, seated, one singing and playing a triangle, and the other in a pose which indicates that he once held a flute.

Another massive, handsome Louis XVI. clock is set in an ormolu case in the form of a vase, around which are entwined snakes, with their heads pointed opposite each other to indicate the hours on the revolving enameled dial of the rim. Festoons of grapes and foliage are suspended from the handles, and the stand is a fluted foot of a column, with pendant drapery. A commode of the same reign is of marqueterv, with a vase of flowers of marqueterv in the centre and with mountings in frieze and festoons of ormolu in high relief. An ormolu Louis XIV. chandelier by Boldi, has a vase in the centre, decorated with arabesques in high relief, and branches for eight lights, with chasings in scroll and foliage form. Of old Florentine workmanship is a bronze representing the first Bacchus riding on a Centaur. There is also a bronze bust of Voltaire by Pigalie; a Cupid seated, by Lotch, dated 1844, and a fine marble bust by Thorwaldsen of Napoleon I., crowned with bay, and supported by a sitting eagle, on whose back is a sphere.

The sixth day of the Hamilton Palace sale, on Tuesday, opened with a number of pieces of Oriental porcelain, among which a scalloped stand, a tall cup, decorated with flowers and ornaments in gold on a powdered blue ground, and a tripod incense-burner of sea-green celadon, all three mounted in silver gilt and the second lined with the same, were from the Beckford collection. A small selection of Chinese enamels followed, and then a number of mounted Oriental objects in precious materials—cups, ewer, basins, figures, beakers, vases, and trays of agate, jade of various hues, rock crystal, carnelian, and hematite. Among the smaller of a number of objects of silver and silver gilt were an Italian pyx of silver, partly gilt, chased with holy and saintly figures; a small silver equest

IRELAND.

The British Commons Repeats the Scenes of March, 1881.

A Continuous Session, on the Tyranny Bill, of Thirty-two Hours.

The Obstructionists "Named" in Batches and Expelled for the Sitting.

Several of the Members Put Out Before Their Turn Had Come to Obstruct.

The Bill Finished by Sections, and "Urgency" to Be Used on Monday.

IN THE COMMONS.

THE PARLIAMENTARY BATTLE WITH THE IRISH FILIBUSTERS.

Special Cable.

LONDON, July 1.—The *Herald's* special says: Mr. Gladstone's threat, made on Thursday, to take action against the Irish members, was carried into effect last night by the inauguration of an all-night sitting. Preparations were made by both sides for a stubborn conflict during Friday, which was spent in dividing the parties into night and day relays. The knowledge that a conflict between the Irish party and the Government was impending caused great excitement, which manifested itself in the crowds anxious to gain admission to the galleries. The session began at 2 o'clock on Friday, but the proceedings gave little indication that affairs were on the point of reaching a crisis. During the evening there was the same quiet and orderly procedure, which caused no little disappointment to those who came to the House expecting to witness a scene. The quiet course of the debate was principally due to

THE ADMIRABLE GENERALSHIP OF MR. PARNELL,

who had warned his party against the danger of offering too stubborn a resistance at any point which might give the Government an opportunity to appeal to the passions of the House, and precipitate a conflict. In obedience to these instructions the debate was conducted with such skill that it would be difficult to say at which point the Parnellite members were availing themselves of the power of obstruction. But the result of their operation was to effectively block the progress of legislation for nineteen hours, which were occupied by the House in passing one clause of the bill. At this rate of progress the session would be drawing to a close before the Crime bill would become a law. Gradually

THE TEMPER OF THE ENGLISH MEMBERS ROSE

under this irritating procedure. About midnight, when the "young blood" element returned to the House from club and dinner party, the first explosion took place, and it seemed as if the House were going to be given up to disorder for the night. This, however, was not to be. So, after some time, the "young blood" element sought solace in smoke or in the supper-rooms, and devoted themselves to the discussion of brandy and soda, tempered by grilled bones. Comparative peace reigned during the long early hours. The amateurs of the gallery began to fall away. Even the reporters seemed too tired and languid to take any interest in the progress of the debate. Toward 6 o'clock Sir William Harcourt, who had been sleeping soundly on the Ministerial benches, woke up, evidently in a bad humor, and, as the Ministerial and Conservative relays began to pour in with the rays of the morning sun he felt encouraged to make an onslaught on

THE JADED IRISH MEMBERS,

who certainly looked the worse for the contest. The Irish benches invited attack, for only sixteen men mustered under Mr. Parnell's standard, the balance being away taking their rest. The occasion was too tempting to be missed, and Sir W. Harcourt opened on them, accusing them of willful obstruction, and almost hinting that their action was dictated by sympathy for crime. This speech called forth all the worst passions of the House, and was received with a burst of approving shouts. Mr. Gray, High Sheriff of Dublin, rose to reply, but was met with a deafening storm of cries, howls, and groans. Soon after

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE

put in an appearance, and joined in an attack on the Irish members. He offered his Conservative battalions to the Government to crush Parnell. Thereupon arose a renewed storm. It became evident that some agreement had been come to between the Government and the Conservatives to put an end to the opposition to the Crime bill. However, it was difficult to see how this was going to be accomplished.

SOME SUCH COUP

was to be attempted as the expulsion of the Irish members last year. Mr. Parnell replied to Sir William Harcourt in a very able and defiant speech, and, though at first he was met with violent interruptions, he succeeded in completely dominating the storm, and during the latter part of the speech was listened to in profound silence. Messrs. Sexton, Healy, O'Connor, and Redmond, who bore the weight of the struggle during the night, replied in the same tone, and though they were frequently interrupted as to be at times almost inaudible a few benches away, they succeeded in holding their ground. Mr. Trevelyan announced it would be necessary, in view of the attitude of the Irish party, to take measures forthwith to insure the speedy passage of the bill.

THE INTENSE EXCITEMENT

caused by the expulsion of the sixteen Irish members subsided almost as soon as the act was done. Many members on both sides began to perceive that a mistake had been committed. Later, when Mr. Gladstone entered, he learned the circumstances of the suspension. It was easy to see from his pale and contracted face that he felt some one had blundered. Later in the day the whole story leaked out that the Government had laid a trap for the Irish members and that its own supporters had fallen into it. At a Cabinet council it had been arranged that the Irish members should be suspended by surprise, something in the fashion of last year. It was hoped that, in the course of the debate, they would be tempted to say or do something which would give a tolerable pretext for the action of the Chair. In this hope

THE FOLLOWING PLAN

was adopted: When at midnight the Irish party divided into relays, the Government obtained a list of all the men comprising the Irish night relay. It was then arranged with the Speaker that about 7 in the morning an altercation should be provoked which would offer an excuse to the Chairman of the committee to suspend the whole relay en bloc, so that the Government, having suspended all the Parnellites present, could pass the bill through before the day relay arrived to take their places. The plan failed because, contrary to calculation, the Irish members refrained from any act which could give the slightest pretense for the interference of the Chairman. Thus disappointed, Sir William Harcourt endeavored, early in the morning, to fasten a quarrel upon the Irish members, but he was only partially successful. The Speaker was anxious to carry out the orders of the Government, and was ignorant of the fact that his list of the Irish night relay was

ONLY PARTIALLY CORRECT.

He sent word to Dr. Playfair to suspend the members on the list on the charge of obstruction. Then occurred a scandal which shocked even many Conservative members. Members were suspended by a vote of the House for obstructing business who had been

AT HOME IN BED

all night and arrived to find themselves found guilty of the crime of obstruction. The Irish party saw at once the blunder that had been made, and were going to continue the discussion as if nothing had happened. Then the curious sight was exhibited of the House which had executed a coup d'etat, struggling for six hours against fifteen men in order to pass three lines.

IN THE CONFUSION

which followed the first motion to suspend the Irish members Mr. Parnell was seen to leave his place and go toward Dr. Playfair. A group of members gathered about, attracted by the unusual action of the Irish leader, who seemed somewhat angry. Having arrived at the Chair, he addressed the following observations to the Chairman of the committee: "Of course, I understand, Dr. Playfair, that you are bound to obey your orders, but I wish to say that there is no foundation for the statement you have just made to the Speaker. I deny that I have obstructed the bill, either by intent or deed at any of its stages."

DR. FAIRPLAY HESITATED

for a few moments and then replied: "I admit, Mr. Parnell, that you have not obstructed the bill or spoken much during its progress, but you belong to the party. I have, therefore, considered myself entitled to include you in the suspicion." Mr. Parnell replied: "I also deny that any of the party have obstructed the bill, and consider that your conduct is an abuse even on your own showing of the rule regulating the suspension of members, as this rule has reference only to individual action, and certainly does not entitle the Chairman to make one member responsible for the acts of another."

IT WAS NOTICED

that Sir Henry James kept close to Mr. Parnell during this strange scene, taking notes of the conversation. This incident was much commented on during the afternoon, when its details became known among the members.

SO FAR FORCE HAD FAILED.

Then Mr. Gladstone made a vague statement that if sufficient progress was made he would consent to adjourn till Monday. To meet this conciliatory action the Parnellites allowed several minor clauses to be passed. Meantime a Cabinet council was held and a resolution to take the bill at one sitting was arrived at. Some notice of this reached the Irish members, who extracted a definit statement from Mr. Gladstone. Thereupon a hasty council was called, and decided, after a little progress was made, to refuse to proceed on the ground of physical exhaustion. This resolution was followed by Mr. O'Kelly moving to report progress, which was declared lost without a division. Owing to the Chairman not hearing a division challenged,

A NEW STRUGGLE

was now inaugurated. It was evident that the Irish party was resolved to force the Government to suspend them. They obstinately held to the resolution to go no further with the bill until they had rest and the suspended members were in their places. Eight divisions were taken before the Government mustered courage to move their suspension, though Gray, Arthur, O'Connor, and O'Kelly made defiant speeches challenging the Government to use force in so many words. Finally O'Kelly compelled the Government to act by a violent speech in which he denounced the Crime bill as a declaration of war against Ireland, which would probably lead to serious results both for the Irish and English people. Obeying the call of an excited House, Mr. Gladstone rose and moved, amid deafening cheers, that Messrs. Byrne, Corbett, O'Sullivan, Gray, Arthur O'Connor, Lalor, O'Kelly, Leahy, and Shiel should be suspended. The House answered "Aye" with a yell. Mr. O'Connor rose, and, walking out, addressed vigorous language to the House, but what he said was drowned in a series of shouts and yells from all quarters, and for the moment it looked as though there was about to be a physical row, but the honorable member strode out

GESTICULATING CONTEMPTUOUSLY.

After a short pause his eight comrades walked out in a body, neglecting the usual courtesy of bowing to the Chair. The hands of the Government were now free. By 8 o'clock they had passed all of the bill which they had proposed to pass. It was generally felt that the effect of the struggle with the Irish members was

NO HELP TO THE GOVERNMENT

in the work of pacifying Ireland. The Irish members now say that the Government must take the whole responsibility of the measure, which, they state, will do more to provoke crime than any act passed by the House for many years. The sitting, which had been prolonged for twenty hours, was brought to a close amid the hearty cheers of the English members.

INTERVIEW WITH PARNELL.

The *Herald* correspondent had the following interview with the Irish leader after the suspensions. Mr. Parnell said: "I think that the suspensions were prearranged in anticipation of our giving ground for them by obstruction, but, finding there was no obstruction, the coup d'état did not come off as was originally intended, but it was resorted to later on by Dr. Playfair, and a considerable body of opinion on both sides of the House holds that we have been most unfairly treated, and this opinion is growing. Many Liberals walked out when the division was called, and refused to vote, owing, I believe, to the absence of anything which could fairly be called obstruction.

THE MINISTERS

had partly changed their minds, and had partly abandoned their intention of suspension when Dr. Playfair blundered prematurely into it. I consider this step as most dangerous to the Government, and believe they will regret it."

REPETITION OF THE SCENES OF A YEAR AGO.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, July 1.—The House of Commons in committee continued in session throughout the night on clause 17 of the Repression bill.

At 7:30 o'clock this morning Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, said that time equivalent to two working days had been consumed in the discussion of a clause of secondary importance. It would be better for the House and country to say whether means must not be adopted to end this state of things.

Parnell said the Home-Rule members would appeal to their countrymen at home and abroad. He contended no opposition could be more reasonably conducted against such an atrocious measure.

At 9:30 o'clock Dr. Lyon Playfair, Chairman of the committee, said there had been

DELIBERATELY PLANNED OBSTRUCTION

to the business of the House.

Messrs. Biggar, Callan, Commins, Dillon, Healy, Leamy, McCarthy, Marium, Metge, T. P. O'Conner, O'Donnell, Parnell, Power, Redmond, Sexton, and Sullivan were then suspended and quitted the House.

At 10:35 o'clock the Chairman reported that O'Donnell had said a statement of the Chairman was infamous.

The Right-Hon. Hugh C. Childers, Secretary for War, gave notice that he would move to consider O'Donnell's conduct on Monday, and it was agreed to take up the matter on that day.

During the night Dillon defied the Government to levy blood tax on poor tenants without provoking a renewal of the disorders which attended the tithe war.

This is a sample of the discussion throughout the night.

O'Donnell declared that Dr. Playfair's naming him was

INFAMOUS,

because he had been absent from the House all night, and was, therefore, foully named. The Chairman had sinned against all traditions of his office.

Childers moved the suspension of the members named, and the suspension voted, 126 to 27, amid loud cheers from all parts of the House, including the Irish members.

The Speaker entered the House, and the proceedings were reported to him.

A member protested that he had been in the House twelve hours, during which, as far as he was aware, neither Callan nor Marium had spoken, and they ought to have been named.

Biggar declared the Chairman ought to give his reasons for his action.

Callan said the Chairman in declaring him guilty of obstruction had

STATED AN UTTER FALSEHOOD.

The motion that the named members withdraw was carried, and the Speaker proceeded to call on them individually to withdraw.

Healy suggested that they all withdraw together, which they did, Callan pausing to shout: "I am suspended on the false report of a salaried Government officer!"

A motion to report progress was rejected—159 to 16.

Clause 17 was then adopted—158 to 19.

Clause 18, which declares a person guilty of an offense against the act shall be liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding six months, was then taken up.

McCoam, Home-Rule member for Wicklow, moved an amendment reducing the penalty to three months' imprisonment.

Gladstone intimated it might be necessary to ask urgency, and that notice therefor would be given this afternoon.

The House at this hour, 2:50 p. m., is still in session and likely to be until midnight.

Fresh relays of members arrived this morning.

JOSEPH COWEN

gave notice he would ask Monday whether the suspension of the Irish members was regular.

Clause 18 was adopted—186 to 20. The Government had previously consented to limit the penalty for attending proclaimed meetings and for night-prowling to three months in prison, but they opposed the amendments for reduction in regard to other offenses mentioned in the clause, and those amendments were rejected.

On motion to report progress, Harcourt stated the Government wished to go through all the clauses in the original draft of the bill, except the postponed ones.

Gladstone stated that on Monday rules for urgency would be proposed.

Clause 19, relating to a court of summary jurisdiction, was dropped, to be replaced by an amended clause.

Clause 20, relating to proclaimed districts, was carried—181 to 15.

THE SECOND BATCH.

During the afternoon the Chairman named Byrne, Corbett, Gray, Lalor, Leahy, A. O'Connor, O'Kelly, O'Sullivan, and Shiel, and their suspension was moved by Gladstone.

Pending the adoption of the motion the named members walked out of the House.

The motion was agreed to without division, but when the Speaker, according to the rule, appeared to receive the report of the proceedings, a division was called for and the suspension confirmed—128 to 7.

After expulsion of the second group of Irish members, all the clauses up to the thirtieth were adopted without division.

Clause 30, which is the last of the bill, and which provides that "This act shall continue in force until the expiration of three years next after the passing thereof," was adopted—69 to 6.

The House adjourned at 8 p. m., having, with the exception of an interval of two hours in last evening's sitting, been in session continuously thirty-two hours.

THE SITUATION

A VERY BAD ONE, INDEED.

Special Cable.

LONDON, July 1.—Smalley's special says: The circumstances of the Blake murder convinces the Government that it is only one incident of the rapidly-spreading organization whose program is murder for the sake of embittering the Anglo-Irish relations. The proceedings in the House all the past week point in the same direction. Mr. Parnell is no longer willing or able to induce his followers to prolong the truce. The final collapse of his negotiations with the Ministry was signalized by the announcement of a continuous sitting. The Irish members during the whole night deliberately resorted to every means of exasperation, including systematic obstruction. The language used was incredible for indecency and ferocity.

THIS ENDED,

as they expected and desired, in their expulsion—to which the House reluctantly resorted after patient endurance of the reiterated insults, in which the so-called moderate Irish rivaled Mr. Healy himself in violence. Mr. McCarthy called Sir William Harcourt the bravo of the Treasury bench. He fully identified himself with the worst section of the Irish party.

MR. PLAYFAIR'S CONDUCT

goes far to redeem his previous indecision. Mr. O'Donnell, in denouncing his ruling as an infamy, missed the whole point in the excitement. Mr. Playfair, before naming the obstructionists, expressly declared that he took into account their conduct during the last three days. The whole Liberal party, a dozen guerrilla Radicals excepted, heartily sustain the Government in its present determination.

THOSE KNOWING IRELAND BEST

agree in declaring that the condition is far graver than the public yet suspect. The prolongation of this struggle over the Crime bill is pregnant with terrible dangers. Mr. Kavanagh's scheme for an Irish land corporation has aroused the most violent hostility of the Parnellites. They regard it as the first efficient and skillful effort at landlord combination. Farms held by evicted tenants, which no individual tenant dare take, will will be worked by the corporation on a scale defying terrorism. This promises to checkmate, by legal methods, the legal conspiracy of intimidation which the league still steadily practices.

ASSASINATIONS.

IN IRELAND.

By Cable to New York Herald.

LONDON, June 29.—Another double murder has taken place in Ireland. John H. Blake, agent to the Marquis of Clanricarde, and his servant, named Teddy Keane, were shot dead near Loughrea today.

Our Dublin correspondent telegraphs as follows: County Galway has again been the scene of a dreadful double murder. About half-past 11 o'clock this morning Mr. Blake, a Justice of the Peace and agent to the Marquis of Clanricarde, was driving with his servant from his residence at Rathville, Kiltulla, to Loughrea. They were fired at by a party of men concealed inside a hedge and riddled with bullets. Both were instantly killed. The bodies were subsequently found by peasants. There have been no arrests yet. Mr. Blake had been several times threatened.

FOREIGN.

A Feeling that the Conference Is Hostile to England.

The British Public Inclined to Be Very Lenient with Mr. Gladstone.

The United States Guarantees to Korea Independence of China.

Text of the Document in Which This Peculiar Task Is Undertaken.

The Usual Budget of British and Continental Gossip for the Breakfast Table.

EGYPT.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

Special Cable.

PARIS, July 1.—The idea gains ground here steadily that the Egyptian difficulty will be finally settled by an Anglo-Turkish occupation. This solution would, probably, on the whole be the best for every party concerned except France, and as France for self-evident reasons has resigned herself to the loss of her old influence in Egypt, little difficulty from this quarter need be anticipated. The Rothschilds and other great bankers are known to be in favor of the arrangement, while Bismarck and the satellite powers which revolve around Germany are not likely to offer it serious opposition.

GAMBETTISM

has not rallied from the terrible blow dealt it by the publication of the Egyptian "Yellow Book," and it may be questioned, indeed, whether it ever will. The warmest admirers of the ex-Premier have been amazed by the proofs now supplied of his reckless and unparalleld imprudence. Gambetta said to a Deputy the other day that he would have not hesitated to set all Europe on fire if by so doing he could have illuminated the French Ministry on foreign affairs. Nothing harsher has ever been said of Arabi, and Gambetta has not Arabi's excuse.

A POPULAR INCLINATION TO GIVE GLADSTONE TIME.

Special Cable.

LONDON, July 1.—Smalley's special says: The preoccupation about Ireland postpones the outbreak of discontent with the Government policy in Egypt. The elaborate military preparations have a still more soothing influence. Only the most sanguine expect a favorable result from the conference. Reports of the proceedings are sheer guesses, but the impressions in Constantinople are that things are going badly for England. The meeting of London Conservatives was ill-managed, and produced slight impression upon the country, the Marquis of Salisbury's speech excepted. Mr. Childers says that England is able to land 40,000 in Egypt in a fortnight.

A WARLIKE ATTITUDE WHICH CREATES NO TERROR.

Special Cable.

LONDON, July 1.—Jenning's special says: War preparations, the cable will have told you, are going on rapidly at our dockyards and arsenals, but it must not therefore be assumed that the English Government is prepared to adopt extreme measures. On the contrary, it hopes by a warlike demonstration to inspire Turkey with fear; but Turkey has struck up a close friendship with Germany since Mr. Gladstone's accession to office, and it is shrewdly suspected that her statesmen are not likely to be scared by mere threats. The Sultan believes, with Arabi Bey, that Gladstone's administration will not fight, and sees the advantage of the strong position given him by the blunders of the British Ministry. In May the Government demanded the expulsion of Arabi Bey from Egypt under a menace of employing force, and lo! Arabi has driven out the Europeans and is master in the Khedive's nominal dominions.

TWO YEARS AGO

Mr. Gladstone warned the Sultan to get out of Bulgaria bag and baggage. The popular version makes it Europe;" but Mr. Gladstone said nothing about Europe or the Bosphorus, so this error should be exploded, like that which makes Mr. Forster responsible for the "buckshot" circular issued by Mr. Lowther. Now he goes to that unspeakable Turk, begging him to suppress Arabi, the Unblest. At the same time Mr. Gladstone insulted the Germanic Powers which now maintain a good understanding with Turkey. These are the complications which make the present situation so dangerous. Mr. Gladstone has rendered it impossible for the other Powers, or any of them, to act with him, and now England must either occupy Egypt alone, or else back down with a certain loss of prestige, and the probable loss of her command over the Suez Canal, from which would naturally result the most imminent peril to her domains in India.

A LARGE SECTION

of the Radical wing which is now exercising so great an influence over the Ministry, is utterly opposed to any intervention whatever in Egyptian affairs, and is urgent in advising the Government conveniently to forget all about its ultimatum of May, and to make any terms it can with the Khedive de facto, Arabi Pasha. At the same time an Ambassador at Constantinople, Lord Dufferin, has been instructed to offer the Sultan a reconsideration of the terms imposed upon him in 1879 if he will consent to join the conference and give effect to the conclusions at which it may arrive. These concessions all round will, it is thought, get us out of our present scrape, though, as can readily be seen, it would leave a much more serious complication to be dealt with in the future, possibly under even more disadvantageous circumstances.

A FORCIBLE OCCUPATION

of Egypt would be resisted by at least three members of the Cabinet, despite all we have been told about its being a unit on this and on all other questions, and to strengthen their hands the Radicals are employing all the machinery at their command to get up the cry that the Egyptian question is merely an affair of bondholders who ought to be left to take care of themselves. All these facts, too, are well known to Arabi Bey, who does not lack for interested and active friends in England, and the knowledge will encourage him to play his game out, especially as thus far he has taken every trick. The fuss at the dockyards and arsenals need not lead any one to suppose that war is really intended.

IN FRANCE, TOO,

I hear on very good authority, the feeling against going into any Egyptian expedition with England is growing deeper and stronger every hour. This leaves Mr. Gladstone more isolated than ever. To add to the confusion and apprehension, no information as to the state of affairs or its preparations or intentions is vouchsafed by the Government, whose members were so indignantly eloquent only three or four short years ago over extra Parliamentary government by Lord Beaconsfield.

STOCKS.

Special Cable.

LONDON, July 1.—The *World's* special says: There is much rejoicing over the result of settlement-day on the Stock Exchange. The heavy fall of Egyptian bonds, ranging from 13 to 20 per cent and representing a depreciation of £14,000,000, has caused great anxiety. Other securities, consols, and railways participated in the decline. The actual losses of speculators in the past fortnight are estimated at £2,000,000. Yet there have been only nine failures, and only one which was for a very large amount. The tendency is now to anticipate a rise in Egyptians, owing to the regeneration of the country which British arms, it is supposed will infallibly secure.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Special Cable.

LONDON, July 1.—The *Herald's* special says: This week finds England feverishly preparing for a war, the first gun of which may be the signal for the commencement of the greatest struggle in which she has been engaged since the Crimea. The note of preparation, at first feebly sounded, now grows louder. We hear of orders sent to arsenals for siege trains to be ready in forty-eight hours, with field hospital, telegraphs, torpedoes, cables, and all the paraphernalia of warfare. The authorities of the War-Office are busy maturing plans for the invasion of Egypt, despite Arabi's assertions, in his harangue to the troops at Alexandria, that invasion has often been threatened by Europe, but always come to nothing, and that he is not afraid of England alone. It is a strange fact, however, that, even in military circles, doubts are entertained whether the Government really mean to fight. As usual, when England engages in military operations, the question of calling out the reserves immediately arises. Owing to the impossibility of placing even 20,000 troops in the field it seems likely that, if the Egyptian crisis requires something more than mere sword-rattling, the volunteer force will be used for garrison work.

THE COMING WEEK

seems pregnant with exciting events, the development of which is awaited with great interest and curiosity. England will turn with relief from Ireland to Egypt, forgetful for the moment that it might be more advisable to set her own house in order before proceeding to batter down other people's houses.

STONE FOR THE CANAL.

Special Cable.

ALEXANDRIA, July 1.—The *Herald's* special says: The Quinnebaugh arrived today. This morning the rumor spread that the Khedive was going afloat. There was great excitement in consequence. Arabi Bey is now commencing operations against the Suez Canal. Barges laden with stones were sent down to be sunk when necessary. Explosives are also being hurried down. England is most dilatory in not sending gunboats to guard the canal. Arabi is now at Damietta, looking after the coast defenses. The natives thrown out of employ by the exodus of the Europeans are being pressed into the army.

GEN. STONE,

it is greatly feared, is throwing in his lot with Arabi, and endeavoring to do his utmost to hamper English action. His conduct is universally blamed. Americans, long resident, argue that America's interests and England's ought to work together. Gen. Stone's personal friends, who greatly admire him, are sorry to see him risking his reputation in such a cause.

THE PORTE AND THE POWERS.

To the Western Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 1.—The Porte has signified its intention to be guided by the views of the conference respecting Egypt, and that Turkish troops will be sent to reestablish the status quo under direction of the Powers.

BISMARCK.

BERLIN, July 1.—Bismarck expects no satisfactory results from the conference, but is on the side of England, so far as the Suez Canal is concerned.

ARABI.

CAIRO, July 1.—In consequence of the maneuvering of the British fleet, Arabi Pasha proposes to send Egyptian officers aboard the flagship to ask an explanation of the movements of the vessels.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BOOTH.

Special Cable.

LONDON, July 1.—Smalley's special says: Booth, reappearing during the week at the Adelphi in *Richelieu*, was cordially welcomed by the press and the public. The London papers carefully criticise his acting, and recognize much more adequately than before the signal merits of his conception and execution. Any prejudice felt last year has disappeared. The greeting to Booth by the first night's audience was not less enthusiastic than accorded to the most popular English actor. Some regret is experienced that he arrives at a season when theatrical attendance generally diminishes.

BAD CROP OUTLOOK.

Special Cable.

LONDON, July 1.—Jennings' special says: The information which I cabled to you last week about the unpromising condition of our crops has been verified by the many inquiries I have since made in all quarters. Hay and clover are very heavy, but much of the growth is down, and the weather is decidedly unfavorable to the chance of getting it in in good condition. Wheat is thin and poor, having been checked by the spring frosts and the cold nights which we have been having down to the present time. In the midland district farmers have given up all hopes of getting more than half-crops. In the home counties the prospects are better, but the crop everywhere must be light, and the loss to the already sorely tried agricultural community severe. This, of course, will add greatly to the difficulties surrounding the land question.

STOCKS.

The effect upon the stock market next week of this partial failure of the crops, as well as of the uncertainty attending Eastern affairs, is much dreaded. Trade generally is also much disorganized by the prospect of European disturbances, and, added to all, are the troubles in Ireland, with which it is now quite clear the Government is quite powerless to cope.

CROOKED BOWING.

Special Cable.

LONDON, July 1.—The *Herald's* special says: The Laycock and Bond match on Monday is regarded with great suspicion in London. There is no speculation on the event. Five hundred pounds sent by a well-known Commissioner from Australia to back Laycock was returned with the remark: "No betting; nothing done."

THE HAMILTON SALE

continues with unabated interest. Extraordinary prices are still realized. The second installment ended on Tuesday. The agents of the Louvre and National galleries contested the possession of Botticelli's "Assumption of the Virgin," a work dear to artists and esthetes. The English buyers gained it at £4,777. The National gallery of Ireland acquired a madonna by Francia for 250 guineas. Other rare examples of ancient Italian art fell to British agents amid great applause. The remainder were eagerly bid for by the aristocracy and by wealthy connoisseurs and dealers. The total brings £36,808. Monday and Tuesday were devoted to rare ornamental objects, which seem far to surpass the interest shown in the pictures, owing to many having been the special pets of the author of "Vathek." Most of these fell to dealers at tremendous prices, which on Monday totaled £30,300, and on Tuesday £31,532. On the latter day the piece de resistance was a pair of Buhl cabinets, the finest known, which started at £4,000, and were knocked down at £12,075.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, July 1.—In the action of the Attorney-General versus the Submarine & Continental Company, the chancery division granted leave to serve notice of a motion asking an injunction and inspection. The object of the action is to prevent further boring for the channel tunnel.

FRANCE.

ROCHEFORT.

Special Cable.

PARIS, July 1.—That waspish little print, the *Lanterne*, has begun the publication of a new series of revelations. The said revelations, of course, concern its old enemy, the Prefect of Police, whom it seems never to weary of worrying. The *Lanterne* intends to show us that the numerous changes made in the organization of the police under the Republic have left the institution almost as corrupt as under the Empire. In short, it means to prove once more the truth of the proverb so often applied to the French administration of Government—"Plus ca change, plus c'est la même chose."

ALEXANDRE DUMAS,

the omniscient, has again broken out into print. This time he has felt it incumbent upon him to give the world his views upon the Republic. The attentive world has heard with mingled anguish and disappointment that Alexandre does not like Republics, but prefers social reforms to reforms of a political kind. It has also been told that Alexandre has no political convictions worth speaking of. Did any reasonable being suppose he had? It is assured, likewise, that he had numbers of jealous enemies, which is hardly surprising. All these thrilling facts have been put together in the form of a pamphlet addressed to M. Naguet. There is nothing worth serious discussion in the lucubration. It is a mass of egotistical verbosity, bad taste, and indifferent writing.

MAD DOGS AND HYDROPHOBIA

still continue to absorb a great deal of public attention. An interesting discussion on the reported cure of a case by pylocarpine, about which I telegraphed you, took place this week at the Academy of Medicine. Dr. Boulée thoughtfully pointed out that the evidence advanced to prove the cure was not quite conclusive, since Dr. Dumont had neglected to inoculate any animal with the saliva of his patient to test the genuineness of the supposed rabies. Moreover, it was shown the symptoms of hydrophobic appeared only after the patient had heard that another person bitten by the same dog as himself had died mad. The matter thus unfortunately remains in suspense, with the aggravating circumstances that in some doctors' opinion pylocarpine might actually induce rabies in certain cases where it had not yet occurred.

THE PROMENADERS IN THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE

were scandalized the other day by a violent altercation between a certain Count and Countess and their coachman. They were driving around the lake at the busiest hour of the afternoon, when the coachman suddenly got upon the box-seat, pulled up the horses, and began a long harang to the surrounding crowd about the meanness and cruelty of his employers. The Countess fainted, and the Count vainly tried to throttle the coachman, and the whole party were finally carried off to the police station. There the coachman impudently confessed the scene had been got up at the instigation of his daughter, who had been the Count's mistress prior to his marriage. The scandal will, of course, not stop here. We shall hear of it again in the law-courts.

HEAVY FAILURE.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, July 1.—A large failure is announced in Paris, necessitating some forced closing of accounts.

GREECE.

THE REV. DR. HILL.

ATHENS, July 1.—The Rev. Dr. Hill, an American, for sixty years a resident of Athens, is dead.

KOREA.

TEXT OF THE REMARKABLE DOCUMENTS SIGNED BY AN AMERICAN OFFICIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Following is the full text of the treaty with Korea, as translated into Japanese, thence into English:

KINGDOM OF KOREA.

The United States being desirous to place the relations between the two countries on an intimate and friendly footing, to facilitate commercial intercourse between the respective people, the plenipotentiaries named by the King of Korea, and the President of the United States of America, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

1. Korea has been a dependency of the Middle Kingdom, but henceforth both administrations of foreign and domestic intercourse are under the absolute management of the now Kingdom of Korea. The United States of America having plainly recognized and mutually concluded this, the King of Korea appreciates and approves every article in this treaty, using the conventional expressions used by an independent country in conformity with the approval of the President of the United States of America. The relation of Korea with China as the latter's dependency shall hereafter cease permanently.

2. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the King of Korea and the President of the United States of America, and between their respective peoples. In the event of any partial or arrogant proceedings on the part of the subjects of one of the two countries, that fact shall be at once communicated to the Government concerned. Either country shall mutually help the other to obtain redress, and the question shall be adjusted in such a manner as may be best for both, in accordance with practical friendship.

3. After commercial and friendly treaties are concluded, the diplomatic agents of both countries may reside at the capital cities of each other, and the appointment of consular officers to any of the open ports shall be at the free choice of the Power concerned. Such officials resident in the territory of either country shall have intercourse with the officials thereof on an equal footing. Diplomatic agents and Consuls of both countries shall receive every consideration, and shall be mutually treated as are Government Functionaries of the most favored nation. But consuls of one country must obtain the approval of the Government of the other in testimony of their positions. The Consuls must, in these cases, be bona fide government officials, and must in no respect be interested in trade, or participate therein. This rule must apply even to countries which are unrepresented by Consuls of their own nationality. They may not employ merchants to act as Consuls on their behalf, but, in such cases, the local authorities or the American Minister to Korea may act on their behalf in conformity with the terms of this treaty. If the views of the Korean and American officials do not agree, the written convention may be revised.

4. Should any American vessel in Korean or neighborhood seas be in distress through bad weather, or be destitute of provisions, coal, or water in any spot distant far from an open port, she may be allowed to anchor at any place for refuge, or for purchases of equipment. The expense, if any, for repairs shall be defrayed by the master. The local authorities shall treat her with sympathy, render every possible assistance, and supply her demands. In case a vessel in such circumstances, in an unopened port, should secretly make trade, she may be seized and her merchandise confiscated. When any American vessel is wrecked on the Korean coast and the local authorities near of it, they shall immediately publish the matter, take such steps to rescue her crew, and supply them with provisions. Next both the ship and cargo shall be taken under official protection, and information shall be forwarded to the nearest Consul. The shipwrecked people shall be returned to their own country, and the ship and appurtenances shall be recovered. All expenses incurred for these purposes shall be repaid either by the shipowner or the American Government.

5. The lives and property of Americans residing in Korea who conduct themselves with propriety and observe the laws shall be protected by the Korean local authorities, in lieu of the American authorities, from fraud, contumely, loss, and damage. Should any evil-disposed persons attempt to destroy or damage the houses or property of Americans, when communication is made by the Consul to the local authorities, the latter shall institute a strict search and investigation, and punish the offenders with the utmost rigor of the law. In case Koreans are found guilty of fraud or contumely, to the prejudice of Americans, they shall be dealt with by the Korean authorities, and be punished in conformity with Korean laws. Should Americans, no matter whether on board merchant vessels or on land, be guilty of fraud, contumely, disturbance, loss, or damage, etc., or peril to the life and property of Koreans, they shall be brought before the Consuls or other resident officials of America and be tried and punished according to American laws. When any dispute arises between Koreans and Americans in the Kingdom of Korea it shall be investigated by officials of the nationality to which the defendants belong, according to their own law, and the plaintiffs' authorities may send officials to attend the investigation. The Judges and (foreign) officials shall always treat one another with courtesy, and when officials in attendance desire to make inquiries or to sift evidence, they shall be allowed to do so. In event of their deeming a decision pronounced by the Judges inequitable, they may enter a protest in writing stating their grounds of objection, which shall be finally decided upon by the representatives of America and Korea in concert. When at some future day Korea has framed new laws and a code of procedure, which America shall find of equal justice with her own, the judicial power of the American officials in Korea shall be withdrawn, and all Americans living within the boundaries of Korea shall be amenable to the jurisdiction of the local authorities.

6. Korean merchants and their ships visiting America for purposes of trade shall pay all duties, tonnage-dues, and other expenses whatsoever on the scale of the United States customs tariff, Korea being treated as a most favored nation, and no differential tariff being imposed against her. American merchants and ships visiting Korea shall pay the duties imposed by Korea, which country shall retain absolutely the right of assessment of import and export duties. Custom-houses, prevention of smuggling, etc., shall all be controlled in conformity with the regulations framed by the Korean Government, the same being duly communicated to the American officials, who will see, meanwhile, that their nationals comply with the terms of the brief of a tariff, concluded and agreed upon as follows:

First—Import duties on the necessaries of life shall not exceed 11 per cent; on luxuries, such as foreign liquors, tobacco, clocks, etc., 30 per cent, both ad valorem.

Second—The export duty on dochitsurs (a kind of betel) shall not exceed 5 per cent ad valorem.

Third—All foreign goods which have paid all import dues and charges shall not be subject to further imports, whether in transit or in port.

Fourth—American ships visiting Korean open ports shall pay five silver sen per ton of tonnage.

7. Koreans may live at their option throughout America, rent or purchase tenements and houses, open shops, and may deal in any production, article of manufacture, and non-prohibited commodity. Americans visiting Korea may, at their choice, live anywhere within the limits of the treaty ports and rent houses, apartments, or ground whereon to erect residences for their commerce or other pursuits. They shall be allowed to deal in any national produce, manufactures, and other non-prohibited merchandise, but they must not be exacting in their claim for ground. They will pay rent in accordance with the rate to be fixed by Korea, but the land shall still remain the property of the Korean Government. The territory set apart in its dominions for the purpose shall to all intents be controlled by American officials, yet shall not be alienated from the jurisdiction of the Korean local authorities. American merchants shall not be allowed to transmit to and sell in the interior any kind of foreign goods, nor shall they be permitted to travel in the interior for the purpose of purchasing native produce, or to transport Korean commodities from one port to another. Persons transgressing this ordinance will forfeit their goods so purchased or transported, and be punished by their Consul.

8. Korean and the United States mutually agreed and conclude that merchants of either country shall not be permitted to import foreign opium into the port of the other; further, merchants of either country who may have thus introduced and transported even for a third country opium of its production, no matter whether they have employed ships of their own or any other nationality, shall be prohibited by their own Governments from so doing in future, and also be severely punished.

9. Should it be at any time apprehended that a scarcity of food may be experienced in Korea, the monarch may for the time prohibit the export of rice. In such event the American officials, notified by the local authorities, shall inform their nationals in open ports, and the interdiction must be promptly respected. The export of ginseng has long been and is still prohibited. Any American attempting to violate this rule shall have the ginseng he has purchased confiscated, and shall himself be punished.

Guns, rifles, swords, ammunition, and weapons whatsoever required by the Korean Government may be purchased only by Korean officials on American soil, or Americans may be allowed to import the required material with the written permission of the Korean authorities. In case such material should be privately disposed of it shall be confiscated, and the offenders shall be otherwise punished.

11. As the officials or merchants of either country are about to reside in the other the local authorities shall instruct their people to avail themselves of the learning of foreign industries and arts, but should any Koreans who have transgressed the laws of their own country be known to have concealed themselves in a lodging, ship, or merchant vessel of American residents, and the facts be notified by the local authorities, the latter either shall sanction that native officials search for and arrest the offenders, or shall himself dispatch men for that purpose, and hand the culprits over to their own authorities. American officials and private residents shall neither aid them to escape nor detain them.

12. Scholars of either country may go to the other in order to study its language, literature, laws, arts, and industries. Each shall mutually aid and comfort the other, and thus promote intimate friendship.

13. This being the first treaty entered into by Korea, the articles enumerated are simple and brief. In the first instance the provisions here in prescribed shall be complied with and carried out, and any provisions which are then required shall be arranged in five years' time. When the officials and people of both countries are able better to understand each other's language, then a commercial treaty in fuller details shall be equitably concluded in the universal principles of international law, and containing no distinctions from the right between the two countries.

14. In this treaty, concluded between the two countries, and in all official communications between them heretofore, Korea shall employ the Chinese language, only. The United States shall use either Chinese or English. In case of dispute, the Chinese version shall be adhered to.

15. It is hereby expressly stipulated that America and its citizens will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities, and advantages that may have been, or may be hereafter, granted by his Majesty the King of Korea to the Government or subjects of any other nation. After this treaty has been concluded, the Korean authorities shall afford American citizens every facility for carrying on their lawful occupations. The authorities of the respective States will endeavor to secure the advantages of their nationals by joint efforts.

The articles above enumerated are agreed to and concluded by the Plenipotentiaries of Korea and America in Korea. Three copies of the treaty, written in the Chinese and English languages, alike in all respects, have been signed and sealed by them, and ratification of the treaty under the hands of the King of Korea and the President of the United States shall be exchanged in Korea within one year from this date. All the stipulations shall then be proclaimed to the officials and people of both countries in order that they may be thoroughly known and universally complied with.

—— day of ——, eighth year of the Chinese era of Kocho, —— day of ——.

THE ASSASIN.

His Suspicion of His Relatives—The Corpse.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Guiteau's relatives feel scandalized that a report should have gained currency to the effect that Guiteau was suspicious of their disposing of his body for mercenary purposes, or that there was any foundation for this fear, if really expressed by him to the Rev. Mr. Hicks. It is stated positively by a New York Sunday paper that negotiations were pending in New York a few days before the execution, between John W. Guiteau and a wealthy gentleman who had taken an interest in the assasin. He came to New York early last week bearing a letter from Guiteau to his brother John, and was received at the Equitable Building very cordially by John W. Guiteau, who considered the proposition very deliberately, and acted in a manly and conservative way about it. He then asked a night to think it over and give a final decision. Meeting the negotiator the next day by appointment, John said that, though he

SAW NOTHING UNFAVOABLE

in the proposition, he had concluded to have nothing to do with it; that if his brother's wishes could be fulfilled and the body secured he had no objection, but he would not enter into negotiations himself personally. As to John W. Guiteau's receiving any money for the body, the matter was never suspected nor mentioned. The only reason he thought favorably of the proposition was to gratify his brother, and to place the body beyond the possibility of being stolen. But he concluded the Government would look after that, and that he would throw the responsibility upon the officials. If it was transferred to any particular person he would not say a word. The negotiations

HAD MORE FOUNDATION

than is supposed, but they were of a different character from what is popularly reported. They were made directly with Charles Guiteau himself, and he was to receive the money in his own hands, to do as he pleased, the same to be paid as earnest of the faithful performance of the agreement. The receiver of the body was to publish a life of the assasin, and perpetuate the name in some appropriate manner, but there was no motive to make money out of the body itself. The arrangement was not finally agreed upon. The party who was to take it in charge

WEAKENED,

and did not press the matter, though he is confident he could have got possession if he had wanted to do so. He was in communication about it as late as last Wednesday, and Mr. White, who was to have received the body at the New York Morgue, now has in his possession some of the dispatches and letters on the subject.

NEW YORK.

Vast Quantities of Fireworks Stacked in the Freight-Houses.

The Freight-Handlers Confident that the Monopolists Will Surrender.

Death of Garrison, a Millionaire Victim of the Long Branch Atrocity.

The Robbed "Elevated" Stockholders Bring Suit Against Gould and Field.

New York Aping the Long Holidays of the Englishmen—No Business Till Wednesday.

THE STRIKES.

IT IS AN ILL-WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 1.—There is liable to be a hitch and a disappointment in somebody's Fourth-of-July celebration. No less than five large trucks piled high with boxes of fireworks, crackers, and torpedoes were in the long line that stood under the broiling sun near the Erie Railway freight depot at the foot of Chambers street all day today. The sun went down without their being able to unload. Several similarly laden trucks also sought access to other piers, and to the New York Central freight depot in St. John's Park, but were unsuccessful. But a small quantity of freight was received at either of the railroad freight depots today, and it is doubtful if any of that which was taken in will reach its destination before Tuesday. The Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Railroads already have

A LARGE ACCUMULATION OF STUFF

in their freight-houses, and, on the principle of "first come, first served," the goods received several days ago will have to be shipped first. Some of the strikers who were found in the vicinity of St. John's Park were quite cheerful over the prospect of being given employment next week at the increased rate of pay demanded by them. A few asserted that they had had intimations that the New York Central Road would agree to the strikers' demand after the 4th. An officer of the company denied positively that any such intimation had been made, and asserted, furthermore, that the company had no idea of treating with the strikers. Mr. E. S. Bowen, General Superintendent of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway, when asked if there was any disposition on the part of the company to accede to the demands of the strikers replied: "No, sir; none whatever."

INCREASED THEIR WAGES.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The officers of the New York Central Railroad have advanced the wages of their employés from today as follows: Switchmen get an advance of $5 per month, doormen $3, gatemen $2.50, porters $2.50, and boss porters $5. The men are satisfied.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

W. R. GARRISON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 1.—William R. Garrison died today at Long Branch, from the effects of injuries received in the railroad accident last Thursday. He was a son of Commodore C. K. Garrison. He had large interests in the elevated railroads, and at one time was President of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. Recently he had become interested in a number of the railroads now building in the Far West, and he visited that section only about three weeks ago. He was once President of the Missouri Pacific and Vice-President of the Wabash Railroad. He was a member of several of the clubs of this city, and had just been elected President of the New York Club. Mr. Garrison was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and was a Director of several banks and other moneyed institutions. His wealth is counted by millions.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE JURY OF INQUEST.

LONG BRANCH, July 1.—At the inquest in the case of the persons killed in the railroad "accident" at Little Silver, last Thursday, today, Dr. Thomas G. Chattle and Dr. George W. Brown were sworn. They testified that the deaths of Messrs. Demorest, Woodruff, and Mallory were caused by injuries received at the time the cars fell into the water.

George B. Cook, of Oceanport, testified that he reached the bridge about fifteen minutes after the cars toppled over into the creek. He carefully examined the place where the cars first left the rails. He saw that only three or four spikes had been driven to hold down the inside rail. In his opinion, the improper manner in which this rail was fastened down upon the bridge caused the accident.

In answer to the questions of a juror, Cook said he was positive from the condition in which the rail on the inside of the bridge was left, that some one had neglected to spike it down securely. If it had been spiked down properly, it would not have been pushed over to one side when the wheels left it.

Proceedings were greatly delayed by the non-appearance of witnesses.

The jury held a secret session.

The inquest will be resumed Monday.

ELEVATED.

A MOVE AGAINST GOULD AND FIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The stockholders of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company are preparing to institute proceedings to oust the Gould Board of Directors. Gen. Francis C. Barlow has been retained in the interests of the stockholders, and is busily engaged in preparing the voluminous papers in the case. From trustworthy sources it is learned that the intended action looks to the ousting of Gould, Sage, and their confrères on the general ground that their administration of the affairs of the company has been inimical to the true interests of the stockholders, and has been directed solely to the advancement of their own interests in the Manhattan and New York Companies.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CLIQUE

own little Metropolitan stock; their interests are all in the other two companies, and the complaint in the proposed suit will cite circumstances showing that the Metropolitan has been attacked so that the other companies might be benefited. The agreements of Oct. 22, 1881, and its subsequent amendments, entered into by the Gould-Field-Sage combination whereby a guaranteed 10 per cent dividend was scaled down to 6 per cent without regard to the claims and protests of the stockholders is set up as one of the several matters showing the clique's betrayal of Metropolitan interests. But the complaint will not rest here.

THE RECENT RESOLUTION

postponing the annual election, and thus preventing the stockholders from having an opportunity to elect Directors really representing their interests, will be exposed; and it will be clearly shown that over 40,000 shares out of the 60,000 shares of the company's stock are held by persons who are convinced that their interests suffer from the Gould-Sage direction. It is said that a formal petition from shareholders owning about 42,000 shares of stock will be presented, asking the removal of the clique's management.

EXTRA HOLIDAYS.

NO BUSINESS TILL WEDNESDAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The long holiday will be pretty generally observed here. On Monday there will be a general suspension of business in the mercantile establishments of the city. Stores will be closed in the main thoroughfares. The Broadway merchants were the first to set this example. The Stock, Mining, Petroleum, Coal and Iron, Produce, and Cotton Exchanges closed this afternoon to reopen next Wednesday. As Monday will not be a legal holiday, the banks will be open on that day. The insurance companies will follow the same rule. In all departments of the City Government and courts business will be suspended on Monday.

THE JEWS.

LAUTERBACH'S MISSION.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Mr. Edward Lauterbach, of the Executive Committee of the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society, will leave for Europe on Tuesday on the Guion steamer Alaska, and will officially represent the society at London, and address the Mansion House Committee. From London he will go to Paris, Brody, and Lemberg, and will probably visit Russia. At Brody and Lemberg he will distribute circulars showing the exact conditions which the refugees will meet in emigrating to this country, and particularly the disadvantages of emigration. In London Mr. Lauterbach will impress on the Mansion House Committee the necessity of sending more money to this country to meet the expenses of the refugees already here and of those to be sent in the future. Coroner Ellinger, who has acted as Superintendent of the society at its offices in State street, has resigned, and Mr. Michael Heilprin will act as Managing Secretary and Superintendent. At the last meeting of the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society Mr. Lauterbach offered a resolution which was adopted, providing that if the society has money amounting to $75,000 they will contrive to care for 2,000 emigrants.

ITEMS.

HEAVY HORSES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Several stock-raisers of Illinois recently chartered the steamship France, of the National Line, to call at Havre to load 175 Normandy horses for breeding purposes. The France is due tomorrow. Messrs. B. Dillon & Co., of Bloomington, Ill., have chartered a steamship of the Monarch Line, which will sail from Havre on the 6th inst. with seventy-five animals of the same breed. The horses cost on an average, delivered here, $1,000 each, and sell for $2,000. The stock will be taken to Illinois.

THE SERVIA,

of the Cunard Line, landed today at Liverpool 453 cabin passengers, carried on two decks, and which is the largest number of cabin passengers ever carried in a transatlantic steamer.

THE EIGHT-OARED RACE,

distance two miles, between Yale and Columbia Colleges today was won with ease by the latter in 10 minutes and 56 seconds. Harvard's time was 11 minutes and 10 seconds.

ST. LOUIS GAMBLERS.

Getting Them In.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—On Monday the fight against the lottery men will begin in the Criminal Court. There are nearly 400 lottery cases on the docket, over sixty separate indictments having been found against Robert C. Pate, who recently pleaded guilty in the gambling cases and was pardoned by the Governor, Henry Lebendorf, Herman Bruner, John Giordan, and John L. Black. These are all charged with being owners of the Pate races scheme of lottery, and over a score of employés, venders, etc., are indicted as owners of the National Race Lottery scheme, and about ten employés. Edward Kaub, agent of the Louisiana lottery, has two indictments against him. Warren F. McChesney, who is considered the "lottery king," has sixty indictments against him. The State is aiming particularly to secure his conviction. His trial is set specially for July 15, when the prosecution will have the advantage of all the testimony in the other cases, the trial of which begins Monday.

Getting Them Out.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 1.—A dispatch from Jefferson City says Gov. Crittenden signed the pardons of John Clark and Julius Lang, now in jail on pleas of guilty in the gambling cases. On pleading guilty they were sentenced to six months in jail. Only two gamblers are now in jail, John Black and Charles Patee, both of whom pleaded guilty.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—Dispatches from Jefferson City tonight say that Gov. Crittenden has pardoned Charles Patee, another of the gamblers who pleaded guilty a few days ago.

The New Board of Police Commissioners.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 1.—Gov. Crittenden has appointed Francis X. McCabe, David Kirwin, and David W. Caruth members of the Board of Police Commissioners of this city to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. Cupples, Moxon, and Simmons. Mr. McCabe is a lawyer of fair reputation at the St. Louis bar. Kirwin was formerly Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of this city, and is now a member of that committee, and Mr. Caruth is a well-known business man and senior member of the Caruth & Byrne Hardware Company.

EDUCATIONAL.

St. Aloysius School.

The closing exercises at St. Aloysius School took place Friday, and were witnessed by a large number of the friends and patrons of the school, who must have been greatly pleased at the evidences of careful and judicious training and education given on the occasion. The exercises, which were largely musical and dramatic, were participated in by the members of the Senior class, among whom the following especially distinguished themselves: Alice Coulday, Lydia McAssey, C. La Berge, S. Foley, M. Ford, Nellie O'Heron, M. McGrath, M. Gallagher, M. Young, E. Walsh, M. McCaffrey, H. Mahoney, Maggie Doyle, Mary Doyle, M. Wimmer, M. Moore, J. Sullivan, M. Creedon, M. Ford, J. Spillerne, and M. Culhane. Annie Wallace, a miss of 14, presided at the piano, and acquitted herself very creditably. Her musical skill is indeed surprising for one of her age. The chief feature of the entertainment was an operetta in which the pupils of all grades took part, and which was certainly very well rendered. After the exercises were concluded Archbishop Feehan presented diplomas and medals to over 100 pupils, and warmly congratulated the good sisters who have charge of the school on the proficiency of their scholars. He also congratulated the people of the district in having in their midst so excellent an educational institution. The St. Aloysius school during the past year has had an average attendance of 1,020.

PETROLEUM.

The Fire at the Burning Well Extinguished—Operations During the Month of June.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BRADFORD, Pa., June 30.—The fire at the Anchor oil-well, at Cherry Grove, which has been burning since June 20, was extinguished this afternoon by the aid of chemicals. Since the well has been burning, over 15,000 barrels of crude has been burned. The oil report for June shows a practical shutting down of operations in the Bradford district; 105 wells were completed, producing 1,580 barrels. Only thirty-three wells are drilling in the field. Operations have also fallen off largely in the Allegheny district, the number of completed wells being 165, or 101 less than finished in June. Allegheny's production is put at 3,720 barrels. July will show a heavy decline in operations, many having shut down for better prices, while the majority have gone to Warren in search of "gushers." In Cherry Grove, the present centre of operations, six big wells were finished, producing 7,250 barrels, or an average of 1,208 barrels per well. The Cherry Grove forests are thick with derricks. There are ninety-seven wells drilling and sixty-three rigs up and building. During June 331 wells were completed in the Pennsylvania and New York fields, producing 13,046 barrels. This is 8,000 barrels higher than the showing for May.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Arrived, the Egyptian Monarch, London, and Celtic from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, July 1.—Arrived, the Abyssinia from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, July 1.—Arrived, the Ohio from Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Arrived, the De Ruyter and Nederland from Antwerp; the Oder from Bremen.

DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE AT MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 1.—Gov. and Mrs. Rusk, State Treasurer McFetridge and wife, Railroad Commissioner N. P. Hansen and wife, and Secretary of State Timme and wife arrived in the city this evening to attend the last concert of the Thomas season.

MATRIMONIAL.

Newbold—Ledyard.

New York Herald.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 29.—A highly fashionable wedding took place here this afternoon, the happy couple being Mr. F. R. Newbold, of New York, and Miss Maud Ledyard of this city. The event has been looked forward to with a good deal of interest in fashionable circles, and it is not surprising that it was attended by many of the prominent families of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Providence, Baltimore, and other cities.

The bridegroom belongs to the famous Rhinelander family of New York; while the bride—one of the prettiest ladies ever led to the hymeneal altar in aristocratic Newport—is a granddaughter of the late Gen. Lewis Cass, her mother being Gen. Cass' daughter. The father of the bride, Mr. Henry Ledyard, who died in London two years ago, was Assistant Secretary of State during Gen. Cass' Secretaryship and for many years was one of the leading citizens of Detroit, Mich., having been Mayor of that city. He came to Newport quite a number of years ago, and purchased a fine summer residence on Catherine street, where today's wedding was celebrated. He took a great interest in Newport's welfare, and was identified with every good work in the city. When the casino was built he was elected one of its first governors, but he died before being able to see the enterprise inaugurated. The bride, on her father's side, is also intimately connected with the Livingston family of New York.

The performance of the nuptial ceremony, which was attended by the immediate families (the bride's family being in mourning), took place at half-past 5 o'clock, but the reception which followed immediately afterward was attended by a large and distinguished company, among whom were the following-named ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newbold, Miss Newbold, Mrs. Edward Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ledyard, Mr. Cass Canfield, Mrs. T. W. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar, Miss Edgar, Miss Rhinelander, Mr. Carroll Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Herman T. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy King, Dr. and Mrs. William C. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Jones, Miss Jones, Mr. Henry E. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant, Miss Le Roy, Mr. Leroy, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Le Roy, Mr. Dresser, Mrs. Edward King, Mr. Gordon King, the Misses King, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Cushing, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. William Astor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Waldorf Astor, Col. William E. Prince (U. S. A.), Miss Prince, Mr. S. J. Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Post, Mr. Morgan Gibbs Post, Miss Post, Miss Sarah B. Gibbs, Miss E. O. Gibbs, Mr. George A. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dunn, Miss Dunn, Miss Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Rankin, Dr. John D. Ogden, Mr. Ogden, the Misses Ogden, Mrs. E. W. Howard, Mr. T. H. Howard, Mr. J. Neilson Howard, Miss Ida E. Deacon, Mr. Hamilton B. Tompkins, Commodore C. H. Baldwin (U. S. N.) and Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. William Goddard, Mrs. Marinus Willett, Mrs. J. F. Pierson, the Misses Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Powel, Miss Powel, Col. John Hare Powel, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Prince, and many others.

The best man was Mr. James Jones, of New York, and the bridesmaids were Miss Goddard, of Providence, and Miss Edith Newbold, sister of the bridegroom. The ushers were Mr. Henry C. Derham and M. Herman Emmet, both of New York. The venerable and Rev. Dr. Thayer, of this city, officiated. The bride, leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. Harry Ledyard, of Detroit (who was selected to give her away), entered the spacious parlors, which were tastefully decorated with the choicest flowers and tropical plants, and took the place designated for her beneath an arch of flowers. She was elegantly attired. Her dress was of white silk, with tulle veil on the front and back, both being fastened with diamonds. The trimmings were Venetian lace and roses. She wore a diamond brooch (the bridegroom's present), and carried a bouquet of white roses. The bridesmaids were also attired in white silk, trimmed with fine old lace, and they carried bouquets of moss-roses.

The banquet following the wedding was also an elaborate affair, neither expense nor pains being spared to make it one of the most brilliant events of the kind which have occurred since the famous Howland-Belmont wedding at Trinity Church. While the reception was in progress congratulatory telegrams were received by the happy couple from various sections of the country. The presents were numerous and costly, there being diamonds, gold and silver jewelry and ornaments, choice bric-a-brac, works of art, etc.

The newly-married couple left here this evening on their bridal trip, carrying with them the best wishes of a host of friends.

Cornell—Bouck.

Albany (N. Y.) Argus, June 29.

Yesterday afternoon witnessed an interesting ceremony in Schoharie County—the union of two names that are historic in the State. At Bouck's Island Charles Ezra Cornell, eldest son of Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, was married to Katherine Lawyer Bouck, daughter of ex-Assemblyman Charles C. Bouck, and granddaughter of the late Gov. William H. Bouck. On Tuesday guests began to arrive at the Bouck homestead from New York, Brooklyn, Troy, Albany, and elsewhere, among them being the bridegroom. As the guests arrived they were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Bouck. At noon an informal lunch was served, and as the hour for the ceremony, 2 o'clock, drew near guests to the number of several hundred had assembled and awaited the entrance of the bridal party in the southern parlor.

A few minutes after the hour appointed, the Rev. Dr. Walton W. Battershall, of this city, clothed in canonicals, entered the room, followed by the ushers, Messrs. Dwight Lawrence, J. A. Lynch, and J. H. Mulcahey, of New York, and Walter D. Frothingham, of this city; the groomsmen, Messrs. T. J. Brereton, of Yonkers, and Ferdinand Sands, of New York; the bridesmaids, Miss Emma Farnsworth, of Albany, and Miss Emma Krum, of Schoharie; the bride's mother, leaning upon the arm of the groom, and the bride, escorted by her father. The impressive ritual of the Episcopal Church was uttered, the vows said, the blessings invoked, and the man and wife were surrounded by their friends, who gave them congratulations and wished them "god-speed" in their new life. The beauty and grace of the bride were shown to good advantage but not enhanced by her magnificent toilet. She was attired in white brocaded satin and moire antique, trimmed with duchesse lace, with corsage, cut square. The bouquet de corsage was of pond lilies, and the heading of the veil was caught back with a spray of the same flowers. She wore diamond ornaments, the gift of the groom.

The bridal party arrived in this city at 7:35 o'clock last evening. The bride and groom and the family of Gov. Cornell were then driven to the Gubernatorial residence. It is understood that the newly-married couple left for the North last night, and will make a wagon tour through the Adirondacks.

A Mat.

I well remember our astonishment when the Samoan chiefs came to Fiji to consult Sir Arthur Gordon on the question of British protection, to see with what infinite solemnity these fine, stately men presented him with a very dirty and exceedingly unfragrant and tattered old mat, which, I believe, was to be offered to her Majesty, Queenie Vikatoria, but has, I think, found an asylum in the British Museum. What makes this so very strange is that the mats worn by the Samoan chiefs and ladies are beautifully fine and glossy, of the most delicate straw-color, and edged with handsome grass fringe. Whatever may have been the origin of this form of antiquarian lunacy, its existence is an unmistakable reality. The Samoan chief treasures the dirty and ragged old mat of some revered ancestor as a British regiment does the tattered colors which find their honored rest in some gray sanctuary. The old mat, which, from generation to generation, has been jealously guarded by his clan, is his patent of nobility, and the title-deed which proves his right to broad acres. Some of these strips of dirty old matting, which no man would pick off a dust-heap, are known throughout the group by special names. There is one, which is known to be upward of 200 years old, during which period its successive guardians have all been duly enrolled. It is called "*Moe-e-fui-fui*"—i. e.: the mat which slept beneath the vines, in allusion to its having lain hidden for several years among the lilac ipomeas, which twine in matted tangles all along the sea-beach. No money would induce a Samoan to sell one of these unsavory treasures; it is said that £100 might be offered in vain, though I certainly cannot imagine any sane person offering 100 pence. However, it is simply a form of relic-worship, and probably no whit more foolish than the adoration of dirty clothes and kindred objects, supposed to have been hallowed by the touch of Christian or Buddhist saints.—*A Lady's Cruise on a French Man-of-War—Gordon Cumming.*

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The Situation at Irondale.

As has been noticed by THE TRIBUNE the Calumet Iron & Steel Company have been engaged for the past two weeks in putting up a tight board fence nine feet high around their mills at Cummings. This fence is now nearly or quite completed. The company have maintained a discreet silence as to the object of this work, and speculation among the strikers has been rife. Yesterday its object was brought to the notice of the men in a most forcible manner. Each one of the strikers, who is a member of the Amalgamated Association and who could be found, was served with a notice to the following effect: "You are hereby notified that the position held by you in the mills of the Calumet Iron & Steel Company is now vacant and open to the first applicant." This notice was signed by Superintendent Hackney, of the mills. This notice, of course, means that the company intend to employ non-union labor at the earliest opportunity. The men are somewhat discouraged by this action of the company, but still stand firm to their claim that the company cannot find men competent to fill their places. The higher paid workmen who do the work requiring the most skill say that, from the fact that the work is done by gas, there are no workmen in this part of the country who are able to do their work. While they acknowledge that the employment of non-union labor in other cities has proved in many cases a success, they are confident that it cannot be successfully used here.

The Clearfield and Other Regions of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Everything is quiet in the Clearfield coal region today. All the collieries, with two or three exceptions, are working with a reduced force. It is believed sufficient coal will be produced to supply the current requirements. The operatives in the Snow-Shoe region, numbering about 1,000, resolved not to strike.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The Small-Pox Decreasing at Bridgewater, D. T.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YANKTON, D. T., July 1.—A special from Bridgewater, McCook County, D. T., says: "The reports telegraphed that small-pox is on the increase here are false, and made with malice. There have been no new cases in two weeks, and the sick are nearly recovered. Trains are again stopping at Bridgewater depot, and all alarm is over. There have been seven cases and three deaths in the village."

The Steamer Tokio to Be Held at the San Francisco Quarantine.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The cabin passengers on the infected steamer City of Tokio refuse to be transferred to the Hulk. Consequently, instead of docking and discharging, the ship will be held in quarantine.

GIANTS.

Something About Men of Colossal Stature.

St. Louis Republican.

Mythology and fable furnish a long list of men of immense stature. We have Plutarch's word for it that Antocos was eighty-five feet in hight. Strabo makes mention of a giant also eighty-five feet high and Pliny tells us of another sixty feet. Boccaccio describes the body of a giant from bones found in a cave in Sicily about 225 feet in length; but Kircher spoils the story by declaring that the bones were those of a mastodon. Adamaster, the giant Spirit of the Cape, had a voice louder than thunder, if we are to believe Camoens, and, therefore, he must have been an enormous creature. Angoulaffre, the Saracen giant, was fifteen feet high, his face measured three feet in breadth, his nose was nine inches long, and his arms and legs six feet. He was reputed to have the strength of thirty men, and his mace was the solid trunk of an oak-tree.

It was Angoulaffre who leaned against the Tower of Pisa to rest himself, whereby it lost its perpendicularity. Ferracute had the strength of forty men and was thirty-six feet in hight. His physical prowess was far below that of Angoulaffre, considering his size. Ascaparte, a Britisher of the olden time, measured thirty feet high and twelve inches between his eyes. Cacus of Mount Aventine dragged the oxen of Hercules into his cave tail foremost. Cytios considered himself powerful enough to make war upon the gods; but he blundered, for Vulcan got the advantage of him and killed the belligerent Cly with a red-hot mace. Ephialtes of Greek mythology grew nine inches every month, and if he lived long certainly became an enormous fellow. According to medieval romance, Fierabras of Alexandria was "the greatest giant that ever walked the earth," and second only to Atlas, who holds up the globe, but his dimensions are not given. A Gaelic legend says that Fion, son of Comnal, could place his feet on two mountains and then stoop and drink from a stream in the valley between. It would have been money in Fion's pocket if he had lived on till the present day and hired himself out to a circus as a contortionist. Enceladus, "the most powerful of the giant race," was overwhelmed under Mount Ætna, and is probably engaged at present in stirring the fires down there. Typhon, who could touch heaven with his head, is also under Mount Ætna. Widenostrils was a huge specimen whom Rabelais represents as living on windmills, and who died from eating a lump of butter. The story would seem more credible if they had had oleomargarine in those days. Rabelais tells of another remarkable giant, Gorgantua, so large that it required 406 ells of velvet for his shoes and 1,100 cow-hides for their soles, 900 ells of linen for the body of his shirt, and 200 more for the gussets. He was the fellow who swallowed five pilgrims, with their staves, in a salad. His toothpick was an elephant's trunk, and 17,913 cows were required to give him milk. The giant Hurtali lived in Noah's time; it was he who could not get into the ark on account of his stature, and therefore rode straddle-legs on the roof—and presumably without even an umbrella. Polyphemous, King of the Cyclops, the celebrated Sicilian blacksmith, was 300 feet in hight, according to the Greek fable. The tomb of King Teutobochus, near the River Rhone, was thirty feet long. The bedstead of Og, the King of Barban, was thirteen and one-half feet long and six feet wide, and therefore Og was probably about nine feet high. An Eastern legend makes him much taller, however; he is said to have escaped the flood by wading only knee-deep beside the ark, and one of his bones is reputed to have long served for a bridge across a river. It is even alleged that Og "roasted at the sun a freshly-caught fish." Margutte, who died of laughter when he saw a monkey putting on his boots, was a giant ten feet high.

Henrion, an enterprising French academician, who lived in the early part of the eighteenth century, figured out the different hights of men between the periods of the creation and the Christian era, showing a great decrease with the flight of time. Adam, he declares, was 123 feet 9 inches high; Eve, 118 feet 9 inches; Noah, 27 feet; Abraham, 20 feet; Moses, 13 feet.

Henrion's estimate of Adam's altitude is far different from that of the early rabbinical writers, who claim that he touched the Arctic pole with one hand and the Antarctic with the other, and that his head overtopped the atmosphere. The grave of Noah, in Lebanon, according to a tradition still extant in Palestine, is seventy yards in length, and the graves of Abel and Seth are each about thirty feet long.

Giants inhabited Britain, say the monkish historians, until Brutus went over and conquered them. There were two wonderful fellows there at the time of Brutus' conquest—Gogmagog and Langorigan. To the former, it is said, "the tallest pine hewn on Norwegian hills" was but a toothpick.

Goliath was nine feet nine inches high; his coat of mail weighed 208 pounds. The Anakim were so immense that the Hebrew spies said they themselves were mere grasshoppers in comparison with these giants. Eleazer, the Jewish giant mentioned by Josephus, was ten feet six inches. Gaoura, who Pliny says was the tallest man seen in the days of Claudius, was nine feet nine inches.

The skeleton of Pallas, of the Titans, which was dug out of a stone sepulchre near Rome in the reign of Emperor Henry II., was "higher than the walls of the city," Kirchner gravely asserts. And the same writer tells of a skeleton found near Palermo that must have belonged to a person 400 feet high. We have the word of Lucius Fiscens that during the Cretan war there was discovered in a great cleft of the earth the carcass of a man of the length of 33 cubits, or 42 feet. If Father Jerome de Monceaux was not imposed upon, the skeleton of a giant 96 feet long was found in a wall in Macedonia; the skull could contain 210 pounds of corn, and a tooth of the under jaw weighed 15 pounds.

This desultory mention of monstrous men, mostly of mythology and tradition, might be continued indefinitely. There were any number of them tramping around on the earth in the early days. Leaving the domain of fable and legend for that of real life, we also find some very formidable giants. The Emperor Maximus was nine feet high; he generally ate forty pounds of flesh and drank six gallons of wine every day; his shoe was a foot longer than that of any other man, and he was in the habit of using his wife's bracelet for a thumb ring. It is well, perhaps, to take a little salt with the story that he could draw a carriage which two oxen could not move. Nicetas asserts quite positively that Andronicus II. was ten feet high. John Middleton, born at Hale, in Lancashire, in the reign of James I., was nine feet three inches; his hand was seventeen inches long and eight and one-half inches broad.

Vanderbrook says he saw a black man at Congo nine feet high. Charles Byrne, or O'Brien, the Irish giant (1761-1783), was eight feet four inches; and Murphy, contemporary with O'Brien, was eight feet ten inches. Patrick Cotter, who died in 1802, was eight feet seven and one-half inches. It is said of Charlemagne, who was nearly eight feet tall, that he could squeeze together three horseshoes at once with his hands. William Evans, porter to Charles I., was eight feet at death. Francis Sheridan, an Irishman, who went by the name of Sir Frank, was seven feet eight inches; weight, twenty-two stone; girth around the chest, fifty-eight inches. He died in 1870.

J. H. Riechart, of Friedberg, whose father and mother were both giants, was eight feet three inches in hight. Gilly, a Swede, exhibited in the early part of the nineteenth century, was eight feet high. Loushkin, the Russian giant, and drum-major of the Imperial Guards, measured eight feet five inches. Maximilian Miller, the Saxon giant, was eight feet; his hand measured twelve inches, and his forefinger was nine inches long. Among other giants in real life, but who are now dead, the following may be mentioned:

Heinrich Osen, Norwegian	7 feet 6 inches
Joseph Brice, English	7 feet 8 inches
Cornelius Magrath, Irish	7 feet 8 inches
Edmund Mellon, Irish	7 feet 6 inches
Sam McDonald, Scotch	6 feet 10 inches
James McDonald, Irish	7 feet 6 inches
Louis, French	7 feet 6 inches
Harold Hardrada, Norwegian	7 feet 9 inches
Eleizegue, Spanish	7 feet 10 inches
John Busby, English	7 feet 9 inches
Bradley, English	7 feet 8 inches
Henry Blacker, English	7 feet 4 inches
Edward Bamford, Irish	7 feet 4 inches
Alice Gordon, English	7 feet
Robert Hale, English	7 feet 6 inches
La Pierre, Danish	7 feet 1 inch
Salmeron, Mexican	7 feet 4 inches
Miles Darden, North Carolina	7 feet 8 inches

Chang, the Chinese giant, is seven feet six inches high. James Gilbert, a mulatto of Chatham, North Carolina, who travels with Barnum's show, is seven feet. Undoubtedly the most wonderful of living giants is Capt. Bates, the Kentuckian, who now resides on a farm near Seville, O., when he is not on exhibition; and Mrs. Bates is the most colossal of the giantesses. The Captain is 34 years of age, weighs 526 pounds, is seven feet eleven inches high, measures seventy inches around the chest, and wears a No. 10 hat, a thirty-inch collar, and a seventeen boot. Mrs. Bates tips the scales at 480 pounds, is 31 years old, and as tall as her husband, and sports silk dresses of eighty yards apiece.

A LUCKLESS LEADER.

How Near Daniel Webster Came to Being President.

New York Letter to Detroit Post.

"It is not generally known," said Thurlow Weed to me Monday evening after a rubber at whist—for, though he can no longer make out the faces of friends, he can still see cards when placed in a good light—"it is not generally known how near Webster came to being President."

"It is generally known," I said, "that he was a candidate for the Whig nomination five times and missed it every time."

"Yes," he acquiesced, "but he came a good deal nearer than that—a good deal nearer. I had always been among his most profound admirers, and wanted to see him President in 1840. But it became obvious to me during the winter that he couldn't get the nomination, that Harrison was leading. I went down to Washington early in the spring and called him into the cloak-room. 'I think I shall be the Whig candidate,' he said. I expressed my doubt of it. 'Who will be, then?' he asked. 'It looks to me like Harrison,' I answered. He almost sneered at the idea. He naturally had but little respect for mere military men, and he exclaimed, 'It is impossible that a man so ignorant as he, and so lacking in every quality of a Chief Magistrate, can be nominated for such a place.' I told him it was simply a question of who could poll the most votes; then I got him to sit down and look over my figures. They didn't convince him, of course.

"'Why, you don't act as if you believed it yourself,' he said, 'for you have chosen a Scott delegation from your own State.' 'That was to prevent the appointment of a Clay delegation,' I said, 'and Clay cannot be elected if nominated. But, Mr. Webster,' I went on, 'I haven't come to Washington to get you to withdraw your name, but to ask you to accept the nomination for Vice-President in case Harrison shall be selected for the first place.' No, he wouldn't listen to such a proposal, and he refused with quite as much spirit as the occasion called for. So I came home, and Harrison was nominated and John Tyler was made his Vice, and by the death of Harrison Tyler became President a month after the election. Webster saw the fatal mistake he had made, and the next time I saw him—he was then Tyler's Secretary of State—he confessed it to me.

"Well, curiously enough, that wasn't the last of his fatal mistakes. In 1848 the very same thing happened right over again. In 1844 Clay had been defeated and taken out of the way, and now Webster thought he would walk over the course. I saw that Gen. Taylor was pretty likely to be the man, for after the Mexican War there was a great furor over Taylor. During the spring before the nomination I went over to Marshfield. 'Well, what do you think of it this time?' asked Mr. Webster, with a smile of security.

"'I think this time,' I said, 'that Gen. Taylor will be the man.'

"He was astounded. It didn't look so at all to him. He thought it a very wild guess. 'Do you seriously think,' he asked, 'that such a man can be nominated?' I assured him that I thought it very probable. Taylor was then designated by those who did not admire him as 'an illiterate frontier Colonel who hasn't voted for forty years,' and Webster seemed to sympathize with this view. I then appealed to him to accept the nomination for Vice-President under Taylor. He remembered his former mistake, and smiled, and said at last he would consult his two best friends, George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, and Senator Wilson, of New Hampshire, and do as they said.

"They were summoned and came. I met them at Mr. Webster's and presented my figures. They were nonplussed at first, but came finally to my conclusion that Taylor's nomination was probable, and they joined me in advising Mr. Webster to be content with second place if the first should prove beyond his reach. He reluctantly agreed to it, and I was authorized to see the arrangement carried out. Just at this point his son Fletcher came home from town and he ridiculed the scheme so energetically and so bitterly that his father returned to his original position, and refused to have anything to do with my proposal. Well, the Vice-Presidency went begging. The name of Fillmore was suddenly sprung on the convention and he was put on the ticket. Taylor and he were elected; Taylor died in four months, and Fillmore became President, and Webster went down to Washington and served him as Secretary of State, as he had similarly served the accidental Tyler! I think the pair of curious mishaps did a good deal to sour him, and perhaps helped to make him reckless in his personal habits."

Orange Insects.

Chambers' Journal.

When a dish of oranges is seen on the table for dessert the fact is hardly realized that in all probability their surface is the habitat of an insect of the Coccus family. This tiny creature is found on the orange skin in every stage of transformation, from the egg to the perfect insect, during the winter months, instead of remaining dormant in the cold weather, as is the case with most of the insect tribe. It would hardly be possible to find a St. Michael's or Tangerine orange that had not hundreds of these little creatures in various stages of development on its surface. Lemons, too, are frequently covered. Upon inspection the skin of an orange will be found to be dotted over with brownish scarlet spots of various sizes. These specks can be easily removed by a needle, and when placed under a microscope an interesting scene is presented, consisting of a large number of eggs, which are oval white bodies, standing on end, like little bags of flour, some of the inhabitants of which may very probably be seen in process of emerging from the opened end of the egg. The female insect upon leaving the egg has six legs, two long hair-like appendages, and no wings; it thrusts a sucker into the orange in order to obtain nourishment, and never moves again, passing through the various stages of development until it lays its eggs and dies. In the case of the male insect, the chrysalis after a short period opens and the insect flies off. The male is supplied with wings twice the length of its body, and each of the legs has a hook-like projection. It has four eyes and two antennæ, and is so tiny that it cannot be seen when flying.

From some parts of Spain oranges come to us having their rind covered with a coccus of quite a different type. The surface of oranges, indeed, affords the possessor of a microscope an infinit amount of interest and amusement.

Elephantine Memory.

In 1874 Wombwell's menagerie visited Tenbury, in Gloucestershire, and on that occasion the female elephant, Lizzie by name, drank a large quantity of cold water when heated after a long walk, the animal, as a consequence, being attacked with severe internal spasms. A local chemist, a Mr. Turley, being called in as medical adviser, succeeded in relieving the elephant's pain, the treatment including the application of a very large blister to the side. The menagerie in due course went its way, but in May, 1879, it again visited Tenbury, and as Mr. Turley stood at his shop door watching the zoological procession pass down the street, the elephant stepped out of the ranks, crossed from one side of the street to the other, and having advanced to Mr. Turley, placed her trunk round his hand, and held it firmly, at the same time making, as Mr. Turley informs me, a peculiar grunting noise, as if by way of welcome. Thus it was clear that after an interval of five years Lizzie had recognized an old friend in Mr. Turley, and that, moreover, she remembered him with a sense of gratitude for his successful endeavors to relieve the pain from which she had suffered. At night Mr. Turley visited the menagerie, when the elephant again made every demonstration of joy and embraced him with her trunk. She drew Mr. Turley's attention particularly to the side whereon the blister had been applied, thus showing that all the circumstances of five years previous were fresh in her memory. Observing that in 1881 the menagerie had again visited Tenbury, I wrote to Mr. Turley inquiring if "Lizzie" had again recognized her old friend. That gentleman replied, his letter bearing date May, 1881, that she had again recognized him, beginning to trumpet whenever she beheld Mr. Turley among the spectators in the menagerie. On his speaking to his patient, she placed her trunk round his legs and lifted him from the ground, but in the gentlest manner possible. On Mr. Turley proceeding to examine one of her hind legs which had been under treatment, the elephant kept holding one of her fore legs toward him in such a fashion as to draw his attention to the limb. As Mr. Turley, however, had had no concern with the fore leg, he was puzzled to account for the animal's movement; but the keeper explained that the fore leg in question had been treated by a veterinary surgeon for an injury, and that the latter had used his lancet to afford relief. The elephant was irritated by the operation, and expressed her resentment on again seeing the veterinary practitioner by striking at him with her trunk. The act of calling Mr. Turley's attention to the fore leg was simply an expression of admiration for the gentler treatment to which he had subjected his patient, the quieter medical treatment contrasting apparently with the rougher surgical measure to which the fore-leg had been subjected. It is thus clear not merely that the elephantine nature is endowed with an active memory, but that a lively sense of gratitude for past kindness is also represented in the list of mental attributes of this giant race.

CHERRY-STONES.

The Humble Industry Which Keeps California Children Busy.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Who that buys cherries at a fruit stand and proceeds to partake of his purchase in the street, gives a second thought as to what becomes of the pits? To most people the hard kernel is an unnecessary appendage which interferes with their enjoyment of the fruit. It is a thing to be got rid of as quickly as possible, unless some rash man, over-confident in the strength of his molars, attempts to crack a cherry-stone, and ever afterwards rues the consequences. The method of rejecting the pits varies according to different temperaments. The pits that fall to the ground are not lost—they are only gone before. Possibly some of them may be crushed under the boot-heel of him who sent them before him. But even this is not the ultimate fate of the cherry pit. What then? This is the fruit season. It is also vacation. Numbers of children let loose from school are walking the streets and gathering cherry and apricot stones into some kind of a receptacle. A paper collar box, a tin lard can, a tiny wooden pail, and in some instances hats or caps do duty in this respect. From gutter and sidewalk, from knothole and crack, from ash barrel and rubbish heap, all the stones that have escaped the human ostrich or the destructive bootheel are carefully garnered. Every child seems endowed with microscopic powers of vision, and the girls appear to be more successful than their brothers in this remarkable collection.

As if these stone collectors, who are not geologists, were unable to gain enough for their purpose, the larger operators resort to gambling to increase their store. The old method of playing pits as marbles, by shooting "two up," "three up," or in fact any number into a hole in the sidewalk, is no longer the popular plan. Its advantages pall before those of the cigar-box with a square hole cut in its cover. This is eminently calculated to entrap the unwary player. It seems so fair there is no opportunity for cheating by either party—merely depends upon the skill of the thrower. The cigar-box, which is the bank, is placed upon the ground against a house or fence. Should the banker or keeper be willing to offer extra inducements, he may slant the box at a slight angle. Each player may make several trials of throwing a pit at the bank. If it falls inside of the hole, he wins a certain number of stones from the bank. If he fails to "chuck" them within, he loses the pits with which he made the trial. It seems easy, but unless the gambler is unusually skillful he, as many another speculator on a larger scale, retires from the game, in boyish parlance, "busted." Only those who have had a "shy" at the cigar-box will appreciate its deceptive qualities.

But what is the incentive that animates these collectors of cherry-pits? What has made a corner in apricot stones? Is it alone that desire for acquiring something which finds vent in the accumulation of postage-stamps, buttons, autographs, or wealth? Not alone that. A girl not more than 12 years old, accompanied by two children much younger than herself, was seen diligently gathering cherry-pits in the street. On being accosted with the following query:

"What are you going to do with all those stones?" she replied:

"Goin' to crack them and get their insides and sell them."

"To sell them? Why, who buys such things?"

"Any druggist; only they don't want no plums or peach pits."

"What do they do with such stuff?"

"Make medicine of them."

"What do they pay for them?"

"Two bits for 200."

"Are you going to crack them all yourself?"

"Yes. I sold some already. I did last year, too."

The child then moved on, leaving her interlocutor absorbed in the contemplation of a vision, in which the 200 cherry stones were being cracked for 25 cents. What a banging of fingers and bruising of thumb-nails! What trouble, what patience it must call forth! Surely any child, especially a girl, that will first collect and then crack 200 cherry-stones must have in her character elements of application and perseverance, which, if rightly developed, might be capable of much that is good.

Inquiry at an apothecary's elicited the information that there is a sale for the kernels of cherry and apricot pits among the German druggists, who use them instead of bitter almonds to make the emulsions so much more prescribed by foreign than by American physicians.

"When I was in business," said the old apothecary of whom the inquiry was made, "I was pestered nearly to death during every fruit season by children who came into my store to sell the pits." This, therefore, is the meaning of that ardor for collecting stones which must have puzzled chance observers. Being thus enlightened, many who heretofore swallowed the cherry-pits will be moved by charitable motives to cast all they may have in future upon the ground. Others may refrain from crushing those that lie in their path, and all may buy cherries to throw more pits into the street.

SPIRIT SECRETS.

The Proprietor of a Luminous Paint Exhibits Its Power, and Relates Some Amusing Anecdotes—A Man Who Wanted a Nose That Would Shine.

Philadelphia Press.

"It's me honest beliefe that the mon has a bargain wuth the Divil." A short, red-headed Irishman stood on the corner of Eighth and Walnut streets yesterday afternoon, talking very earnestly to a nervous-looking youth with thin legs and a white necktie. The Irishman was seemingly endeavoring to convince his companion that the infernal regions, or at least an agent for them, were in the immediate vicinity. He said with some emphasis that he had just passed through a frightful experience in the second story of No. 140 South Eighth street, and declared, with the gravest manner possible, that he had barely escaped being seized by the fiery hand of the Evil One himself. He wanted the young man to investigate. "Go up there," he said, "till the front room on the second flure, an' see av it's not right I am."

The youth appeared disinclined at first to make the venture, but finally mustered up sufficient courage and blundered up the dark stairway. He found the room easily enough and rapped smartly on the door. Receiving no response he rapped again, and then made bold to turn the knob and enter. As he took a step forward a draft of air blew the door to and latched it. Although it was broad daylight outside the room was in a state of semi-darkness. The first thing the young man saw nearly took his breath away. A huge human hand, with the index finger outstretched, was floating about in midair. It glowed with a strange, weird light, and to the frightened senses of the youth seemed to give off a sulphurous odor. He turned to retreat, and as he did so his eyes met another object above the door which nearly made his tongue cling to the roof of his mouth. A grinning skull sat there. It, too, had the same luminous glow as the hand. The hollow eyes seemed to pierce his very soul, and made him start back in affright. Then he saw that he was surrounded by hundreds of objects, all giving forth the same ghostly light. Crucifixes and images of saints, and busts of men and women were in every nook and corner of the room.

The young man felt his knees growing weak and his hands trembling. He made one desperate effort to reach the door, and as he did so it opened and a pleasant-faced man of about 40 years came in. He appeared very much astonished at finding a stranger in the room, and after throwing open the shutter asked the frightened visitor what was the matter. As a flood of sunlight streamed into the room the young man looked up and began to look about. The violet-colored flame had disappeared completely. There were the crucifixes and images still in their places, and the skull above the door, but everything was white.

"I see now," said the gentleman, as he brought forward a chair. "Your imagination must have gotten the better of you. Sit down and let me explain."

The young man took the chair timidly, half expecting to see horns, hoof, and tail bud forth from the speaker, who produced a card which read, "—— & ——, compounding chemists office No. 140 South Eighth street."

"That," said he, "will show you that this is not the Devil's workshop, but simply a chemical laboratory. Everything you see in this room is coated with what is known as 'luminous paint,' a preparation that causes any object with which it is covered to become luminous in the dark. It is not a new invention by any means, but has been known for centuries. The statute of the Virgin in the Strasbourg Cathedral was painted with it in 1681, by M. Von Stoltz, of Munich, and it frightened the people so much that the painter and his compound were both anathematized. Prof. Cerqui, an eminent French chemist, brought the paint to its greatest perfection in later days, and it is now known as 'Cerqui's Luminous Paint.'

"I could tell you some amusing experiences about it," continued the gentleman, "something similar to your own experience. I have painted numerous plaster of Paris hands with it for spiritualistic mediums to produce the wonderful materializations. Magicians have long sought the secrets of its manufacture to produce wonderful effects, but practically it is intended for painting sea buoys, house numbers, and other things necessary to be seen at night as well as in the daylight.

"I thought once it would be a good idea to paint crosses with the stuff and sell them. I advertised for Catholic canvassers, and received answers from half a dozen applicants. One of them asked to see what I had, and I took him into a dark room and showed him a luminous image of the Virgin Mary. He gave a yell, and went down stairs in three leaps. I never saw him again. Another came, and I showed him the same thing. He accused me of being in league with the Devil and refused to have anything to do with me. A friend suggested making a large plaster-of-Paris hand, like that one hanging from a thread, and having it painted. I did so, and he took it home. The result was that his wife was frightened into convulsions. An acquaintance of the same man came to me slightly intoxicated one day and insisted on having his nose painted. I gave him enough of the compound for the purpose, and the next day he applied it. All the female servants in the hotel where he boarded left in a body, they were so much frightened. There are numerous other uses to which it has been and can be put, but you can see that a little explanation takes away a good deal of the supernatural," and the young man, with his confidence fully restored, went away satisfied.

THE GENEROUS VALLEJO.

How He Treated Pioneers Who Came to California.

Petaluma (Cal.) Argus.

One of the pleasant incidents of the golden wedding of Gen. M. G. Vallejo, which took place some weeks ago at the General's home in Sonoma, has so far escaped public print. We propose to give it as it was related to us by Gen. Murray Whallon, of Sonoma, who was in our city on Tuesday last. It appears that in response to numerous very complimentary speeches, Gen. Vallejo replied at some length, giving many instances of relief that he had furnished the pioneers of the early day—the day prior to the discovery of gold, when the raising of stock was the only business of profit to the people who found themselves away off in the wilds of this Western slope. A man with his family had reached here and found himself in almost destitute circumstances, and hearing of Gen. Vallejo and learning that application to the General for succor meant immediate relief, presented his claim. He was immediately furnished with fresh horses and some stock, and he then asked the General if out of his great possessions he would not give him a small tract of land whereon he could make himself a home, raise his family, and in time enlarge his herd of cattle. The general being prepossessed in the man's favor, told him he would consider the matter, and asked: "Well, how much land do you want?" The emigrant replied that his desires were modest; that he only wanted a small home, and would be perfectly satisfied with a league of land. The General immediately replied: "Why, I will give you five leagues." "No," said the emigrant, "that is more than I want; with one league I can manage to support my family." "Well, then," said the General, by way of compromise, "take three leagues." "No," persisted the emigrant, "I do not want but one league; that will be quite sufficient." The General then raised his straight figure to its full hight, and, throwing an air of authority in his voice, made reply: "Sir, you must take two leagues or I will put you in the calaboose." The deed was made at once, and the emigrant entered upon landed estate, and thus avoided the General's prison bars. The man to whom the land was given is still living in this State. The General, when telling the story, shook with laughter and good humor, evidently enjoying the recollection of his generosity in the days when he was the nabob of the land. And we doubt not that, even though he himself is almost landless, he prefers the recollections of his many open-hearted charities, and enjoys them more heartily than were he the possessor of millions and compelled to look back on the wrecks of happiness and the sum of human misery "that to their summits lead." Truly, the General is one among a million—a gentleman of the olden time.

WILL-MAKING.

Rules Which Owners of Property Had Better Understand in Bequeathing It.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The journals of a year past have mentioned an extraordinary number of queer or contested wills. Are people becoming more disposed to draw their own wills without employing lawyers? There is no reason why any one should not draw a will who has a fair business-like ability to write out the gifts. Common sense suggests that the paper ought to be headed as a will, and it is not difficult to learn by inquiry how many witnesses are required in the particular State; this, by the way, is the State where the testator resides (at his death); a will drawn for a man on a journey should follow the law of the State where he has his home. Neither bad grammar nor misspelling in the body of a will vitiates it; if the Judges can understand what the paper means they will order that done. Wills having nearly every important word misspelled and almost destitute of punctuation have been accepted. Maine papers say that a court has lately taken proof of a will made in pantomime by a man who was deaf and dumb, and could not write or use the manual alfabet. But mistakes which obscure the meaning make trouble. A story last summer was that Mr. Matthew Vassar, when drawing his own will, meant to leave $7,000 to seven churches—i. e., $1,000 apiece—but in copying his rough draft he inadvertently inserted the word "each," giving the churches $7,000 each, or $49,000 in all. The general rule as to mistakes is that if the will is lucid and intelligible, and can be carried into effect as it reads, this must be done; the language cannot be altered because witnesses say that the testator meant something different from what he wrote. But if what is written cannot be performed, the courts will then take proof of what the man meant to write.

Curious conditions are sometimes imposed. One testator declared in his will that if any legatee should attempt to break it he should be debarred from all share. Another cut off any heir who should wear mustaches. Another said that each legatee must take the pledge before receiving his share, and should forfeit a half-year's income for every breach of it. Another left to his family physician £3,000 if testator should live two years, or £5,000 if he should live five; but, unluckily for the doctor, the patient lived only a week. Whether conditions of this kind are operative depends on the circumstances; if they are lucid and practicable the courts will enforce them, but many are so expressed that they amount to nothing. If you wish that your legatee should not receive the property unless he complies with a condition, say so plainly in the will, and the condition, if not contrary to law, will probably be enforced. But to make him give back the legacy because of breaking the condition after it has been paid may not be so easy. And do not mention the requests at all in the will, but write them in a letter separately, unless you mean that, if they are not obeyed, the legacy shall be forfeited. Bequests which are not peremptory conditions often make trouble. When Heller, the magician, died, he bequeathed his apparatus to be destroyed. In some instances a testator has directed that a favorit horse or other pet should be killed, "lest it fall into unkind hands." It is doubtful whether a court would compel an executor to destroy property because the will so desired. Wills are allowed for giving one's property; that useful animals or articles should be destroyed is not for public benefit. Directions given in a will as to mode of burial, or for cremation, are also subjects of the sanitary law of the place.

It is only when one designs to give his property outright in simple ways that he should draw his own will; for complicated trusts, endowing new institutions, or tying up property for a future time, a lawyer's aid may be very needful. Even lawyers sometimes make mistakes. A New York lawyer named Rose drew his own will, leaving about $2,000,000 to be held for five years to see whether other givers would add $300,000; if they would the whole should go to endow a "Rose Beneficent Association"; if they would not, then his money was to go to other charities. Now the law does not allow property to be held in suspense for a definit term of years; therefore his gift was pronounced void. Some most absurd blunders have been made by lawyers in drawing wills for themselves. It is not obligatory to appoint an executor, but doing so is wise, and if a testator has enough confidence in the person named to direct that "he shall not be required to give security," this may prove a great convenience.

As respects signing and witnessing, wills often fail for some informality in these, especially in New York, where the form is stricter than in most States. A story of last summer was that a will was presented written partly in black pencil, partly in blue (a will is not void because in pencil, though ink is far better); about half was written on one page, and the witnesses signed at the foot; the other half was written on the other page, and then came the testator's signature. This instrument was discarded, because the witnesses did not sign at the end of the will. Common sense ought to tell any one that any important paper ought to be completed before the signatures are affixed.

The New York rule as to signing and witnessing is that there must be two witnesses; the testator must sign in their presence, inform them that the paper is his will (he need not tell them what is in it), and ask them to witness it; and they must sign their names and residences at the end of the will. They usually sign below a brief memorandum certifying that these things were done; but the memorandum is not strictly essential. Keep the will, when completed, in a safe place. In Massachusetts lately a will was contested because rats had eaten the signature. Lord St. Leonard's will was lost, and was established only by the fortunate fact that his daughter was able to repeat the substance of it from memory.

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, diabetes, and other diseases of the kidneys and liver, which you are being so frightened about, Hop Bitters is the only thing that will surely and permanently prevent and cure. All other pretended cures only relieve for a time and then make you many times worse.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

A. E. Jordan, of England, is at the Palmer.

W. Foster, of New York, is at the Sherman.

O. C. Rush, of Cincinnati, is at the Tremont.

C. P. Morgan, London, England, is at the Briggs.

Maj. F. M. De Vossa, of St. Louis, is at the Briggs.

Col. E. W. Smith, U. S. A., is at the Grand Pacific.

S. O. Gleason, of Troy, N. Y., is at the Palmer.

R. L. Henshaw, of New York, is at the Tremont.

J. A. Lansing, of Scranton, Pa., is at the Tremont.

W. F. Beck, of San Francisco, is at the Tremont.

N. Shaw, of Eau Claire, Wis., is at the Tremont.

A. G. Emerson, of Columbus, Ind., is at the Sherman.

Edgar P. Rathbone, of London, Eng., is at the Palmer.

M. F. Merrick, of Menominee, Mich., is at the Tremont.

W. E. Hallowell, of St. Paul, Minn., is at the Sherman.

Thomas Pugh, of New Orleans, La., is at the Sherman.

Mr. and Mrs. Ambler, of Halifax, Eng., are at the Palmer.

Robert C. Kalkhoff, of Minneapolis, Minn., is at the Tremont.

George J. Northrup, of Marquette, Mich., is at the Sherman.

Ex-Gov. H. C. Warmoth, New Orleans, is at the grand Pacific.

Prof. W. E. Byerly, of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Grand Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hegeler, of La Salle, Ill., are at the Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Kimball, of Cresco, Ia., are at the Palmer.

H. A. Herbert and family, of Montgomery, Ala., are at the Palmer.

W. H. Stevens, of Winona, Minn., is registered at the Briggs.

Count and Countess Cocqueville, of Paris, France, are at the Palmer.

The receipts from customs duties on imports yesterday were $670.

Dr. R. V. Pierce and family, of Buffalo, N. Y., are at the Grand Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dilworth, of Pittsburg, Pa., are at the Palmer.

Judge and Mrs. Jay La Duc, of Rochester, Minn., are at the Grand Pacific.

Judge John F. McPherson, of Philadelphia, Pa., is at the Grand Pacific.

O. V. Tousley, United States Consul at Trieste, Austria, is at the Palmer.

F. A. Noyce and E. L. Acult, of Natal, South Africa, are at the Sherman.

Samuel P. Mason and wife and Miss Mason, of Salem, Mass., are at the Sherman.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday redeemed $5,000 in silver and disbursed $14,000 in gold.

The Rev. D. Falconer, of the Order of St. Francis, New Foundland, is at the Grand Pacific.

Judge William J. Whaling has returned from the South and is a guest of the Clifton House.

C. H. Gurney, Manager of the Sheffield Cutlery Company of Boston, Mass., is at the Briggs.

The total disbursements of the Pension Office in this city for the month of June were $663,804.

Mr. Charles S. Holt has been admitted to a partnership in the law firm of Williams & Thompson.

Dr. J. M. Gregory, Regent of the Illinois State Industrial University, Champaign, is at the Grand Pacific.

A party of excursionists from Evansville, Ind., numbering 150 people, are in the city, and are quartered at the Briggs.

Dr. J. S. Dinsmore, of Doniphan County, Kansas, was introduced to the county officials and employés by Assessor Chase.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Maginnis, of New Orleans, are at the Grand Pacific. Mrs. Maginnis is a daughter of ex-Gov. Matteson of this State.

United States Attorney Lambertson, of Lincoln, Neb., who is temporarily stopping in the city, called at State's-Attorney Mills' office yesterday.

Justice Walsh held James Moore, alias Merriman, in bonds of $500 for the alleged theft of a horse and buggy from Alonzo Roberts' stable on Centre avenue.

A day or two ago $90,000 in retired Lincoln Park bonds were destroyed by fire in the presence of the members of the Park Commissioners and the North Town Board.

Dr. C. T. Wilbur, Superintendent, and Dr. J. W. Collins, Assistant Superintendent of the State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children at Lincoln, Ill., are at the Grand Pacific.

The wife of "Black Jack" Yattaw, of "bumboat" notoriety, yesterday caused the arrest of her liege lord on a disorderly warrant. Justice Prindiville will try the case July 5.

Josie Threadgold, the depraved little miss who has repeatedly run away from home to enter houses of prostitution, was fined $100 by Justice Walsh yesterday. She will work out the fine.

Senior Watson, colored, 48 years old, fell dead about 3 o'clock yesterday morning while standing in front of the bar of a saloon at No. 185 Fourth avenue. Apoplexy, the Coroner decided.

The congregation and pewholders of Unity Church held another meeting last evening, but, as there was again no quorum present, no action was taken on the question of securing a new pastor.

Humphrey Moynihan, the detective attached to State's-Attorney Mills' office, was last evening presented by his many friends with an elegant gold star, set with a large and valuable diamond.

The receipts of internal-revenue yesterday were $30,813, of which $13,100 was from spirits, $3,251 from cigars, $1,874 from tobacco, $6,576 from beer, and $6,509 from special and miscellaneous sources.

Deputy-Sheriff Burke last evening levied upon the furniture stock of David Bros., No. 209 State street, on an execution issued from the Superior Court in favor of E. A. Clark, amounting to $1,551.

Nettie Adams, a prostitute wanted for the robbery of a man in Johnson's colored dive on Fourth avenue, was booked at the Armory last night, having been brought back from St. Louis, where she had fled.

Michael Lynch and Frank Hogan were run in at the Twenty-second Street Station last night for a burglary committed at No. 2227 Wentworth avenue. They will be brought before Justice Wallace tomorrow morning.

Edward Kerr, Reading, Pa.; J. T. Odell, Dallas, Tex.; Chaplain G. G. Mullens, U. S. A., Twenty-fifth Infantry; W. H. Rockwell, Glenns Falls, N. Y.; J. M. Wiley, Buffalo, N. Y.; O. D. Garrison and family, St. Louis, Mo., are at the Leland.

Justice Wallace yesterday discharged W. H. Griffith, the young man from whose hands a base-ball bat accidentally slipped and fractured the skull of a small boy standing near. Griffith was charged with assault. The boy is rapidly recovering.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 75 degrees; 9 a. m., 75; 10 a. m., 77; 11 a. m., 77; 12 m., 71; 1 p. m., 71; 3 p. m., 69; 5 p. m., 65; 8 p. m., 62. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.45; 8 p. m., 29.64.

The steam-barge Business was in too great a hurry to get through the draw of the Adams street bridge yesterday afternoon, for she ran her nose up against the bridge, knocked off the railing on one side, and smashed a lot of the heavy timbers. The bridge will be closed to vehicles for several days.

Although converted at Col. Clarke's mission Charles R. Durfee allowed Satan to get the best of him Friday night, when he stole a lot of books from Story & Smith's place. He told Justice Wallace yesterday that he had prayed all night for divine mercy. A philanthropist present asked for the mercy of the Court. Justice Wallace knew what Durfee needed, however, and sent him to the bridewell on a $15 fine, with this observation: "Whisky is all that's the matter with him, and we can do him more good in a week than you can in six months. We can beat Col. Clarke all to pieces in reforming such cases."

The number of fire alarms turned in during the month just closed was fifty-eight, not including fifty-eight "stills." Twenty-nine were false. Of the buildings injured nineteen were brick and fifty-seven frame. Of the total number thirty-eight were dwellings. Total insurance involved, $331,150. Total loss, $30,016.

Postmaster Palmer, of this city, and ex-Congressman Hiram Barber, formerly of Chicago but now of Mitchell, Dak., will deliver Fourth-of-July orations at Huron, Dak. An elaborate program has been prepared for the forthcoming celebration, but the enterprising people of Huron do nothing by halves.

While working with a gang unloading a coal vessel at Law's coal-yard, Goose Island, late Friday night, Thomas Hicks was shot in the right leg above the knee by some unknown person, probably one of the striking coal shovelers. The wounded man refused the services of a patrol wagon or physician, and walked alone to his home, 190 Wasson street.

William O'Rourke, a young man with many pimples on his face and closely-cropped hair, pleaded guilty yesterday afternoon in the Armory Police Court to the charge of attempted burglary. William climbed over the transom into the Sherman House drug store at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and was captured inside while looking for the money-drawer. Seven hundred dollars to the Criminal Court.

William Murphy had a very clever scheme for raising money but it could not last. Here is the way he worked it: He would take off his coat, roll up his sleeves, and then go to some house and ask for the loan of a ladder, stating that he was at work next door. Generally he got the ladder and when he got it he sold it. Yesterday Justice Wallace fined him $100, and William will not borrow another ladder for six months.

The National Archery Association of the United States will hold its fourth grand annual meeting on the south lawn of Lincoln Park, commencing Tuesday, the 11th inst., and continuing Wednesday and Thursday following. An interesting program has been arranged, both for competition between ladies as well as gentlemen. There will be competitions for National medals on the first and second days, and grand team contests the third.

A human brute named John Stokes filled himself up with whisky and then cruelly pounded his wife, a little, weak woman who is nearly dead with consumption, and who was only just able to stand while telling her sorrowful story to Justice Wallace yesterday afternoon. Stokes, just recovering from the effects of his debauch, trembled like a leaf while standing before his Honor. He was fined $100 for disorderly conduct and sent to the bridewell.

In the report of the Board of Education yesterday, it was stated that Flora Unna, Minnie E. Marble, Minnie Gils, Hannah Schiff, Dorabel Laing, S. S. Schjoldager, and Miss Gosau were on the list of unassigned teachers. This was a mistake, the facts being that they are old teachers, and the correction is but justice to them. They were elected to their old places, except that the last named was assigned to work as a teacher of German with a sort of roving commission, which is a promotion.

Fred J. Englenart's "Megatheroid Marinorama" opened yesterday in Battery D armory on Michigan avenue, foot of Monroe street. It consists of a wonderful collection of marine monstrosities, man-eaters, etc., and is an exhibition well worth seeing. Edward C. Ellis, who is the assistant manager of Mr. Englenart's standard exhibitions, including the monster whale and the century plant, is in the city with the Marinorama. The armory will be open day and evening until further notice.

The Montreal Lacrosse Club, ex-champions of the world, and composed of fourteen young men of the best Canadian families, will arrive in Chicago this morning over the Grand Trunk Railroad on an excursion bound for Winnipeg. They will remain in the metropolis of the West over the Fourth to witness the celebration of the American independence-day. Tomorrow at 3 p. m. they will play an exhibition game with the Chicago Lacrosse Club at Lincoln Park. It is expected a match will be arranged with them on their return from Winnipeg.

At a regular meeting of Excelsior Lodge No. 3 Knights of Pythias, held at their hall, corner Madison and Jefferson streets, Friday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Chan. Com., P.-C. A. Goodman; V. C., Kt. Thomas Johnson; Prelate, P.-C. P. Odlin; M. of E., P.-C. John Gabriel (reëlected); M. of F., P.-C. W. H. Bennett (reëlected); K. of R. and S., P.-C. W. J. Hiscock; M. at A., Kt. Blackburn. The installation of the above officers will take place Friday, July 7. Members of the order are cordially invited to be present.

George Hankins, in whose gambling-house at No. 134 Clark street the "sucker" named Sage was bled to the tune of $144, was arrested yesterday morning by Detectives Gallagher and McDonald and brought into the Armory Police Court, charged with keeping a gambling-house. But there was no one on hand to prosecute, and Justice Wallace dismissed the case with the observation that he was "sick of this kind of work." Of course Sage got part of his money back with the understanding that he was not to prosecute.

The Professors of Yale University have been holding an entrance examination in this city during the past three days for admission to the Sheffield Scientific School and Yale College. There have been twenty-seven candidates for admission to the Academic Department, and thirteen candidates for the Scientific School, being a larger number than ever before. About a dozen are from this city, others from Colorado, Missouri, Michigan, etc. Similar examinations are held in San Francisco, Cincinnati, and Andover, besides the principal examination at New Haven. A large class is expected.

THE TRIBUNE is in receipt of a communication from Mr. R. F. Pickett, of the Importers' Tea Company of New York, in which he asserts that the statement made in this paper a couple of days ago and attributed to a gentleman from Washington to the effect that the Washington branch of his company had departed from that city in bad odor, leaving debts behind them, is absolutely erroneous, and quotes receipts from a Washington newspaper-man and hotel-man to show that their bills were paid in full. He further states that the story told by the gentleman from Washington about the visit of a certain lady to their store there is without foundation.

Batcheller & Doris' show begins a week's engagement on the Lake-Front tomorrow. In addition to the circus the show comprises a menagerie and museum. Messrs. Batcheller & Doris appeared in St. Louis the past week, and met with splendid success. Millie Christine, the "two-headed lady," is one of the principal attractions of this show. The management have invited a number of the best-known physicians to examine her at the Palmer House tomorrow. Among those who will attend are Drs. Gunn, Eldridge, Dyas, Hollister, Baxter, Beach, Breidenstein, Davis, Andrews, Crawford, De Wolf, and Ludlam. Millie Christine was pronounced by the St. Louis physicians to be the most remarkable human phenomenon in history.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of the English boilermaker, Joseph Butherwick, who cut his throat with a razor about 2 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, No. 124 Canalport avenue. The gash in the throat was long and deep, and death resulted almost instantaneously. The jury found a verdict of suicide. Butherwick was 33 years old, and had a wife and two children, who are left destitute. The man's suicide was the termination of a big drunk. Another inquest was held on the body of the unknown man found near the Burlington Railroad track on California avenue with a bullet-hole in the abdomen and a revolver in one hand. Also a verdict of suicide.

During the month of June the Central Station patrol wagon men traversed 207 miles, and made eighty-two arrests, attended four fires, responded to six false alarms, conveyed ten sick and injured persons to the hospital, six to their homes, and seven to the station, delivered four dead bodies at the morgue, suppressed seventeen disturbances without arrests, cared for five destitute and insane persons, killed one animal, and rescued one person from drowning. The Harrison street patrol service responded to 191 alarms and traversed a distance of 328 miles, made 130 arrests, conveyed fifteen sick and injured persons to the hospital, ten to their homes, and three to the station, delivered fourteen bodies at the morgue, suppressed eighteen disturbances without arrest, cared for three insane persons, conveyed twenty-two persons to the jail, four to a Justice court, and responded to six alarms of fire and five false alarms.

The arrest of Karl Saul on a charge of bigamy was mentioned in THE TRIBUNE some days ago. Yesterday Karl had a hearing before Justice Scully and was discharged. Saul married Mrs. Eliza Grandjot in December, 1879. A few months ago they separated by mutual agreement, each signing under oath a paper to that effect. According to a provision in the agreement Mrs. Saul took $50 from Karl and all the furniture. Last May the man married Catherine Haring, and that was why the woman who got the $50 and the furniture had him arrested for bigamy. It transpired yesterday that Mrs. Grandjot was not divorced from her husband when she married Saul, and as Mr. G. is still in the land of the living, the Saul-Grandjot marriage was not legal. So there was no case of bigamy against Saul, and he was allowed to go free. On the other hand it would appear that the complainant had been guilty of the offense charged against Saul.

A young and very prettily-dressed girl was brought into the Armory Police-Court yesterday afternoon, charged with being an inmate of a house of ill-fame. She was sobbing violently, and, in trying to hide the tears behind a handkerchief, she covered up a very handsome face. On the "sheet" her name appeared as Mary Monahan, but her real name was Mary Whalen. About a year ago, when Mary was only 15 years old, her mother died and her father went away to Minnesota. He left the daughter in charge of an aunt, and, supposing that she would be well taken care of, neglected to write or keep himself posted as to Mary's conduct. When he returned to Chicago a day or two ago and called at the aunt's house, he discovered that Mary had disappeared and that her whereabouts were unknown. He appealed to the police, who finally found the missing one in a disreputable place at No. 322 State street. Of course Mary was overwhelmed with grief and shame to meet her paternal ancestor in such a place and she begged piteously, as she did at the court yesterday afternoon, to be allowed to go away with her father. But he was inexorable and so was the Court, and the weeping girl was sent to the House of the Good Shepherd for six months on a $100 fine.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The State Board of Health met again yesterday morning at the Grand Pacific, with Dr. Gregory in the chair. The Chairman read some correspondence from Dr. Duvros in regard to the case of yellow-fever which recently occurred at New Orleans. Secretary Rauch called attention to the fact that the Marine Hospital at Cairo was in the Government Building there, to which the people of that city objected, and Congress was urged by a resolution to immediately make an appropriation for a new hospital at Cairo. Drs. Rauch, Ludlam, and McLean were appointed a committee to confer with the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in regard to the examination of the graduates of the new college. Dr. Edson was present, and made an explanation in regard to his expulsion from the Eclectic Medical Society. The board then adjourned.

THE SHERMAN IN NEW HANDS.

Mr. J. Irving Pearce has taken possession of the Sherman House as its new lessee and manager. Few men in the West have a larger acquaintance with the traveling public than Mr. Pearce. Although he has been out of the hotel business for some time, no one who knows the enviable reputation he obtained as a hotelkeeper years ago will have any doubts as to his ability to keep a hotel and keep it well. Mr. Pearce's first experience in the business in Chicago was as the senior member of the old firm of Pearce & Benjamin, who kept the old Adams House, at the corner of Michigan avenue and Lake street. Subsequently he managed the Hyde Park Hotel, with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the traveling public, until the building burned down a few years ago. His experience as a hotel manager, and his determination to put the Sherman on a better footing than it ever had before, insure for him the favors of a large portion of the traveling public.

CITY-HALL.

The receipts of the Water-Office for June amounted to $81,267.

The City Collector reports that his receipts for licenses for June were $17,498.

The City Treasurer's receipts for the month of June were $971,935, and the disbursements $1,182,495.

Ald. Saunders starts for Europe the coming week. He will sail on the 8th, and be absent an indefinit period.

The cars on North Clark street will resume the old order of running today. The improvement has not been completed entirely, but will be by tomorrow night.

New cases of small-pox were reported yesterday from No. 115 Fisk street and Nos. 208 and 214 Clybourn avenue. A death was reported from No. 439 North Wells street.

The Mayor yesterday revoked the concert license of an establishment at No. 61 North Clark street, on the ground that the music made was objectionable to the residents thereabouts.

Commissioner Cregier wrote the Exposition managers yesterday inquiring about the erection of a board fence on their premises, which has been built contrary to the city ordinances, etc. An answer is patiently awaited.

The Mayor promises to send to the Council tomorrow evening the names of the successors of Messrs. Stiles, Stensland, De Lang, Curran, and Niehoff, of the Board of Education. Who they will be he would not say, except that A. C. Story would be nominated to succeed Mr. Delaney, which will be done in deference to the wishes of Ald. Colvin, it is understood.

The Bailiff of the North Side Police Court paid $265 to the Controller yesterday, by way of settlement, and stated that he held about $500 on State executions which he did not know what to do with. He has done better than the other Bailiffs, but still his showing does not give the best satisfaction. The facts will be laid before the Mayor tomorrow, and the probabilities are that there will be some trouble in the camps of several of the gentlemen.

The Department of Public Works had a further consultation with the Illinois Central Railroad authorities yesterday in reference to the stenches in the vicinity of the foot of Twelfth street. It was agreed that the sewer emptying into the lake there should be extended about 150 feet, the railroad to bear half of the expense. The stench is attributed to the practice of dumping garbage there or to the fact that the sewer empties too near shore. The first cause has been remedied, and the latter is to be, so the cause of complaint ought to be speedily removed.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Among the building permits issued yesterday were the following: One to J. Fredricks, to erect a two-story store and dwelling, No. 436 Garfield avenue, to cost $2,000; one to Mrs. Mary Mooney, to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 84 Johnson street, to cost $3,800; one to M. O'Flaherty, to erect a two-story store and dwelling, No. 696 Thirty-first street, to cost $5,000; one to the same, to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 700 Thirty-first street, to cost $4,000; one to the same, to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 706 Thirty-first street, to cost $4,000; one to Mrs. Jackson, to erect a two-story dwelling, corner of Lexington and Leavitt streets, to cost $2,000; one to William Walk, to erect a three-story store and dwelling, No. 577 Blue Island avenue, to cost $15,000; and one to S. C. Wheedon, to erect a two-story building, Nos. 987 and 989 Wilcox avenue, to cost $3,500.

A NOISY EVANGELIST.

"Capt. Hurry," the West Side evangelist, is in a fair way to be out of a job. Several ladies interested in the evangelization work in that division called upon the Mayor yesterday and complained that they could not sleep on account of his labors, and, furthermore, informed his Honor that a petition had been drawn up asking that he be suppressed as a nuisance. He has been at work, it appears, on Madison street in the vicinity of Morgan, and, though the ladies in question did not sign the petition, they so impressed the Mayor with their story that the Captain is liable to find himself in trouble at almost any time. The ladies would not suppress the spread of the Gospel, but they are inclined to be merciful, and if there is any further cause of complaint on account of the Captain's noise, the Mayor has assured them that a patrol-wagon will be called.

THE SANITARY REPORT.

The report of the Tenement and Factory Inspectors for the week ending yesterday shows that 217 tenements and 170 factories were inspected, and that forty-three nuisances were abated. Among the special complaints were the following:

At No. 12 North Halsted street the ventilation was poor, the privies overflowing, and the premises generally in a filthy condition.

At No. 700 South Canal street the vaults were full and offensive, stagnant water was under the floor, the sewer was obstructed, and the premises were put down as unfit for habitation.

At No. 284 South Morgan street, the privies were full, windows broken, and the premises generally in an unsanitary condition.

At Nos. 167 and 167½ West Sixteenth street the privies were full and offensive, the walls were dirty, and there was no water supply.

At No. 104 Chicago avenue the ventilation was poor, the drainage bad, and the premises filthy.

COUNTY-BUILDING.

The Committee on Town and Town Accounts met and audited sundry bills. The largest pauper bill came from Evanston, and amounted to $146.

Bache & Forbes, who a few days ago went out of the grocery business at the invitation of Deputy-Sheriff Leibrandt, yesterday made a voluntary assignment to Alonzo A. Exline. Their assets will foot up about $1,800, and their liabilities over $2,000.

The question of fuel consumption at the Court-House is one of great importance. At present the amount used is entirely beyond what it ought to be. Only one boiler is used at present, which is running the elevators and pumping machinery, yet from eight to ten tons of coal are consumed daily.

Commissioner Clark is cogitating whether he will allow himself the chance to be defeated for State Senator, member of Congress, or County Commissioner this fall. He says he doesn't care for any of the places, but will accept any one if offered to him on a silver salver. Otherwise he will scorn the offer.

The Committee on Buildings did not consider the telephone business yesterday afternoon, owing to the absence of Mr. Fay, the General Manager of the Chicago Telephone Company, who is away from the city. He will be here tomorrow morning, and the committee will meet at 10 o'clock, when Mr. Fay will be present, so as to give the committee a chance to make a report at the Monday afternoon meeting of the County Board.

The Committe on Public Buildings met and had before them the final estimate of Hale & Co., amounting to $2,000, for the elevators. The committee recommended the payment of the bill as soon as the firm will show that the elevators will stand the tests required in the specifications, under the supervision of the Committee on Buildings.

The following are the appointments of Principals of the schools of the several school districts in this county, as made by the respective boards: Desplaines, J. Q. Adams; Winnetka, J. F. Dixon, a teacher from the Missouri State Normal School; Palatine, A. W. Rosecrans, from Ashton, Ill.; Auburn, J. M. Hupp; Rosehill, M. W. Martin; Norwood Park, S. S. Dodge; River Forest, Miss Minora C. Paxton; Irving Park, Miss Gettie Mercereau; Northwestern Car Shops, Miss Mary A. Cuckow; Riverdale, Andrew S. Dickman; Bloom, Henry Payne; Summit, John Fisher.

The school-house at Summit is being enlarged so as to admit of the increase in the number of children of school age and to make room for an additional teacher. A new school-house is being constructed at Maplewood, northwest of the city. Another new school-house is being erected in the vicinity of the new iron and steel-works at South Chicago. An addition is being built to the Kensington school-building to accommodate three new teachers and 150 more children. In the town of Pullman a $40,000 school-building will be put up to accommodate nine teachers and about 450 children. All of which shows that the county is steadily growing in population.

THE COUNTY OFFICES.

There is a good deal of quiet pulling and hauling going on in regard to the offices in the gift of the County Board to be filled in September next, the commencement of the county fiscal year. The fight will be made upon the position of Warden of the County Poor-Farm and Insane Asylum. It is the intention to make the Medical Superintendent the responsible head of the asylum, and to limit the Warden's authority entirely to the management of the farm and poor-house. When the new poor-house and infirmary is built, the insane asylum will be entirely separate from the poor-house, and the supplies for one will have nothing to do with the other, each institution being provided with a storeroom of its own. The imbeciles and idiots will be taken from the asylum and placed in a ward in the infirmary. The asylum physicians will have medical supervision of the poor-house. It is more than evident, from the stories afloat around the County-Building, that Dr. Spray and his assistant, Dr. Hagenbach, at the insane asylum, do not agree very well. Hagenbach's friends are endeavoring to have him appointed to replace Dr. Spray as Medical Superintendent. The latter is running the institution in a satisfactory manner, and there is at present no reason apparent why a change be made. Capt. McGrath's friends want to get him in the place now occupied by Warden Peters at the poor-house. To this there is great opposition among the Commissioners, who are in favor of Capt. McGrath staying right where he is. There will be no change made at the County Hospital, as everything there is running in a manner to reflect credit upon the present management.

KILLED BY A STREET-CAR.

Albert Anderson, Four Years of Age, Falls from an Ogden Avenue Car and Is Crushed Beneath the Wheels—Other Accidents.

Just before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a 4-year-old boy named Albert Anderson, whose parents reside at No. 36 Kendall street, was run over and instantly killed by an Ogden avenue street-car. It appears that the little fellow had been stealing a ride on the foot-board of the car, and when at the corner of Taylor street he attempted to get off and fell under the wheels, which passed over his left arm, upper part of the chest, and partly over the head, crushing the skull, and causing instant death. The conductor, Benjamin Munger, and the driver, Charles Hookster, did not know anything had happened until a cry of horror from the witnesses of the accident called their attention to the bleeding and mangled body on the track behind them. As the identity of the lad was unknown at the time, the body was carried to the Ogden avenue barn, where it remained until recognized by a younger brother of the dead boy. The Lake street patrol was then called, and the body taken home, while the driver was placed under arrest, and will be held to await the action of the Coroner's jury at the inquest, which will be held tomorrow.

Adolph Ledin, one of the men employed in curbing Fulton street, was at work at the corner of Oakley avenue yesterday afternoon, and was in the act of raising one of the curb-stones when something gave way and it fell upon him, breaking his right leg above the knee. The Madison street patrol removed him to the County Hospital.

Thomas Casey was run over by a wagon at the corner of Forty-second and State streets yesterday afternoon, and suffered a fracture of the leg above the knee. He was removed to the County Hospital.

LARRABEE DEFALCATION.

A Settlement Between the Bondsmen and the Town of Lake View.

It will be remembered that a short time ago the Town of Lake View recovered a judgment for $17,637 against the bondsmen of W. R. Larrabee, the defaulting Treasurer of the town. An appeal was taken on the ground that the bondsmen were entitled to the benefit of additional credits, which should be deducted from the amount of the judgments. Some days ago Mr. C. R. Larrabee, one of the bondsmen, offered to pay $15,000 to secure the release of himself and Mr. Pardee. This was declined. He then offered to split the difference. This also was refused. Yesterday he made an offer of $17,000, which the Town Trustees after consideration resolved to accept. They recognized that it would cost from $600 to $800 to further prosecute the case, and came to the conclusion that the $17,000 was as advantageous a settlement as could possibly be made. This sum of $17,000 Mr. C. R. Larrabee engages to pay within ten days. This settlement releases the bondsmen only. It does not act as a bar to any civil or criminal suit against W. R. Larrabee, the defaulting Treasurer. It is the opinion of the Trustees that he will still owe the town somewhere in the neighborhood of $5,000, as shown by the books. The question of the credits is, however, an intricate one—one that perhaps might never be satisfactorily adjusted—and the Trustees think that the settlement with the bondsmen is a very advantageous one, and considering everything it no doubt will meet the approbation of the great majority of the residents of Lake View.

SEA'S FOURTH OF JULY.

S. Guy Sea has determined to give the people of Chicago a grand celebration on the night of the Fourth at the Base-Ball Park. The festivities begin with an open-air concert at 7 o'clock, under the direction of John A. Hand, after which the following program will be carried out: 7:15 p. m., hanging of Guiteau in effigy; 7:25 p. m., address of welcome by S. Guy Sea, closing with "Sea's Welcome" in words of fire; 7:30 p. m., Fourth of July oration by Gen. Martin Beem, orator of the evening; 7:30 p. m., recitation: "Sheridan's Ride," by America's greatest elocutionist, Prof. Walter C. Lyman; music, "Hail to the Day"; pyrotechnic display under the personal supervision of Mr. Charles Morris, who has been engaged for months preparing for this exhibition. At 8 o'clock, "Frolic of the Comets"; at 8:05, "The Katy Did Polka"; at 8:10, "Gallopade of Fire"; at 8:15, "The Thunder Wheel"; at 8:20, "Eruption of Vesuvius"; at 8:25, "The Gypsy Dance"; at 8:30, "Flight of Dragons"; at 8:40, "Saturn and His Rings"; at 8:45, "The Magic Wheel"; at 8:50, "Burning Kaleidoscope"; at 9 o'clock, "The Sun," with revolving planets, comets, and balls of fire; at 9:10, "Devil's Windmill"; at 9:20, "Cupid's Triumph"; at 9:30, "Star Spangled Banner"; at 9:40, "Yankee Doodle"; at 9:50, "Washington on Horseback"; at 10 o'clock appears the "Goddess of Liberty," followed at 10:10 by "Justice," with her balancing scales. At 10:20 "The Temple of the Gods," 100 feet in length; this single piece costing $500, representing the gods of ancient mythology showering gifts upon Sea, their favorit son, and midst thunderings and lightnings "Sea's Success" appears, accompanied by the firing of 200 rockets simultaneously. The celebration closes with the work of pyrotechnic art, "Sea Says Good-night."

THE MILWAUKEE NEWSPAPER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 1.—The only new development in the newspaper trouble today is the appointment of Mr. R. B. Johnson as city editor. This makes the fourth time this position has been filled by new men during the past two weeks. Mr. Ray, the President of the *Sentinel* Company, who intended to leave for Europe with his family early next week, will postpone his departure for a few days until the affairs of the office are in better condition.

THE ENCHANTED SUMMER LAND.

All of the summer hotels at the Wisconsin summer-resorts are now open. Run up to Lake Geneva, Waukesha, Green Lake, Devil's Lake, Sparta, Sheboygan, Madison, or Lake Mills and enjoy yourself. Bass fishing is excellent at Neenah and Madison. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway is the direct route to all of the above named resorts. It sells round-trip tickets to them at reduced rates. It owns the new short line to Waukesha. Ticket office 62 Clark street, in Sherman House.

"Buchupaiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying kidney, bladder, and urinary diseases. $1. Druggists. Depot, 52, 94 Lake street.

LOCAL ITEMS.

We've got him, we've got him at last,
And he needs his summer clothes bad;
Inspiration don't work worth a cent,
And we'll broil him as brown as a shad.
Many Devils.

One of the finest, most unique, and perfectly arranged sample-rooms in the city has been fitted up at 194 South Clark street by the well-known saloon-men Messrs. Jackson & Elliott, formerly located at La Salle and Madison streets. The whole interior, including cigar-stand, screen-mirrors, counter, coolers, as well as two elegantly carpeted reception-rooms and toilet and wash rooms, are tastefully and strikingly finished in pure white China gloss, traced with gold, and the walls are papered with a handsome pattern, Eastlake in style, the whole producing an effect exceptionally fine and giving great credit to the artist, Mr. Thomas Manning, 204 South Clark street, who has so well executed this unique piece of decoration. A full stock of fine cigars and Chapin & Gore's best brands of liquors will be kept, and the opening Monday afternoon and evening will be celebrated by an elegant lunch to which Messrs. Jackson & Elliott cordially invite their friends and the public generally.

There will be a large number of picnics and excursions to celebrate the Fourth. The popular grocers, A. E. Dore & Co., 532 West Madison street, are prepared for this with everything delicious for lunches.

A new method practiced by Eastern schoolma'ams traveling in the West by which they inspire the impertinent young man with a proper aw, is to read books upon physical training and talk gymnastics. Its awful.

In the preparation of your Fourth of July lunch procure D. F. Bremner's celebrated Eureka Bread. Your lunch will be all the more enjoyable if you do so. See that each loaf is stamped D. F. B. None other is genuine.

Booth is resting in Philadelphia, which is a sarcastic way New-Yorkers have of going into the country. You see they can't smell Hunter's Point from Philadelphia, and whenever a New-Yorker can't smell Hunter's Point he thinks he is in the Adirondacks.

Telephone P. O'Neill, 357 State street, whenever you desire the finest wines, liquors, or cigars, for he makes a specialty of family bottle trade, and is supplying our best families at the most reasonable prices for superior goods.

A young man entering a car with a large bouquet of white roses and who presently exhibits his feet incased in a new pair of slippers, always interests the young lady travelers till they find out he is married and has just left his family at a summer resort.

Call for a refreshing drink of ice cold tea, free, at A. H. Blackall's Tea and Coffee warehouses, 172 State, 49 Clark, or 172 West Madison streets.

Two young fellows were in the smoking-car, almost seasick with the pitching of the cars on the rough road. At last it let up a little and went smoother. "Thank God! the old train has got off the track at last," said one of them.

If you want a tony straw or any other style of hat, go to Cooper's, 134 Clark street, and get it.

If the theory that indigestion is caused by weak eyes is correct it will be in order to look into a man's ear to see why his legs ache.

In everybody's mouth—the patent pressed and justly celebrated cigarettes well named "*Little Beauties*"—they are the best.

It is stated that Levy, the cornetist, gets more salary than an editor. He does, and it isn't fair. We know lots of editors who are bigger blowers than Levy.

H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College furnishes an excellent summer course of practical training.

Ralph Waldo Emerson said: "The man who has a thousand friends has not a friend to spare." But Ralph never was a newspaper man, supposed to be absolutely staggering under a load of circus tickets.

The finest life-size crayon portraits are by Ahlborn, 335 West Madison street.

That Egyptian rioter who fought a man in a dark room for two hours must have been awful mad when he got him outside and found it was a mummy.

The *Courier-Journal* doesn't blame a person for using the best English he happens to have by.—*Exchange*. Did the *Courier-Journal* ever notice a man bump his head when he sat down on the edge of his berth in a railroad train?

A SOLID BOX.

One That Has Successfully Defied Burglars for the Past Thirty-three Years.

The construction of absolute security against burglars for bankers and custodians of money has been a constant study of the Hall's Safe & Lock Company for years, and has been attended with great success, as their burglar-proof safes have never been robbed of a dollar. And as the burglar has advanced in knowledge, this concern has improved in the security of their safes, and today manufacture a safe that is absolutely secure against their attacks, as their patent dovetailing prevents the successful use of the wedge to introduce explosive material. The steel used is tempered by their process absolutely drill-proff. They are built in discs, or spindles, which cannot be pulled out or driven in. Their patent conical steel twisted bolts prevent the stripping of the plates with their solid welded angle corners, and the overlapping joints make the walls a solid mass of security. The demand on Hall's Safe & Lock Company for their work is wonderful. Bankers and others who make their purchase a matter of security instead of price, always place their orders with this concern, as they will only make one class of security, and that the best.

GET INTO THE COUNTRY.

When going to Waukesha try the new short through line between Chicago and Milwaukee that is operated by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. *It is the best.* Through parlor cars on several trains daily. Running between Chicago and Milwaukee directly along the lake shore, it is always cool and free from dust. Ticket office 62 Clark street in Sherman House.

MAKE YOUR TRIP TO COLORADO NOW.

Low round-trip rates by the Chicago and Denver short line, that is, by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway and the Julesburg cut-off of the Union Pacific Railway. This is many miles the shortest, and it is the best route. It gives you choice of returning routes. Ticket office 62 Clark street, in Sherman House.

The best and cheapest car-starter is sold by Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago, Ill. With it one man can move a loaded car.

Fine shoes 20 per cent less than South Side prices. Pierce, 281 West Madison street.

Buck & Rayner have a dentifrice which whitens and preserves the teeth.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued Saturday, July 1:

Name and residence.	Age.
Edward Baber Aitkens, Kensington, Ill.	25
Mary Ghaney, Kensington, Ill.	20
William Woodson, 1231 Michigan av.	33
Mary Lee, Chicago	28
Emil Seitz, Grand Crossing	28
Dora Schumacher, Grand Crossing	21
Rosswell A. Finn, Oswego, N. Y.	27
Elizabeth F. Sims, Chicago	19
Emil Johansen, Chicago	27
Inga A. Olsen, Chicago	27
Johan Hettinger, Chicago	30
Lena Ott, Chicago	30
Hans Engelland, Blue Island	22
Anna Schomar, Blue Island	22
John W. Swatek, Chicago	24
Paulina Meyer, Chicago	20
Fred W. Seeglitz, 375 Wells	29
Augusta Neimann, 375 Wells	23
Christ Jakobsen, Chicago	27
Mathilda Peterson, Chicago	18
Henry Methling, Chicago	25
Sophia Fielwaber, Chicago	22
David Fielwaber, Chicago	25
Mary Methling, Chicago	20
Adolph E. Laux, Chicago	34
Mary V. Maloney, Waukegan, Ill.	32
August Beuster, Chicago	22
Augusta Alwart, Chicago	22
Lars E. Lawson, Chicago	27
Tilda Gustofson, Chicago	20
Joseph Ceizkowsky, Chicago	24
Mary Fischman, Chicago	21
Joseph Martinek, 121 Barber	25
Mary Ceizkowsky, Chicago	21
William M. Cutler, Chicago	23
Carrie A. Sunderlin, Chicago	20
Charles Weller, 89 Crosby	22
Katie Gill, Chicago	20
Alfred D. Lutz, 4?8 West Madison	27
Bessy Spencer, Chicago	19
Joseph Bobitaille, Chicago	22
Philomine Meyer, Chicago	18
William Erhardt, Chicago	22
Lena Ludwig, Chicago	19
Charles G. Burlingame, Chicago	27
Rose Neilthorpe, Chicago	27

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

John Curtis, Chicago	26
Kate B. Conway, Chicago	24
Moses Murphy, Chicago	27
Julia Hogan, Chicago	26
Albert Potter, Chicago	46
Jane Wicks, Chicago	45
Charles T. Dalton Jr., Chicago	28
Florence L. Meisner, Chicago	25
Gustav Ulrich, Chicago	24
Delia McGrath, Chicago	22
George F. Kruse, Chicago	21
Louisa Bergfeld, Chicago	20
Francis M. Milholland, Keysport, Pa.	28
Sophia Damm, Chicago	17
Franz Schima, Chicago	26
Theresa Chat, Chicago	23
Andreas Herdisky, Chicago	27
Theresa Schöller, Chicago	23
David D. Herriman, Chicago	30
Mary Tryon, Chicago	27
Joseph Rezap, Chicago	22
Josie Schumar, Chicago	19
James Devlin, Chicago	28
Lizzie King, Chicago	19

MARRIAGES.

DARGUE—MILLER—At Islip, L. I., June 18, by the Rev. A. H. Allen, Mr. A. P. Dargue and Mrs. Madeline Miller. No cards.

TAYLOR—BISHOP—On June 27, by the Rev. N. M. Ragland, Mr E. O. Taylor, of Warsaw, Mo., and Miss Emma Bishop, of this city.

FINN—SIMS—July 1, 1882, by the Rev. C. Goodwin, Boswell A. Finn, Esq., of Oswego, N. Y., and Elizabeth Fanny, eldest daughter of William Sims, Esq., of this city.

BARKER—SHUMWAY—On June 15, at the residence of Mr. N. S. Bouton, by the Rev. E. C. Ray, of Hyde Park, Frank William Barker and Julia Ross Shumway.

DEATHS.

DALTON—Saturday, July 1, of consumption, at 419 State-st., John Dalton, aged 30 years.

Funeral Sunday, July 2, at 10:30 a. m., to Calvary.

SIME—July 1, Margaret, wife of Robert Sime, after a long and painful illness.

Funeral from residence on Cottage Grove-av. (Grand Crossing), July 3, at 4 p. m.

SMITH—At Oak Park, Ill., Saturday, July 1, John Smith, in the 95th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his grandson, William H. Hatch, Marion-s., at 12:45 p. m., July 3. Remains taken to Graceland.

NIKODEM—June 25, at 450 South Clinton-st., of hernia, John Nikodem, aged 65 years.

SWANSON—July 1, 1882, Jennie, youngest daughter of John and Gustava Swanson, aged 5 years 2 months and 14 days.

Funeral from residence, 2204 Indiana-av., Monday, July 3, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Oakwoods.

McNULTY—At 133 East Superior-st., Sarah Carney, beloved wife of Terrance McNulty and sister of ex-Ald. Thomas Carney, born in Castlebar, County of Mayo, Ireland. Aged 53 years.

Funeral Tuesday at 10 o'clock a. m. by carriages to the Cathedral of the Holy Name, where solemn High Mass will be celebrated, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

LITTLE—On June 30, at his residence, 358 West Congress-st., after a long and painful illness, John S. Little, in the 67th year of his age, a resident of Cook County since 1838.

Remains will be taken to Bloom for burial on Monday.

CAVANAUGH—Margaret Cavanaugh, beloved wife of Thomas Cavanaugh, of consumption, at 1 a. m., July 1.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 69 Nebraska-st., at 10 a. m., Sunday, to Church of the Holy Family, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Gone to meet her loved ones.
May her soul rest in peace. Amen!

STUART—At the residence of her mother, 234 Sophie-st., Maggie, beloved wife of the late John C. Stuart, formerly of Toronto, Canada.

Funeral Sunday at 1 o'clock to Church of the Holy Family, thence to Michigan Central depot. Remains will be taken to Hamilton, Canada, for burial. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

REED—Friday evening, June 30, at 358 Warren-av., Silas K. Reed, aged 58 years.

Funeral from residence Sunday, July 2, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

DRISH—June 29, at her residence, 333 East Ohio-st., Kate Lennox, wife of John M. Drish.

Burial private.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GRAND PICNIC AT F. W. HEILEman's new place at State line, Hammond, Ind., July 4. Music by Neely. Trains running at 7 and 9:15 a. m. on the Michigan Central Railroad.

OLD SOLDIERS' ATHLETIC PICNIC, Sunday, July 2, Silver-Leaf Grove; prizes will be given for racing and jumping; music by Nevans' Band. Tickets 25 cents. All old soldiers are invited to join with us. Assemble at hall, 167 Washington-st., at 11 sharp. COMMITTEE.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum will be held Wednesday instead of Tuesday.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Directors of the Protestant Orphan Asylum will be held Wednesday, July 5, at 2 p. m. at the Asylum, 2228 Michigan-av.

THE YEARLY EXAMINATION OF the children of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum at Cleveland will occur July 8. Members of the I. O. B. B. desirous of witnessing the exercises can do so at a reduced rate of fare by application to the resident trustees, Messrs. Charles Kozminski and Abe Hart.

HAIR.

THOME'S HAIR BAZAAR

RETAIL,

157 State-st., near Monroe.

ALL LONG HAIR SWITCHES.

Natural Curly Waves, $1.00 and Upwards.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

WHOLESALE HAIR DEPOT,

FOR DEALERS ONLY,

M. THOME, Importer,

148 State-st., Chicago, Ill.,

Up-stairs. Send for Price-List.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL

Hair Store

Has the finest stock of French Hair Goods in America. The Latest Styles at reasonable prices.

BEST HAIR-DRESSERS in the city.

E. BURNHAM,

71 STATE-ST.

$10,000

Worth

OF

MILLINERY

Reduced to Half Its Value!

W. H. HAGEDON,

42 & 44 Madison-st.

OIL STOVES

ON WEEKLY PAYMENTS OR FOR CASH.

HESS STOVE WORKS, 100 Lake-st.

Berlin SUIT CO

226 STATE-ST.

Semi-Annual Clearing Out

SALE!

OF

Suits, Dolmans,

Etc. Previous to our semi-annual inventory we have made Sweeping REDUCTIONS in every article we have in our store.

Elegant Lawn Suits, $2, $4, $6,
Reduced from $4, $6, $9 to 9 m.

Gingham Suits, $2.50, $3, $4, and $5.

Handsome Satin Suits, $15.
This is something new. Come and see it.

White Swiss Suits,
Cheaper than any other store on the street.

Black and Colored Silk Suits,
At your own price.

Pelisses, the best line in the city, from $8.50 to $25.

Pelisses and Suits to Order is Our Specialty.

DO NOT MISS THESE BARGAINS.

THE BERLIN SUIT CO.,

No. 226 State-st.

Open on 4th of July.

NEW STYLES

FURNITURE

LATE ARRIVALS.

We now exhibit at our new warerooms an unusually full line of

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS

In PARLOR & CHAMBER Furniture of all kinds; NOVELTIES in ODD PIECES, etc., not obtainable elsewhere, to which we invite YOUR SPECIAL ATTENTION.

ELEGANT Passenger Elevator to each of the five floors.

C. C. HOLTON,

Of the late firm of Holton & Hildreth,

224, 226 & 228 WABASH-AV.

N. B.—Our facilities are such that we can FILL ORDERS without delay.

EDWARD M. Read & Co.

266 Wabash-av.

PIANOS,

General Northwestern Agents for the Unrivaled

KRANICH & BACH PIANOS.

Over 13,000 of these celebrated Pianos are now in use, and all are giving unbounded satisfaction. While the prices are reasonable they are the VERY BEST Pianos that any amount of money can buy. Illustrated catalogues mailed free. Upright, Grand, and Square Pianos at all prices.

PIANOS FOR RENT

Or for sale on installments or for cash at very lowest prices. Pianos tuned perfectly, polished, or repaired. Old instruments taken in exchange.

EDWARD M. READ & CO., 266 Wabash-av.

DURYEA'S

Improved Corn Starch

Is made from the Best Selected INDIAN CORN and WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE.

For sale by all Grocers.

JAPANESE LANTERNS.

Fourth of July Decorating Lanterns, $4 to $10 per 100.
Large bright-colored Japanese parasols, $1 per doz.
Large bright-colored fans, $2 per 100.
Largest size lantern to let.
Curio Department of
FORMOSA TEA IMPORTING CO.,
88 State-st.

Candy — Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

Turkish — Electric, Russian, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow their proper use. DR. G. C. SOMERS, Grand Pacific Hotel.

DIAMOND FOR SALE.

12¼ carats, cost $3,000, will sell for $1,600.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 Madison-street.

WEDDING GIFTS. — Sevres China, Cabinets, Tables, Bric-a-Brac, &c., at BAST'S, No. 3 Washington-st., dealer in Antiques in Mahogany, Prints, etc., and designer and m'fr of Decorative Furniture. Factory, 270 and 272 N. Clark-st.

W. C. DUNN & CO., Dentists,

209 STATE-ST., cor. Adams.

Sole manufacturers of the Mineral Plate and Teeth. These plates are made from the same material as the teeth, plate and teeth forming one solid piece; are an exact imitation of nature, and no injurious effects are produced upon the mouth or system. Hundreds of rubber and celluloid plates exchanged for them. Call and see work.

REAL E[STATE.]

Sale of the [...] Bank Build[ing ...]

It Will Be Made [...] and Remod[eled ...] Jewelry [...]

Sales for June Li[...] of the Corres[ponding ...] Last [...]

The Chicago & Evans[ton ...] of Way—Real Es[tate ...] New York—[...]

REAL ESTATE.

Sale of the First National Bank Building on State Street.

It Will Be Made Eight Stories High, and Remodeled for the Jewelry Trade.

Sales for June Light, but in Excess of the Corresponding Month Last Year.

The Chicago & Evanston Condemning Its Right of Way—Real Estate Less Active in New York—Miscellaneous.

The First National Bank Building on State Street to Be Made Into a Jewelry Emporium.

One of the most interesting of recent transactions in real estate is the sale of the building and lot on the southwest corner of State and Washington streets, now occupied by the First National Bank. This property has been sold to Lucius G. Fisher Jr., of the Union Bag & Paper Company, for $230,000. The lot has a frontage of fifty-five feet on State and a depth of eighty-five feet on Washington. The present building, which was erected by the First National Bank just after the great fire, and was begun and finished in ninety days, is as thoroughly fire-proof as stone and iron can make it. Even the window-casings are of iron. It cost over $200,000. The purchaser will spend $70,000 in remodeling the building as soon as possession can be given by the First National, and the exterior and interior arrangements will be completely altered. Four stories will be added, making the total elevation eight stories. The banking office on the main floor will be changed into a fine store with the entrance level with the sidewalk. To effect this the present first floor will be lowered five feet and eight inches for half its depth. From that point stairs will rise to the present floor, and other stairs will descend to the level of the basement. In other words, the new store will for half its depth have a floor level with the sidewalk; for the rest of the distance it will have two floors, an elevated one on the level of the present bank floor, and a depressed one on the level of the present basement. All this will be in one room, which will be the equivalent of an apartment 40x130. This room will have two sets of vaults, those on the bank floor and in the basement below. A spacious bay window will be opened on the State street front, twenty-four feet and a half wide by twenty feet and a half high. A tier of fire-proof vaults will be carried up to the top of the building. The fire-proof character of the structure and the fine vaults with which it has been furnished by the bank render it peculiarly suitable for occupancy by the jewelry trade. All the alterations are being made with special reference to that class of tenants, and some of the leading jobbers and manufacturers of jewelry have applied for quarters. The upper floors will be divided into offices for the accommodation of that trade. It is calculated that the building when remodeled will rent for $50,000 gross and $40,000 net.

Sales during the past week have not been large. The market has been very quiet. Almost no new enterprises are under way. Capitalists are in a timid mood, and are waiting for the settlement of the labor troubles and the result of the crops. If the latter are fair and the labor troubles pass away, the amount of money that will seek investment in real estate will be large. If new prosperity comes it will show itself much more plainly in real estate than other investments. The control of the stock market by great capitalists is intimidating investors in Stock-Exchange securities.

Sales in June are the smallest since February, but are slightly in excess of the corresponding month in 1881. The most noticeable change as compared with the market of a year ago is the decrease in the sales south of the city limits, and the increase north and west, while the volume of business in the city itself has shown only a slight increase. This is another illustration of the oft-repeated assertion that trading is almost confined to dwelling-house property. Below is a summary of the transactions for the six months ending June 30:

	1882. No.	1882. Consid'n.	1881. No.	1881. Consid'n.
January	831	$3,979,459	568	$2,639,774
February	862	3,466,163	721	5,132,191
March	1,140	5,165,861	874	4,010,392
April	1,272	5,205,786	1,026	4,104,982
May	1,174	4,380,270	1,047	4,330,377
June	992	4,100,806	855	4,090,072
Totals	6,271	$26,298,345	5,091	$24,307,788
Six months in 1880			4,413	$19,601,051
Six months in 1879			2,590	11,485,183
Six months in 1878			2,664	8,886,467

George H. Rozet has sold 168 feet on the northeast corner of Huron and Townsend streets for $10,920, and 99 feet on the northeast corner of State and Thirty-sixth streets for $10,000.

Griffin & Dwight have made the following cash sales: The Rice & Jackson Block, fronting 150 feet on Randolph street, northwest corner of Jefferson, for $48,000; No. 77 South Halsted street, 30 feet, with frame improvements, for $15,500; No. 461 West Harrison street, two-story and basement brick, for $6,000; No. 103 Centre avenue, three-story brick, for $3,600; No. 107 South Sangamon street for $5,000; No. 44 South Curtis street, a two-story brick, for $5,500; No. 91 South Halsted street for $9,500; No. 1011 West Adams street for $2,000; No. 542 West Erie street for $1,600; No. 232 Hastings street for $1,500; 27½ feet on Indiana avenue, near Twentieth street, for $7,200; No. 42 Honoré street for $4,250; five lots on Twentieth street, near Leavitt, at $450 each; ten lots on Thirteenth street, near Robey, at $500 each; two lots on Fairfield avenue, near Lake street, at $400 each; two lots on California avenue, facing Douglas Park, at $550 each; three lots on Washtenaw avenue, near North avenue, at $425 each; two lots on Armour street, near Indiana, for $1,250 each; house and lot on Wallace street, near Thirty-fifth, for $1,700; 445 West Taylor street for $4,700; and three lots on Twelfth street, near Robey, for $900 each.

Messing & Cass have sold the new brick cottage and lot, No. 3537 Butterfield street, $1,800; two-story frame cottage and lot, 3740 Butterfield street, $2,200; Lots 23 and 24 on Parnell avenue or Hubbs street, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, and Lot 28 on Thirty-sixth street, near Parnell avenue, at $600 and $500 each.

S. E. Gross bought five acres at the southeast corner of Lincoln avenue and Wellington street for $16,000. He reports sales of seven lots in his new subdivision at the corner of Lincoln avenue and Diversy street.

J. W. Farlin has sold at Maplewood several lots at from $300 to $400 per lot; State street, near Fifty-third, $33 per foot; Dearborn street, near Fiftieth, 25x100 feet, $450 per lot; on Atlantic street, near Fifty-fourth, several lots at from $250 to $375 per lot; on School street, near Fifty-fifth, $450 per lot. Mr. J. W. Farlin has just purchased for subdivision into lots five acres on School street, near Fifty-eighth, at a price very near $9,000 for the five acres. Several lots, 25 by 125, have been sold recently by Mr. Farlin on West Erie street, near Noble, for $1,000 per lot.

The South Chicago Building & Loan Association has been incorporated with a capital of $500,000. The incorporators are F. M. Webster, J. E. Danielson, Charles Rasch, and A. R. Beck, all of South Chicago.

Hopkinson & Silva, agents for the Blue Island Land & Building Company, sold for the company during the week at Morgan Park a house and lot on the ridge between Morgan avenue and Raymond avenue for $3,200; also a house and lot on Prospect avenue, near Raymond, for $1,500. Both houses were sold to city people who intend to move.

W. P. Larkin has sold seven lots in Delamater's subdivision, $2,600; one lot, twenty-five feet front, northwest corner Noble and Washtenaw avenues, $1,250; one lot on Talman avenue, $420; one house and lot on Washtenaw avenue, $1,200; one house and lot on Mozart street, $3,400; one house and lot northwest corner North avenue and Humboldt street, $6,000; one lot in G. M. Wells & Co.'s subdivision, $425.

T. B. Boyd sold to the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas for G. C. and H. W. Fowler the brick dwelling No. 535 West Monroe street, between Laflin and Ashland avenue. This house was built a little over a year ago by Mr. Fowler for his own use. It is finished in the best and latest style. The lot is 31x125. Dr. Thomas paid $12,000. Mr. Boyd sold for Norman A. Williams to W. J. Hanna the fine dwelling-house No. 227 South Lincoln street, lot 26x125, for $7,500; for John C. Grant to Isabella McSerie vacant lot 25x125 on Van Buren street, near Hermitage avenue, for $2,200.

In the sales of the week were five acres in the triangle at the intersection of Lincoln avenue and Wellington street for $16,000; 590x264 feet at the northwest corner of Sheffield avenue and Wellington street, $16,000; 220x264 feet on O'Neil street, west of South Halsted, $25,000; the undivided half of 40x70 on the southeast corner of Chestnut and North Clark, and the undivided half of 49x80 on North Clark, north of Huron, $25,000; 23¼x172 on Michigan avenue, south of Sixteenth street, $10,000; ten acres on the southwest corner of Leavitt and West Twelfth, $35,000; 168x100 on the northwest corner of Townsend and Huron, $10,920; 24x171 on Michigan avenue, northeast corner of Thirtieth, $12,000; 25x96 on Fourth avenue, south of Taylor, $14,000.

A lot of 150x76 feet on the northwest corner of Randolph and Jefferson streets, Chicago, has been purchased by Jacob and Henry Beidler for $48,000; Mary Keller paid $55,000 for 111x58 feet on the northeast corner of Halsted and Harrison streets; Ernst Prussing bought five acres at the corner of George street and Lincoln avenue for $15,000.

William H. Park sold for Norman C. Thompson, of Rockford, Ill., to O. S. Lyford, Esq., the dwelling and lot on the northeast corner of Michigan avenue and Thirtieth street for $12,000 cash.

New Subdivisions.

The following subdivisions have been filed for record since June 1:

Chicago av, n w cor of Greenwood, 445x369 ft in Village of Evanston; by William P. Kimball.
North Clark st, n w cor Fullerton av, 486x170 ft; by Frederick Deming.
Lincoln av, s e cor Noble st, all of Block 5; by Joseph H. Ernst.
Lincoln av, n w cor of Diversy, all of Block 1; by Gross and Counselman.
The w 667 ft of part S W ¼ Sec. 21, 40, 12, n of r r; by Henry Kirchoff.
David Davis' South Addition on s e cor of Twenty-ninth and Wallace sts; by David Davis.
Campbell av, n e cor of Polk st, 125x150 ft; by Thomas C. Duncan.
Part of n 199 ft of W ½ N W ¼, Sec. 3, 36, 14; by Claussen & Dolton.
Crawford av, n e cor of Breckinridge av, 120x286 ft; by John N. Mason.
Johnston av, cor of Thomas, 9 acres; by John Johnston Jr.
Ashland av, s e corner of Blackhawk st, 314 ft running e to Holt st; by J. M. Southworth.
West Sixteenth st, s e corner of Nutt, 124x120 ft; by Lazarus Silverman.
Lake av, s w corner Seventy-fifth st, 208 acres; by Peter R. Westfall.
Wellington st, s e corner of Northwestern Railroad, 680x664 ft; by L. and A. S. Wehrheim.
Vincennes av, s w corner of Eighty-sixth st, 580 ft to Morgan st; by Mathis Schmidt.
One Hundred and Twelfth st, s w corner of State, 676½x267½ ft; by Sally R. Slocum et al.
Eighty-first st, s w corner of Vincennes av, Parmly's Addition to Auburn; by Henry C. Parmly et al.
South Halsted st, n e corner of Fifty-eighth, w f, 306 ft to Winter st; by H. E. Seelye, trustee.
Sheffield av, n w corner of Wellington st, 1,187 6-10 ft to Racine av; by estate of William B. Ogden.
North Clark st, s w corner of Wrightwood av, 400x350 and 330 ft; by Joseph Swift et al.
Orchard st, s e corner Wrightwood av, 380x350 and 325 ft; by Howard Potter.
One Hundred and Twelfth st, n w cor of State, 676½x264 ft; by Henry B. Eastman.
Wentworth av, n w cor of Fifty-seventh st, e f, 185 ft, running w to Stewart av; by Marx Wineman.
Milwaukee av, s e cor of California av, part of Blocks 2, 3, and 5; by Henry Attrill.
Campbell av, s w cor of Lexington st, 125x113 ft; by William D. St. Clair.
Wabansia av, n w cor of Simons av, Lots 1 to 26; by Samuel Delamater.
Western av, cor of Alice place, e f, 377 ft to Powell av; by Koch and Beck.

Since 1874 400 new subdivisions have been made in the vicinity of Chicago.

Saturday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, July 1:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Lake st, 110 ft e of Oakley av, n f, undivided ¼ of 20 ft to alley, dated June 17 (L. O. Shibley to S. W. Osgood)	$600
West Jackson st, 235 ft e of Throop, n f, 25x178 ft, dated July 1 (Prudence Crooke to Carroll W. Henry)	4,500
West Seventeenth st, 72 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated June 30 (John Hinrichs to J. and P. Gorecki)	1,300
Sedgwick st, s w cor Menomonee, e f, 23¾x100 ft, improved, dated June 29 (John E. Gillen to John Busch)	3,950
Fairfield av, near Fillmore st, w f, 25x132 ft, dated June 22 (L. E. Dunning to H. F. White)	500
Butterfield st, 173¼ ft n of Thirty-eighth, e f, 25x97 ft, dated July 1 (C. and R. I. Moore to Samuel R. Haven)	2,200
North Wells st, 108 ft n of Pearson, w f, 24x100 ft, dated July 1 (John A. Johnson to Pihl & Johnson)	2,800
Lincoln av, 102 ft n w of Wells st, s e f, 25 ft to Wells, dated June 23 (Peter Peters to Edwin B. Sheldon)	3,700
State st, 324 ft n of Fourteenth, e f, 20x105 ft, dated June 30 (Devotion C. Eddy to Frederic A. Howe)	10,750
West Harrison st, 168 ft e of Centre av, n f, 24x100 ft, dated June 30 (Thomas F. Rooney to Jacob Armstrong)	4,000
West Monroe st, near Irving place, s f, 27x194½ ft, dated July 1 (William E. Hall to James A. Mason)	2,700
Calumet av, n w cor of Thirty-third st, e f, undivided ⅔ of 24x125 ft, dated June 24 (Lelia M. Vaughan et al. to Alfred N. Togert)	3,000
Genesee av, 70 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, w f, 40x124 ft, dated June 15 (H. E. Goodwin to John S. Brown)	2,250
Paulina st, 95 ft n of Thirty-seventh, w f, 24x125 ft, dated June 29 (C. Counselman to Caroline Piper)	300
Butler st, n w cor of Thirtieth, e f, 50x125 ft, dated June 19 (David Davis to Louis Martin)	1,550
Butterfield st, n w cor of Thirtieth, e f, 58 8-10x100 ft, dated June 28 (John J. Nathans to Samuel Polkey)	5,800
Centre av, 100 ft s of Congress st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated July 1 (Reginald Hornby to Isaac S. McGowan)	2,020
West Monroe st, bet Campbell and Rockwell avs, n f, 40x123 ft, dated June 17 (William E. Wording to Francis S. Horn)	7,000
Cottage Grove av, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 33x165 ft, dated June 26 (Henry F. Walker to Patterson & Thomas)	4,000
Third av, 397 ft n of Harrison st, e f, 24¾x102 ft, dated June 21 (Connecticut Mutual Life-Ins. Co. to Frank C. Vierling)	7,920
Same property as the above, dated June 30 (Frank C. Vierling to Alfred S. Trude)	8,043

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Herndon st, 285 ft n of Diversy av, w f, 40 ft to alley, dated June 27 (S. E. Gross to Frank Immer)	$675
Southport av, s w cor of Wolfram st, e f, 49 6-10x125 ft, dated June 30 (J. P. Altgeld to Samuel Kerr)	1,200
School st, 376 ft e of Halsted, s f, 50x124 6-10 ft, dated May 29 (E. and G. Wittbold to John Wappner)	1,500
Herndon st, 261 ft n of Diversy av, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated June 24 (S. E. Gross to N. and T. Kickeisen)	450

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Root st, 73½ ft e of Seneshall, s f, 25x110 ft, dated June 28 (Hea[illegible] Little to James Gray)	$750
Fifty-first st, 150 ft w of Madison av, s f, 50x128 ft, dated May 10 (Julia P. Warren to Mary J. Bell)	6,000
Bristol st, s e cor of Sutton, 75x222 ft, with 75x111 ft in same block, dated June 24 (Charles Hucker to Lorenz Bachmann)	1,800
Wabash av, n w cor of Forty-sixth st, e f, 76x161 ft, dated June 30 (Abram Mitchell to John D. Schell)	3,420
Kimbark av, 190 ft s of Chestnut st, e f, 20x175 ft, dated July 1 (A. C. and J. A. Edgren to Colin Robinson)	1,800

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Rockwell st, n e cor of Wabansia av, 10 acres, dated June 20 (James S. Abbott et al. to Joseph W. Hambleton)	$25,000
Lots 1 to 3 of Lots 1 and 26 of Lots 4 to 6 in Block 1 of W. ½ S.E. ¼, Sec. 36, 40, 13, dated June 29 (J. N. Young to E. W. Burke)	1,000
222x31 3-10 ft in same block as the above, dated June 29 (E. W. Burke to John N. Young)	1,000
Cortland st, 119¼ ft w of Seymour av, s f, 119¼ ft to Homer st, dated June 1 (James M. Blackwell to Leopold Miller)	3,000
Same property as the above, dated July 1 (Leopold Miller to Freese & Hamline)	3,500

Summary for the Week and Six Months.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban sales within a radius of seven miles of the Court-House filed for record during the week ending Saturday, July 1, also for the six months ending the same day:

Location.	Sales.	Amount.
City sales	138	$667,324
North of city limits	23	68,816
South of city limits	22	64,558
West of city limits	23	54,300
Total	196	$854,998
Total previous week	206	709,132
Grand total for the 6 months	6,391	26,660,243
Gr'd total previous 6 months	4,792	21,402,171

Building Still Backward.

Building does not yet show much activity, although the yards have begun to make brick. Capitalists are still waiting for the result of the crops, and for clearer indications of the financial future. Permits were issued during the week to Michael Cudahy to erect a two-story dwelling, 75x178 feet, Nos. 3134 to 3142 Michigan avenue, to cost $50,000; to C. O. Hansen to erect a three-story flat building, Nos. 334 to 342 Centre street, to cost $35,000; to N. Flipel to erect a three-story store and dwelling, No. 1161 Milwaukee avenue, to cost $5,600; to C. O. Hansen to erect a three-story flat building, Nos. 447 and 449 Hurlbut street, to cost $14,000.

The foundations of Mr. C. L. Willoughby's residence, on the corner of Michigan avenue and Eldridge court, are now completed, and figures are being taken at the offices of his architects, Messrs. Cobb & Frost, for the remainder of the work. The house is to be very odd in design, and built entirely of Massachusetts red sandstone, the main ashlar of Quincy for random courses. The most striking feature in the design is an octagonal tower on the southeast corner, which forms one side of the porch on the first-story, but joins in with the main wall of the house on the second and third-stories, and appears again above the roof. The main entrance is on Eldridge court, and has but one step before reaching a landing that is inside of the main wall of the house. From this there are a few stone steps leading to the vestibule, finished in oak, with high-paneled dado, and large ornamental window of stained glass. Passing through the main-entrance door, one enters the sitting-room hall, with its open fire-place of stone, and finished in oak, and separated from the parlor and dining-room by large archways. On the left is a dining-room, octagonal in shape, finished in cherry, with a fire-place and sideboard, both with windows over them. The front window is an octagon on the inside, with a flat wall on the outside, the octagon being made by taking advantage of the thickness of the wall. On the right of the hall is the parlor, which takes up the entire frontage of forty feet on Michigan avenue, and includes the tower and a large bay. It is divided by a wooden beam and columns into two rooms, and has in all eleven windows. This room is to be finished in San Domingo mahogany. The staircase hall leads from the main hall by a screened arch, and contains, besides the elaborate oak staircase, passages leading to a coat-room, and the kitchen, etc., which are on the first floor. The hall is lighted by a large stained-glass window on the landing of the stairs. The second and third floors are to be used for chambers, etc., with the exception of a boudoir which is made by cutting off the front of the hall on the second floor, and is to include a large copper oriel window. The house is to be finished ready for occupation by the 1st of next May.

It is reported that the space on Michigan avenue between the Masury and the Leland is to be occupied by a new hotel, and that negotiations are in progress for the purchase of the 83 feet front by 172 feet deep on Michigan avenue just north of the Masury Building. It is intended to erect a six-story hotel building of the finest and most complete character, to be furnished in keeping with its construction. The property to be bought is under the control of several interests, and part of it is subject to a ninety-nine years' lease.

Better Transit.

A prospectus has been issued looking to the formation of a company to build a railroad to connect Chicago and South Chicago, in consequence of the avowed withdrawal of the Illinois Central from that enterprise. It is now given out that the Illinois Central people are considering the feasibility of seeking a right of way on Sixty-eighth street, instead of occupying Seventy-first street, as contemplated in the original plan. Most of the trouble experienced by the Illinois Central in their attempt to get the right of way came from the property-holders of the latter street, and it is said that should they see fit to again entertain the project and lay their tracks on Sixty-eighth street, little or no opposition would be made by the property-holders on that street.

The Chicago & Calumet Elevated Railway Company has been incorporated by George H. Leonard, Col. R. S. Thompson, Jeremiah Leaming, O. D. Eddy, and George D. Eddy. Eastern capital is chiefly interested in the project. As far as developed the company's plan is to run the road on one of the prominent South Side thoroughfares some distance into Hyde Park, and then cross over to the lake shore south of the South Parks, opening up the section along the lake, which would have been fed by the proposed Illinois Central branch to South Chicago.

The condemnation proceedings instituted by the Chicago & Evanston Railroad for the right of way through the Howe eighty-acre tract in the Town of Evanston just north of the Lake View line, resulted in allowing $500 per acre for the land taken. Condemnation proceedings have just been begun against the Josephine Porter tract for the right of way for the same railroad. We believe this is located a short distance north of the city limits.

The North Lake Shore.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The greatest existing obstacles to the rapid development of the lake shore north of Chicago—the chief consideration that deters the writer and a thousand in like circumstances from becoming property-owners and permanent residents—are the exorbitant rates charged by the Northwestern Company for family and transferable commutation tickets. I must admit that its individual tickets are very reasonable, and facilities afforded very good—surpassed as to the latter by only two competitors for suburban business, the Illinois Central and the Burlington Roads. When it costs one's wife 92 cents for a trip to Chicago—twenty-three miles and back—it is practically an embargo upon frequent traveling by one of moderate means. Does any one doubt that, if the Northwestern would reduce its family ticket rates 35 per cent, say to 1¼ cents per mile, which would still leave them higher than those of the Burlington, Rock Island, and Illinois Central Roads, the increased travel would overcome, twice over, the reduction in price? I know it would in my case and that of a score of my friends. Let the Northwestern, by reducing the rates referred to and putting on a "church train" Sunday morning, make a bid for permanent patronage, and it can in a few years populate the north shore densely, and have such a suburban business as the best lines out of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

HIGHLAND.

In New York.

In New York, according to the *Evening Post*, the volume of business in real estate seems to have dropped off suddenly. The change has been expected for a month past, but business has held on longer this year than in any previous spring for several years. The amount of capital seeking such investment is still about as large as ever, but the most active season having passed, and the holders of real estate looking forward to the flattering prospects for crops and mercantile trade generally, seem to be indifferent about selling now, believing that they stand the chance of getting more in the fall than they ask now. There is some reason for this in the fact that the critical time for real estate was passed a month or six weeks ago, when the outlook for the crops was doubtful.

It is estimated that in the district west of Central Park, and between Fifty-ninth and One Hundredth streets, there has been $1,500,000 worth of unimproved lots sold since the 1st of May. Scarcely any of this has been bought for speculation, and the greater portion will be improved by buildings as soon as contracts for material and labor can be made on good terms.

The variability of real estate values is strikingly shown in the change which has come over Broadway between Canal and Fourteenth streets. A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says that only a few years since the street from Canal to Fourteenth was uncomfortably crowded; everybody seemed desirous to move into it; rents were enormous; landlords thought they would steadily advance; vehicles were constantly getting blocked: pedestrians had difficulty in making their way. Broadway was such a press and jam that the subject of its relief began to be widely and diversely discussed. Many plans were proposed, though none of them was satisfactory. The public had nearly come to the conclusion that Broadway could not be relieved, when merchants solved the problem by going out of it on account of the extravagant rents demanded. They established themselves in the side and cross streets and were well pleased with their change. Hotels, theatres, concert-halls moved northward, and the stream of people and wagons commenced running shallow. The commercial community found that Broadway was not necessary to success, and energetic idlers discovered that the human panorama there was growing less and less interesting.

Then the elevated railways, built on the East and West Sides, drew immensely from the thoroughfare. Another great change is that which has come over Fifth avenue. It was supposed that it would never be in danger from commercial invasion; yet it is, in ample measure, a business street from Fourteenth to Thirtieth, and is dotted with shops as high up as Fiftieth street. Its special residence character has been preserved only below Fourteenth street. Between there and Washington square it is very quiet and pleasant—that is one of the most inviting neighborhoods in the whole town—business having rushed forward and left it unvexed by bales, bundles, carts, and show-windows, maybe for another generation. The wide cross-streets, not long since devoted to the homes of the prosperous, have been steadily drawn into trade. Today there is hardly a family residence in Fourteenth street; Twenty-third street is parting with its privacy; Forty-second street is growing official, especially on the east side; and some persons are predicting that Fifty-seventh street, believed at present to be a quarter permanently consecrated to the Lares and Penates of Manhattan, will, ere long, be occupied by mercantile vandals.

BAFFLING DIAGNOSIS.

A Case at Greenville That Gets Away with the Medical Profession.

Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.

GREENVILLE, O., June 29.—In this city today is a gentleman who has a disease that never had a parallel in the United States; so say the doctors of Cincinnati, only one ever having been known to the world before, and that was in England. His name is Harvey Robinson, a carpenter by trade, and son of the widow Mrs. Luther Robinson. He was once a strong and hearty boy, industrious and intelligent, now 27 years old, and born and raised in this city. The doctors term the disease melanosis. He is a subject of great wonder to all who have seen or heard of him. Last Friday he went to Cincinnati, and was operated on three large bleeding lumps that looked like the kidneys of brutes, which were removed from his body. Afterward his eyes became weak, and he again visited Cincinnati and had them operated on. Ten weeks ago his face and hands began to turn black, and so regularly sec is the transition that a stranger would suppose him to be angry. He could not distinguish one person from another except by their voice. In conversing he is like other people, and sometimes talks fluently about his condition. His tongue, gums, face, and whole body are now perfectly black.

Last night after returning from Piqua and Troy where he had been selling his photographs he had two convulsions, but survived the attacks. He told your correspondent tonight that he expected to be about the streets tomorrow, yet it does not seem possible, for he is very weak and nervous. His mother, who is very good and kind yet poor, has no hope of his recovery. The case is such a remarkable one that even the most learned physicians in the land cannot explain it. A great many people would think it untrue that a white man would turn black from disease in nine or ten weeks, but it is true. The citizens here and in other places where he has been think his case to be one of the greatest wonders of the world. Today kidney-like lumps are spread all over his body, which are hard and contain dry blood, one of these being cut open at Cincinnati on Mr. Robinson's second visit there. This evening his condition is critical. What will be done in case the young man dies we are unable to say, but people here are very anxious to have the disease investigated and explained. Everybody sympathizes with him, and he is treated very kindly wherever he goes.

The Haverly Amusement Company.

New York Tribune, June 29.

The gentlemen interested in the J. H. Haverly Amusement Company, with a capital of $300,000, which recently filed a preliminary certificate of incorporation, are J. H. Haverly, Henry Mann, C. H. McConnell, A. Hayman, Edward Keyes, and E. G. Gilmore. "Mr. Haverly's idea," said Henry Mann, the manager of the Fourteenth Street Theatre, last evening, "is to bring over good English attractions here, and to send good American attractions to England. We like anything that is thoroughly and characteristically English, and English audiences liberally patronize everything which is really American in the theatrical line. The 'Fun on the Bristol' party are doing a large business through the British provinces now. 'The Danites' has also been very successful there. So have 'The Mighty Dollar' and other of our native dramas. I am persuaded that the idea is a good one."

The company will, of course, control Mr. Haverly's theatres here, which are the California Theatre, San Francisco; the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia; the Brooklyn Theatre; Haverly's Theatre, Chicago; and the Fourteenth Street Theatre here. It is said that the Olympic Theatre in London has been secured, and also a theatre in Manchester, and that other theatres are being negotiated for.

NAMES OF THE STATES.

Their Origin and Significance—Familiar Meanings Questioned and Mistakes Corrected—Only One Commonwealth Called for Its Founder—Great Discoverers Who Might Have Been, but Are Not, Commemorated.

From a paper on the origin of the names of the States of the American Union, read by Mr. Hamilton B. Staples before the American Antiquarian Society, we take the following interesting facts and suggestions:

The origin of the name of New Hampshire is very simple. The original territory, conveyed by patent of the Plymouth Company to John Mason in 1629, was named by him after Hampshire County in England.

The life of Massachusetts as an autonomic State begins with the charter of 1691, which merged into one province the Plymouth and the Massachusetts Bay jurisdictions, and also the Province of Maine. The present name of the State is derived from the bay of that name. In fact, the word "Bay" was a part of the name of the younger colony which alone had received a charter from the Crown, and was retained in the name of the new province, and afterward in the name of the State, till the constitution of 1780 went into operation. The Massachusetts Bay received its name from the Massachusetts Indians, who peopled its shores at the time of John Smith's visit in 1614. The word Massachusetts is an anglicized plural of Massachussett, meaning "at or near the great hills," "at or near the great hill country," from massa, "great," wadchu (in composition) adchu—plural wadchuash, "mountains," or "hills," and the suffix et, "at or near."

The origin of the name of Rhode Island is quite obscure. A writer in the Providence *Journal* says: "Some ancient authors write the name Island of Rhodes. Some have believed that the name was to be derived from the Dutch Roode Eyiandt, which signifies Red Island, and which the first Dutch explorers of the bay sometimes gave to the island. Others have written the name Rod Island. Perhaps it could also be Road Island (the island of the roadstead, or harbor island). In the early history of the State persons of the family name Rhodes are also mentioned. Could not one Mr. Rhodes have been among the first English settlers?" Mr. Schoolcraft, in his history of the Indian tribes, adopts the Dutch origin of the name. Mr. Arnold, in a note to his valuable "History of Rhode Island," says that the celebrated Dutch navigator, Adrian Block, who gave his name to Block Island, sailed into Narragansett Bay, "where he commemorated the fiery aspect of the place caused by the red clay in some portion of its shores by giving it the name of Roode Eylandt, the Red Island, and by easy transposition, Rhode Island." In support of the theory that the State was named after the island in the Mediterranean Sea we have the authority of Peterson's "History of Rhode Island." We have also the commanding authority of the public act by which the name was given.

The name Connecticut spelled Quin-neh-tukqut signifies "land on a long tidal river." The name is so spelled in "Cotton's Vocabulary," and in the "Cambridge Records" it appears as Quinetuckquet. This explanation rests upon the authority of Dr. Trumbull.

The territory of New York was comprised in the royal grant to the Duke of York in 1664, of all the land "from the west side of the Connecticut River to the east side of the Delaware Bay." In 1664 the Duke fitted out an expedition which took possession of New Amsterdam, and the place was thereafter called New York in honor of the Duke. The same name was applied to the State. By a strange caprice of history the greatest State in the Union bears the name of the last and the most tyrannical of the Stuarts.

The State of New Jersey, granted by the Duke of York to Sir George Carteret and Lord Berkeley in 1664, received its name in the grant in commemoration of the brave defense of the Isle of Jersey by Carteret, its Governor, against the Parliamentary forces in the great civil war.

Pennsylvania owes its name to its founder, William Penn. The name given by Penn himself was Sylvania, but King Charles II. insisted that the name of Penn should be prefixed. It is the only State in the Union named after its founder.

The Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex "upon Delaware," granted by the Duke of York to Penn in 1682, were known as the territories of Pennsylvania. In 1701 Penn granted them a certain autonomy. The State was named after the bay of that name, and the bay after Lord De-la-war, who explored it. It has been claimed that the bay and the river were named after the Delaware Indians, who in 1600 dwelt upon their shores. This claim is unfounded. The Delaware name of the river was Lenapehittuk, meaning Lenape River.

Maryland was settled under a charter granted in 1632 by King Charles I. to Lord Baltimore. The State was named after Queen Henrietta Maria. In the charter the county is called "Terra Mariete—Anglice, Maryland."

The first step in the colonization of America by England was the charter granted in 1584 by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh. Under this charter Raleigh took possession of the country west of the Roanoke, and called it Virginia in honor of the Virgin Queen. This is the only State in the Union whose name appears in literature associated with the royal title. Spenser dedicated the Faerie Queene to "Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, Queene of England, France, and Ireland, and of Virginia." The nearest approach to this in a public act is the order of the English Privy Council to the Virginia colony after the revolution of 1688 to proclaim William and Mary as "Lord and Lady of Virginia."

The name of West Virginia, a new State formed within the jurisdiction of Virginia, needs no separate consideration.

North Carolina and South Carolina may be considered under one head. Allen, in his History of Kentucky, ascribes the origin of the name Carolina to the French settlers of Port Royal, who named it after Charles IX. of France. This is the popular impression, but there is reason to question its accuracy. In the charter of Carolina granted to the Lords Proprietors by Charles II. in 1663, the name of Carolina is recognized. More than thirty years before, Charles I. had granted a tract of territory south of the Chesapeake to Sir Robert Heath, naming it Carolana after himself. This grant became forfeited by non-user. The name, however, so given to the territory, was doubtless revived in the new charter of 1663. It would not be a pleasant reflection that two States of the Union derived their name from the King who commanded the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

The name of George, after King George II., was by the terms of the charter conferred upon the territory granted to the company organized by Oglethorpe in 1732.

Maine owes its name to its being supposed to be the main or chief portion of the New England territory. The origin of the name is disclosed in an extract from the grant of Charles I. to Sir Fernando Gorges, in 1639, confirmatory of a patent given by the Plymouth Company in 1622, which grant the grandson of Gorges, through John Usher, assigned to the Massachusetts Bay Colony "all that Parte, Purparte and Porcon of the Mayne Lande of New England aforesaid, beginning att the entrance of Pascataway Harbor" (then follows the description), "all which Part, Purpart or Porcon of the Mayne Lande and all and every the premises hereinbefore named wee doe for us, our heires and successors create and incorporate into one Province or Countie. And wee doe name, ordeyne, and appoynt that the Porcon of the Mayne Lande and Premises aforesaid shall forever hereafter bee called and named The Province or Countie of Mayne."

The Territory of Vermont was so named from the French words verd mont, "Green Mountain," the "d" being dropped in composition. The legal history of the name is a curious one. At a convention of the people held at Westminster Jan. 15, 1777, it was declared that the district was a State, "to be forever hereafter called, known, and distinguished by the name of New Connecticut, alias Vermont." The convention met by adjournment July 2, 1777, and having in the meantime ascertained that the name of New Connecticut had been already applied to a district on the banks of the Susquehanna, it was declared that instead of New Connecticut the State should "ever be known by the name of Vermont." Hall, in his "Early History of Vermont," appendix No. 9, claims that the words "alias Vermont" did not belong in the name as adopted in January, and that they must have been inconsiderately added to the journal, or an early copy of it, by way of explanation after the name Vermont had been adopted in lieu of New Connecticut and afterward in transcribing, erroneously taken as a part of the original. Mr. Hall gives various reasons in support of this claim. In opposition to Mr. Hall's theory the words are found in Slade's "State Papers," page 70, in Williams' "History of Vermont," and in a manuscript copy of the journal of the convention, the original being lost, in the possession of James H. Phelps. Further, all accounts concur that the name of Vermont was given to the State by Dr. Thomas Young, and we find a letter of his dated 11 April, 1777, addressed to "the inhabitants of Vermont, a free and independent State," which implies that at that date the State had already received its name of Vermont, although under an alias.

Allen, in his "History of Kentucky," says it was named "from its principal river, which is an Indian name for 'dark and bloody ground.'" Moulton, in his "History of New York," says "Kentuckee signifies 'river of blood.'" In Haywood's "History of Tennessee," Gen. Clark is the authority for the assertion that in the Indian language Kentake signifies "river of blood." Ramsey, in his "History of Tennessee," alludes to the name of Kentucky as signifying "the dark and bloody land." In Johnson's Cyclopedia the name is given as signifying "the dark and bloody ground." In opposition to all this it appears from Johnson's "Account of the Present State of the Indian Tribes of Ohio," I., page 271—that Kentucky is a Shawanese or Shawnoese word, signifying "at the head of a river"; that the Kentucky River was in former times often used by the Shawanoese in their migrations north and south, and hence the whole country took its name. This theory of the name is quoted approvingly in Gallatin's "Synopsis of Indian Tribes." Mr. Higginson, in his "Young Folks' History," says the name first applied to the river means "the Long River." It lessens the weight of the authorities first cited that some of them connect the evil signification of the word with land, and some with water. It is also highly improbable that a name clothed with associations of terror should be adopted as the civic designation of a people. On the whole, it may be safely asserted that the weight of the evidence is in favor of the more peaceful origin of the name.

Tennessee formed a part of the grant of the Carolinas. Its name is derived from its principal river, though formerly the name Tennessee did not apply to the main river, but to one of the small southerly branches thereof. There is authority for saying that the name of the river was derived from the Village of Tanassee, the chief village of the Cherokee tribe, and situated on its bank. Haywood, in his "Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee," attempts to trace the origin of the name Tanasse as an Indian river name to the ancient River Tanais, and on this discovery, as well as on other similar resemblances, he founds the argument that the ancient Cherokees migrated from the western part of Asia. Mr. Allen claims that the name is derived from an Indian name signifying "a curved spoon"; and there is authority for still another derivation from an Indian word signifying "a bend in the river," in allusion to the course of the river. I am not aware that in either case the Indian word has been given, nor is it believed that any such word exists.

Ohio is named after the beautiful river, its southern boundary. From Johnston's "Account of the Indian Tribes," the word Ohio, as applied to the river, in the Wyandot language is O-he-zuh, signifying "something great." The name was called by the Senecas dwelling on the shores of Lake Erie the Ohèo. Mr. Schoolcraft observes that the termination io in Ohio implies admiration. On the old French maps the name is sometimes "the Ochio," and sometimes "the Oyo."

Indiana derives its name from one of the old ante-Revolutionary land companies which had claims in that region.

The State of Illinois is named from its principal river, the Illinois. The river is named from the confederacy of Indian tribes called the Illinois Confederacy, which had its seat in the central part of the State. Gallatin gives the definition of the word "Illinois, "real men," "superior men," from the Delaware word Leno, Leni, Illin, Illini, as it is variously written. The termination ois is that by which the French softened the local inflexion when they adopted an Indian word.

Lanman, in his "Red Book of Michigan," derives the name of that State from the Indian word Michsaugyegan, signifying Lake Country. Johnson's Cyclopedia derives the name from the Indian words, Mitchi, Saugyegan, meaning Lake Country. I regard this as a questionable derivation. There are good reasons for supposing that the State derived its name from Lake Michigan, and not from its being nearly inclosed by lakes. If the word Michigan signifies Lake Country, why should it have been applied to the lake at all? In support of the theory that the name Michigan was descriptive, signifying "great lake," and was first given to the lake, I call attention to the fact that on the earliest maps the lake bears the name, while the peninsula, both upper and lower, has no name whatever. Besides, the name, as applied to the lake, has a simple Indian derivation. The Algonquin races, at the head of which was the Chippewa tribe, dwelt on the northwestern shores of the lake. In the old Algonquin language the syllable "gan" meant lake. In the Chippewa language, "mitcha" meant great.

Wisconsin was named after its principal river. Until quite a recent period the river was called the Ouisconsin, which is said to mean "westward flowing." Ouis is evidently shortened from the French "ouest." Mr. Schoolcraft says, that "locality was given in the Algonquin by 'ing,' meaning at, in, or by, as Wisconsing." The name is probably of mixed origin.

The name of Louisiana, now confined to a State of the Union, was originally given to the entire French possessions on the west bank of the Mississippi, by La Salle, in 1682, in honor of Louis XIV.

The State of Arkansas takes its name from its principal river; the river from the tribe of Indians formerly living near its mouth. Till quite a recent period the river was called Arkansas, and the tribe the Arkansas tribe. Mr. Schoolcraft says that both the names Arkansas and Missouri embrace aboriginal roots, but we hear the sounds as modified by French orthoepy and enunciation. The same author further relates that there is a species of acacia found in Arkansas, from which the Indians, on the arrival of the French, made for themselves bows. It is light yellow, solid and flexible. "This is thought to have led to the appellation of Arc or Bow Indians." As they belonged to the Kansa race, and had lately separated from them, that term would naturally be adopted by the French as the generic name. In the "Contributors' Club" of the *Atlantic Monthly*, May, 1881, in reference to the name Arkansas, occurs this curious passage: "Does not the name come from the arc-en-sang of the early French traders, its likeness to Kansas being accidental? Whether the bloody bow was a special weapon like the medicine-bow, that gave its name to a creek, mountain range, and railway station in Wyoming, or the bloody bows were a band like the Sans Arcs, cannot now be determined."

The State of Missouri was named from the river of that name, and the river itself from the Missouris, a tribe once living near its mouth, and afterward driven into the interior. There is another theory in respect to the name of the river that it is descriptive. Col. Higginson, in his "Young Folks' History," says Missouri means "muddy water." The Dacotahs called the Missouri Minneshoshay, "muddy water," a word which might easily become Missouri. In an article on Indian Migrations, by Lewis H. Morgan, in the *North American Review*, vol. cx., it is stated as a matter of tradition that the Kansas Indians were formerly established on the banks of the Mississippi, above the Missouri, and that they called the Missouri Ne-sho-ja "the muddy river," a name in which the present name can be traced.

The State of Iowa is named from the river of that name, and the river from the Ioway Indians, who after many migrations settled on its banks. In the same article in the *Atlantic Monthly* to which I have already alluded, it is intimated that the name Ioway is contracted from Ah-hee-oo-ba, meaning "sleepers," which, perhaps, explains why the Sioux nearly extirpated them.

The State of Texas, formerly Spanish territory, then Mexican, and later an independent State, is the only State acquired by annexation. There is a conflict of opinion as to the origin of its name. Johnson's Cyclopædia, article Texas, states that "it is now proved conclusively to be of Indian derivation, the generic title of numerous tribes known to La Salle on his visit in 1685." On Seale's map, 1750, the centre of the territory is occupied by Indians called the Tecas, which may be the generic title referred to. But Mr. Bryant, in his "History of the United States," Vol. II., page 518, note, says: "It is supposed that the name Texas is from the Spanish Tejas, in allusion to the covered houses" found by La Salle on his visit in 1685. In Morphis' "History of Texas" the name is given as of doubtful origin. He states, in substance, that some refer the name to the capital village of the Nassonite tribe, others refer it to the Spanish word "teger," to weave, in reference to placing the grass over the cottages; others derive it from "tejas," meaning "cobwebs," the account being that the Spaniards encamped in an expedition into the country, and one morning the commander seeing many spider webs between himself and the rising sun exclaimed: "Mira las tejas!" and named the land Texas. The cobweb theory may well be dismissed as legendary.

The origin of the name of Florida is a matter of general agreement among historians. The story of Ponce de Leon sailing to the West in 1512 in search of the fountain of youth, seeing land on Pascua Florida, or "Flowery Easter," and on account of its profusion of flowers named it Florida, is familiar to all.

The name of Oregon was at first applied to the Columbia River, then to the Territory, and lastly to the State. The origin of the name is conjectural. The earliest printed mention of it is in Carver's travels in 1763. Carver explored the sources of the Mississippi River, and states that by his residence among the Indians, especially the Sioux, he obtained a general knowledge of the situation of the River Oregon, or "the river of the West that falls into the Pacific Ocean at the Straits of Anian." By that which he calls the Oregon, the sources of which he placed not far from the headwaters of the Missouri, he may have referred to some one of the sources of the Missouri or to one of the two rivers which, rising in the Rocky Mountains, formed the principal eastern tributaries of the Oregon. Carver was misled as to the locality of the river of the West, and the supposed sources of it he may have confounded with the sources of the Missouri or of one of the tributaries in question. But this much the publication of his travels accomplished—the establishment of a belief in the existence of a great river emptying into the Pacific Ocean. He designated by the name Oregon a great river flowing into the Pacific, and when in after times such a river was discovered the name was ready at hand.

The name of California appears to have been taken from a Spanish romance, "Las Sergus de Esplandian," in which is described "the great Island of California where a great abundance of gold and precious stones is found." This worthless romance was published in 1510, and generally read. Probably the name of California engaged the fancy of some of the officers of Cortes, and was given by them to the country discovered by him in 1535. It is strange that the name accidentally given should have proved so exactly descriptive.

The State of Nevada takes its name from the Sierra Nevada Mountains, which line its western frontier, the mountains in their turn being named from the Sierra Nevadas of Granada, which they are said to resemble in the serrated line of their summits.

Minnesota is named from the Minnesota or St. Peter's River, the principal tributary to the Mississippi within its limits. The Indian word is Mini-sotah, signifying "slightly turbid water," or, as the Minnesota historian more fancifully puts it, "sky-tinted water."

Nebraska is named from the Nebraska River. A writer in the *North American Review*, on "the Missouri Valley," says the word is Indian, and is compounded of nee, "river," and braska, "shallow." Morgan, in his article on Indian Migrations, *North American Review*, says: "The name of the Platte River in the Kaw dialect is Ne-bias-ka, signifying 'over-spreading flats with shallow water.'" Dr. Hale says the name undoubtedly refers to the flatness of the country.

The State of Kansas is named from its principal river. The latter is named from the tribe of Indians called the Konzas, who lived upon its shores. Mr. Schoolcraft uses the name Kasas to designate the tribe. De Soto marched southerly to the northern limit of his expedition in search of a rich province called Gayas. This points to the original name of the tribe, the Kaws. The present name has, therefore, an Indian root varied by French ortaoepy.

Colorado is named after the great Rio Colorado, which rises in the Rocky Mountains and falls into the Gulf of California. The name signifies in Spanish "ruddy," "blood red," in a secondary sense "colored," in allusion to the color of its waters. The river is not within the limits of the State, and only belongs to it by some of its tributaries.

The State of Mississippi is named after the great river. Mr. Atwater, a member of this society, gives the Indian name of the river Meesyseepee, "the great water." That the Indian word signifies the "father of waters" is clearly erroneous. According to Mr. Gallatin's "Synopsis of Indian Tribes," "Missi" never means "father," but "all"—"whole." The word "sipi" means in the Chippewa "river." Thus the words united mean "the whole river," because many streams unite to form it.

In considering the name of Alabama we go back to the expedition of De Soto in 1541. His last battle was at Alibamo, on the Yazoo River. This was the famous fortress of the brave tribe sometimes called the Alibamons, and sometimes the Alabamas. Le Clerc, who resided in the Creek Nation twenty years, and wrote a history published in Paris in 1802, says that the Alabamos came to the Yazoo from the north part of Mexico, and that after the battle with De Soto they removed to the river which now bears their name; that they are the same people as the Alibamos, who fought De Soto. Pickett, in his 'History of Alabama,' states that "from these people the river and State took their names." Allen's 'History of Kentucky' says Alabama is an Indian name signifying "here we rest." Mr. Schoolcraft says cautiously that the name has been interpreted "here we rest." We have not been able to discover anything very restful in the history of the Alabamos, which is one of migrations. Mr. Meeks, a good authority in that State, thinks that the word Alaba is only the name Hillaba, the Ullibahalice of De Soto, a theory at variance with that of Le Clerc, and referring the origin of the name to a different tribe.

There is no State of the Union which bears the name of Cabot, or of Coronado, or of De Soto, or of La Salle. And there is Father Marquette, whose form rises before us, dazzling and immortal as we open the pages of our early history. Was there no State to feel itself honored to be called after his name? But the wrong may yet be righted. In the naming of the new States which yet remain to be formed from our Western domain, the last opportunity will be given to do justice to these great discoverers, and it would be a graceful and appropriate office of this society, as cases arise, to exert its influence by correspondence with the local authorities, and by memorial to Congress in favor of rendering to them even at this late day this exalted tribute.

"BIG" POKER AND FARO.

Reminiscences of Several Old Gamblers About Heavy Playing and Bold Players—Putting Up a Fortune and Then a House—Politicians at the Table.

New York Sun.

Gamblers do not admit that the wagering of such high stakes as those in the Newburg poker game have been common. "People will exaggerate and lie about the magnitude of games of poker," one of them said, "just as they do about the size and numbers of the fish they catch. If a fellow wins $1,000 some night, he will almost certainly be surprised before the week is out to hear that it was $10,000. Such stories grow in the most unaccountable way. The only really big playing that I ever knew of myself was at faro, which is the king game after all, and even then it was not, as is the rule, by betting straight between dealer and player, but by 'stacking up' between players. Suppose the limit of the game is $1,000, which is all the bank risks on a single turn of a card, A, sitting before the board, puts up against the bank to that limit, then B puts up $1,000 against A; another thousand, or five or ten thousand may be put up by A and met by a like amount by B, and so on until they get up all that they choose to bet, all of which goes on the turn of the card between the players, while the bank can neither win nor lose more than its $1,000. In that way I have often known of from $80,000 to $125,000 changing hands in a night in the big games that Ben Wood, Leonard Jerome, E. Z. Simmons, John Tobin, and John Morrissey played together. Wood, Simmons, Morrissey, and Tobin were all interested together in a lottery, the capital of which was in 125 shares, worth $8,000 each, and they used to meet and play those shares, sometimes twelve or sixteen shares changing owners at a sitting. When they played in that way they usually took turns at dealing. Leonard Jerome once lost $60,000 in a night playing against a combination game in which Morrissey, Charles Walsh, and Ransom were interested. Colton, Thomas, Doucey, and Pettibone were the heaviest regular performers of that 'stacking up' process that we ever had in this country. Nobody nowadays plays any such games as were common with them. A man named Durant, now living in Newark, who not long ago recovered some money from O'Brien on a gambling transaction by process of law, used to be a rich man and a very heavy better. But he is poor now, having lost the bulk of his fortune playing poker over in Europe with Waltermire and Will Chamberlain.

"As for heavy short-card games in New York, I cannot say much; do not, in fact, remember of any that I would call particularly heavy. Ben Wood and John Morrissey used to play boston for $1,000 a side, and I have known poker hands to be bet up to $5,000 or $6,000, but that you cannot call very big. At the present time the high play is all confined to the private rooms at the principal clubs and in certain up-town hotels, and is carried on among personal friends and acquaintances who keep their own counsel. It is rumored that a few gentlemen who habitually meet in a private room in a hotel not three blocks from the corner of Broadway and Twenty-seventh street are doing the heaviest poker-playing of the present day, but I do not know it as a fact myself, am not personally acquainted with them, and have no right to be more explicit than I have been in mentioning them. And I very much doubt if their game is any heavier than is played in two or three of the big clubs in Fifth avenue."

"The sporting men of the present day do not," another player said, "play as big short-card games as those of a score of years ago are said to have done, and I cannot now recall having seen any very big plays. As far as my opportunities for observation have gone, I am inclined to think that there is a decided falling off of interest in draw poker among the heavy players. It is a game that no sensible man nowadays is likely to trust much money in if he is playing with a stranger, and as a rule the bigger hand a man of common sense gets under such circumstances, the more suspicious he is. I have known a man worth a million to lay down four aces before a $100 raise when it was on the stranger's deal. He had no curiosity, you see, and didn't like the look of such sure things—or nearly sure. And even among friends, if a man is not a gambler by profession—one who consequently has a light appreciation of the value of money—but a business-man who knows how much trouble it is to earn $1,000 in square mercantile or professional ways, there is no longer such reckless over-valuation of hands as is said to have been once among players. No, poker is now, as a general rule, more a game for gentlemanly pastime, with stakes that merely furnish a healthful excitement, so to speak, and a change of a thousand or two on a hand is something rare. And such bets are always exaggerated in the telling. I have heard it said that old Commodore Vanderbilt used to go out on heavy raids on the faro banks, but I have been in the business seventeen years, running the biggest games in New York, and never saw him before a layout, or even heard on good positive authority of his having so appeared. He used to play boston, I believe, for $500 or $1,000 a side, and whist for good high stakes sometimes, but I do not know whether he played poker or not. His son, Cornelius J., who shot himself, had the reputation outside the gambling fraternity of being a bold and reckless player at faro, but did not deserve it. He was, in fact, a cowardly, small player at the game whenever he had any money to play, but never for high stakes. If he lost any big money gambling at any one time it was among supposed friends. George Hill, better known as Cooley Keys, was one of the boldest short-card players, as well as one of the pluckiest in facing the tiger that I ever knew, but I do not recall any particularly noteworthy games of his now."

One of John Morrissey's most intimate friends characterized the Newburg game as the most extraordinary game of poker ever played in this country. "We hear of fortunes lost in a night in European gambling-houses," he said, "but nobody has ever heard until now of $150,000 being won on a single hand at poker. The loser in that game was skinned, of course, but if he hadn't been a fool he wouldn't have lost so much. He knew that neither of the two men with whom he was playing was good for $10,000. But when they bet their hands up to $150,000 he bet his money against them, knowing that if he won he would not get his money. It seems incredible that he should not known that he was being skinned. And it's a wonder to me that he paid what he lost. I don't believe there is another man in the country who would have paid it. You have often heard of this or that man winning or losing from $10,000 to $30,000 at poker at a single sitting. The evidence on which those stories are based is usually hearsay. I once played in a game in which the ante was $100. But such games are seldom if ever played in these days. Money isn't so plenty as it used to be. Nowadays a game in which $4,000 or $5,000 is won and lost is considered a very heavy game. When sporting men play together now they almost always play what might be called the table game. Each player buys as many chips as he wishes, and plays for no more money than they represent. Each man is in this game given a show for his money, and no one player can make an opponent lay down his hand by betting more than he can cover."

"Was John Morrissey a heavy player?"

"Yes, when he played cards there was generally a good deal of money won and lost. He was fond of boston, and used to play it often with two men who were then prominent New York politicians. When they got together $25,000 or $30,000 would usually change hands before the game was over."

"Did Morrissey ever lose $100,000 at once?"

"Yes; but that was at faro. One of the politicians of whom I was just speaking came into his place one night and wished to play faro. Morrissey dealt out the cards and the politician played. The first bet he made was $15,000. He lost, and continued to play in bad luck until he had lost $50,000. Then Morrissey said in a bantering way: 'I'll play against that house of yours.' The politician agreed, and play was resumed. In an hour afterward the politician had won back what he had lost, and had Morrissey's check for $100,000 in his pocket."

"Politicians sometimes play heavy games of poker, especially in Washington when Congress is in session, and in Albany during the meeting of the Legislature," an old politician, who spends nearly every winter in Albany, said. "In Albany members have been rewarded for votes on bills by being allowed to win at poker. When Tweed and his associates controlled the Legislature, that practice was more common than it is now. But in those days a great many Senators and Assemblymen played poker. Tweed occasionally took a hand in a game, but was not an every-night player. Harry Genet, who was then in the Senate, was one of the best players in Albany, and a man had to back his hand for all it was worth to him when he was in the game. One of the Brooklyn Senators and the Secretary of State at that time usually played in the Delavan House game, and the late Police-Commissioner Henry Smith always took a hand when he was in Albany. A good many thousand dollars always changed hands in a night when those men got together. Some pretty heavy games were played in Albany last winter. I would not mention names, but I know of one or two Senators and several Assemblymen who drew more money from poker than from the State during the session. Most of the local politicians in this city are poker-players, and games in which the gains and losses run into the thousands are often played in political clubs and in hotels and restaurants that are patronized by politicians."

Another sporting man said: "Talking about poker, did you ever hear about that funny game between Webster and Clay—Daniel and Henry, I mean? No! Well, it was Webster's deal. Clay took one card and Webster stood pat. They went on betting until they had each $2,000 on the board, when Clay called. Webster laughed, shrugged his shoulders, and threw his hand on the pot, saying, "I've only a pair of deuces." "Then the pot is yours," Clay said, also laughing. "I have only ace high." Each felt sure that the other was bluffing, and both were right. It was good evidence of what shrewd and evenly-matched players they were, but then theirs were great heads. We have none left like them now."

Cincinnati Commercial.

"Biggest on record! I should say so," said the Secretary to his Honor Mayor Means. "Why, I remember seeing as a boy a game that created some stir at the time, when Robert J. Ward, father of the famed belle, Sallie Ward, lost $4,000 on three 'fours,' on the steamer named for him."

Among the largest losings next to that of Weed at Newberg, was the one of Capt. Cook, a Paymaster in the United States Army. It occurred along about 1864, and Cook lost in the neighborhood of $80,000. The money was lost at a gaming-house in Vine, between Fourth and Fifth streets, opposit where the Hotel Emery now stands. Fifty thousand dollars was dropped at faro, and $30,000 of it at poker. The Government officials took charge of the matter, and after the majority of the money had been recovered, Cook was cashiered.

One of the best-known of our citizens, and a man whose name can be found on all the fences within a radius of a hundred or more miles of Cincinnati, in the nature of advertising a specific medicine, told a *Commercial* man that in 1840 he tackled a game of poker and played for two nights and one day. After sitting it out for thirty-six hours he won $60,000. He broke those playing against him, and went home to take a much-needed rest. The second day afterward he tackled the same party, and in less than an hour he lost $38,000. He then quit and came up the river with the rest of his wealth.

It was a pleasant fall night in Savannah, Ga., when a party of five gentlemen met by arrangement in one of the private parlors of the Screven House to have a little "draw," which, by the aforesaid agreement, was to be no child's play, but a game for all that was in it. Three of the gentlemen were large cotton merchants, one was an extensive manufacturer of fertilizers, and the third was a genial hotel proprietor, who was blessed with a superabundance of wealth. The whole five were "solid men," whose bank checks were good for any amount, and often during the game these same checks were piled up, when all ready money and the ivories were staked on a hand. One of the players, generally a hard man to beat, on account of his perfect coolness and unbounded pluck, seemed to be unusually unlucky on this occasion, and before the game had become fairly "hot" he was loser something over $10,000. Biding his time, the "Major" waited until several stiff "antes" had been made, and when it came his turn to put up he laughingly remarked: "Gentlemen, this game is going a little slow. I'll make it $1,000 to play." Three of the others saw it, and when his turn came the Major raised the blind $1,000. This was also "seen" by the others, and on the draw for cards he drew one card for a flush, and made a pair of deuces; the second man drew three cards, the third one card, and the fourth two cards. Each of the others bet a "chip," and the Major bet $5,000. The second and third men dropped, but the fourth, remarking, "Major, you can't bluff me," raised him $5,000. Without moving a muscle of his face the Major drew out his book, and, writing a check for $25,000, threw it on the pile, saying: "If you think I'm bluffing come and see that." This was too much for the fertilizer gentleman, and he laid down three kings, while the Major scooped in the $42,000.

"DISORDERLY WALK."

The Charges of Immoral Conduct Against Deacon Richardson Sustained by the Hanson Place Baptist Church.

New York World, June 29.

A meeting of the Hanson Place (Brooklyn) Baptist Church Society was held last evening in the lecture-room adjoining the church to take action upon the charges preferred against Deacon William Richardson by Deacon Mapes of disorderly walk and of immoral conduct, having violated the laws of God and the laws of the church by laying certain street-car tracks in Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, on a Sunday. The reason for this action, it will be remembered, was in order to avoid an injunction to prevent the laying of the track which residents of Seventh avenue who were opposed to it threatened to obtain against Deacon Richardson, as President of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company. At the meeting of the church last week. Dr. Richardson asked an adjournment in order to give his father an opportunity to answer the charges made against him, and the first business before the meeting last evening was to hear his defense. The meeting was a large one, about 1[illegible] of the 500 members of the church being present. Deacon Richardson read his defense from a manuscript, taking an hour and a half to present his side of the case. He admitted that he with the other Directors of the railroad company had taken the action with which they were charged, but claimed that it was a work of necessity. He gave over 100 quotations from the Old and New Testaments to show that such works of necessity were justifiable; that the Jewish Sabbath of the Old Testament had been in most of its mandatory features virtually abrogated by Christ's teachings; and further that the Lord's Day, or first day, was not the Sabbath of the Bible, to which alone the laws regulating the observance of the Sabbath related. Deacon Mapes followed Mr. Richardson with a long argument controverting the pertinency of many of the Scriptural texts the accused had quoted, and urging that the report of the committee be sustained. Deacon Young predicted that if the vote of the church indorsed Deacon Richardson's conduct, it would crumble the church to its very foundations. Mr. McGee thought it wrong to run cars on Sunday as well as to lay car tracks. Mr. Walker condemned the violation of God's law in the ruthless breaking of the Sabbath in the strongest terms. Mr. Moore took exception to the argument which Deacon Richardson had used that Sunday was not the Sabbath of the Bible. He thought it was a very strange argument for a church member to use. Mr. Amos Learned defended necessary work, such as running cars and printing newspapers on Sunday. Old Capt. Richardson urged Deacon Richardson to acknowledge his sin and beg the forgiveness of the church.

At midnight the discussion was closed and a vote was taken on the amendment made last week by Mr. Scoville that the charges as reported by the committee be dismissed. This was lost by a vote of 45 to 67. The next ballot was on the charge of "disorderly walk." This was sustained by a vote of 66 to 33. The charge of immoral conduct was also sustained, the vote being 55 to 37, with 15 blanks. The meeting then abruptly adjourned. What further action would be taken in the matter could not be learned. Last week, after these charges had been preferred against him, Deacon Richardson was elected Trustee of the Hanson Place Church by a vote of 88 to 8. Nearly two-thirds of those present and voting last evening were women.

INDICES.

Only the voices of Winter express
The glories of Summer aright;
Only the shadows are able to guess
The mystical play of the light.

Only the discords can fully reveal
The possible sweetness of song;
Only the dark, rainy days make us feel
The worth of the days fair and long.

Only the flower of Morn can blow
Out from the bud of the Night;
Only tranquil the waters flow
After their plunge from the hight.

Only the raging battle's din
The beauty of Peace can prove;
Only the sunless depths of Sin
Can measure the Alps of Love.

—*Julia H. Thayer in Our Continent.*

Liver, Kidney, and Bright's Disease.

A medicine that destroys the germ or cause of Bright's disease, diabetes, kidney and liver complaints, and has power to root them out of the system, is above all price. Such a medicine is Hop Bitters, and positive proof of this can be found by one trial, or by asking your neighbors who have been cured by it.

THE TURF.

A Disastrous Day for Favorits at the Chicago Driving Park.

John Davis Wins the Garden City Cup Easily from Clara D.

Stanton Captures the Chicago Stakes, Beating All the Southern Cracks.

The Duchess of Norfolk, Judge Burnett, John Sullivan, and Goodnight Also Victorious.

Program of Tomorrow's Races, the Pool-Selling on the Various Events, Etc., Etc.

A Day of Fine Racing at the Chicago Driving-Park.

Notwithstanding the chilliness of the atmosphere a large crowd visited the Driving-Park yesterday, the chief attraction of course being the race for the Garden City Cup, which is always certain to bring to the post a good field of first-class horses. There were also five other events on the card, among them a heat-race and a two-mile dash over hurdles, so that there was no chance for complaint on the ground of lack of sport. Everything passed off pleasantly, and the last race was concluded in time for every one to reach home before sundown.

The Cup furnished a genuine surprise, the winner turning up in the St. Louis horse John Davis, an animal that previous to this season has chiefly distinguished himself by attempting, on nearly every occasion when he was started, some exciting evolutions in the line of bolting the track, thereby imperiling the life of whoever bestrode him, and making the business of backing him in the pools a highly perilous and not at all pleasant pursuit. This season he runs very kindly indeed, and has already developed into one of the best horses in the country over a Cup distance. He was not thought to have much chance of winning yesterday's race, however, by the general public, although the immediate followers of the stable knew him to be in fine fettle, and backed him freely. On public form Checkmate was the best of the four starters, and consequently he was well supported in the pools, bringing even money against the field, but in spite of Murphy's artistic riding the old horse was not equal to the task of catching the leader when called upon to do so, and was obliged to put up with third place, Clara D. being a good second to John Davis. Seeing the California mare occupying so prominent a place in the race recalled to many of those present the scenes of three years ago, when the first Garden City Cup was run, and at the end of two miles the two California entries, Clara D. and Mollie McCarthy, were leading the entire field, the last-named finally winning handily from Dave Moore in 4:02. That year the victory created a round dozen, and the victory of Mollie created sad havoc among the Kentuckians, who were present in full force and backed Mr. Grinstead's mare Janet for all they possessed. The following year Dave Moore again ran second in this race, his name having in the meantime been changed to Long Taw. Blue Eyes was the victor, running the distance in 3:58¾, with seven horses behind him. Last year Mary Anderson beat Fair Count and two others in 4:06, and yesterday the time was very slow on account of the exceedingly heavy track.

The other races on the program were all interesting. The Chicago Stakes fell to Stanton, an Illinois bred colt, who defeated three of the South's best 3-year-olds in easy style. The California filly Duchess of Norfolk made her third appearance of the meeting, and scored her first victory in a race of a mile and an eighth heats, beating Madam Rowett and Topsy very easily. Judge Barnett won the two-mile hurdle race from Bailey and Nora; John Sullivan easily defeated Decker and Jack Haverly in a mile and a half dash; and old Goodnight upset everybody's calculations by being first under the wire in a three-quarter mile dash for all ages.

THE FIRST EVENT

was the Chicago States, a mile and a half dash for 3-year old colts, and out of the thirty-four nominations that were made when the stake closed last October only four came to the post, these being Bengal, Stanton, Monogram, and Mistral. Of this rather small showing Mr. Young furnished the favorit in Monogram, a Buckden colt that has won four races out of the five in which he has started this season. He sold for $50 in the pools, Bengal bringing $35, Stanton $20, and Mistral $10. The flag fell to a very good start, Bengal and Mistral at once made running, Stanton being right with them, and Monogram trailing. They were first half a mile in these positions, but on rounding the south turn Stanton had a shade the best of it. Just after passing the quarter pole Monogram made his run, and was soon on even terms with Stanton. They raced down the backstretch head and head, Flaherty's little bay behind them, but at the three-quarter pole the entire lot were bunched, Monogram still contesting with Stanton for first place. Soon after entering the homestretch Bengal ran up to Monogram, and had him beaten in a few strides. Stanton also increased his pace, and half way to the wire was a length clear of all the others. He swerved some after reaching the distance-stand, but won handily enough by a length in 2:57, Bengal second, Monogram third, and Mistral last. Mutuals paid $22.30.

THE SUMMARY.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK, July 1, 1882.—The Chicago Stakes, for 3-year-old colts; $50 entrance, half forfeit, with $800 added, $100 of which to second. One mile and a half.

Simpson Brook b. c. Stanton, by Aramis—Mollie Mitchell; 108 lbs. (Bowen)..... 1
G. W. Bowen & Co.'s br. c. Bengal, by Bulletin—Mahomist; 105 lbs. (Stoval)..... 2
M. Young's b. g. Monogram, by Buckden—Monomia; 108 lbs. (Taylor)..... 3
L. P. Tarlton Jr's b. g. Mistral, by Virgil—Gienella; 108 lbs. (Smith)..... 0
Time—2:57.

THE GREAT EVENT OF THE DAY,

the Garden City Cup, was the second race, and the field to contest it was a very strong one in point of quality, the starters being Blazes, John Davis, Checkmate, and Clara D. Of course Checkmate was a hot favorit, selling even against the field in the pools, and when the horses were sold out John Davis became second choice, Clara D. selling well up with him, while Blazes went for little or nothing. Cantering down to the three-quarter pole the four were sent away after very little delay. John Davis at once jumped into the lead, and as the lot passed the stand the first time he was going along strongly about a length in front of Clara D., Checkmate being lapped on her, and Blazes last. The next three-quarters of a mile saw not the slightest change, Davis still making pace for all the rest, and Clara D. evidently waiting for Checkmate. On the lower turn closer order was maintained, but as they came down the homestretch John Davis was still clear of the rest, the California mare having second place all to herself. At the south turn John Davis put on a little more steam, and increased his lead to nearly three lengths. Going down the backstretch Murphy sent Checkmate along, and at the three-quarter pole they were all pretty well together. The race for the wire was now begun in earnest, but Checkmate was in trouble as soon as Murphy called on him, and it became apparent that John Davis, barring accident, was certain to win. He came along in gallant style, and by the time the distance-stand was reached the St. Louis party began to shout for joy, Davis was first at the wire by a length, Clara D. and Checkmate having a rattling finish for second place, the mare winning by a head only; Blazes last. Mutuals on Davis paid $21.90, and on Clara D. for a place, $12.60.

THE SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—The Garden City Cup, for all ages; $20 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,500 added, $300 of which to second and $100 to third. Two miles and a quarter.

Hunt & Shaw's ch. g. John Davis, 4 yrs., by Harry O'Fallon—Bettie; 117 lbs. (Smith)..... 1
S. J. Baldwin's b. m. Clara D., aged, by Glenelg—The Nun; 115 lbs. (Darry)..... 2
J. T. Williams' br. g. Checkmate, aged, by Glen Athol—Full Cry; 119 lbs. (Murphy)..... 3
W. L. Cassidy's br. c. Blazes, 4 yrs., by Leamington—Lady Motley; 115 lbs. (Allen)..... 0
Time—4:30½.

A HEAT RACE

at a mile and an eighth was next on the program, the Duchess of Norfolk, Topsy, and Madame Rowett being the starters. Topsy was the favorit, selling for $150, to $100 for the Duchess, and $25 for Madame Rowett. In the first heat Topsy went away with the lead, the California filly in second place, and Rowett last, her rider evidently not intending to try for the heat. Topsy staid in front until three-quarters of a mile had been run, when the Duchess of Norfolk went alongside, and in running the next hundred yards had her beaten. Down the home-stretch it was easy work for the Duchess, who went under the wire in 2:12¾, two lengths ahead of Topsy, Madame Rowett third.

The betting was now $100 to $25 on the Duchess of Norfolk. She took the lead when the drum tapped, and running under a strong pull all the way came to the wire in a canter five lengths ahead of Madame Rowett, who beat Topsy a like distance. Time, 2:10¾. Mutuals paid $16.10.

THE SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $400, for all ages, $100 of which to second. One mile and an eighth heats. Theodore Winter's b. f. Duchess of Norfolk, 3 yrs., by Norfolk—Marion; 98 lbs. (Garrity)..... 1 1
R. Rowett's b. f. Madame Rowett, 4 yrs., by Uncle Vic—Mammoona; 110 lbs. (Stovall)..... 3 2
W. Mulkey's b. f. Topsy, 4 yrs., by Ill-Used—Black Slave; 110 lbs. (Cross)..... 2 3
Time—2:12¾, 2:10¾.

A TWO-MILE DASH

over light hurdles was next on the cards, the field consisting of Bailey, Nora, and Judge Burnett, the latter selling $100 to $30 over the field in the pools. The first hurdle was taken together by Burnett and Bailey, Nora three lengths behind them. Bailey led slightly during the rest of the first mile, Nora turning a somerset at the fourth hurdle, putting her out of the race. After a mile and a quarter had been run Burnett went to the front, and from this point was never headed, winning by two lengths in 5:26. Mutuals paid $13.30.

THE SUMMARY:

SAME DAY.—Handicap hurdle purse, $400, for all ages, of which $100 to second. Two miles, over eight hurdles.

J. J. Merrill's b. g. Judge Burnett, 4 yrs., by Buckden—Josephine; 140 lbs. (Locke)..... 1
John Forbes' ch. m. Bailey, by Enquirer—Emma; 141 lbs. (Curtin)..... 2
W. Kennedy's b. m. Nora, aged, pedigree unknown; 135 lbs. (I. Jones)..... 0
Time—5:26.

A SELLING PURSE

for all ages followed the hurdle race, the distance being Sam Ecker, Jack Haverly, and John Sullivan. Sam Ecker was the favorit, selling for $100 to $40 for John Sullivan and $30 for Haverly. Sullivan and Haverly ran right away from Ecker at the start, and when they reached the stand were four lengths ahead of him. Haverly fell away going down the backstretch, and Ecker by dint of hard riding got second place, it being already apparent that Sullivan had the race at his mercy. He continued to leave the others, and at the three-quarter pole was a dozen lengths in the lead. He was pulled up coming home, and won in a canter by two lengths from Ecker, the time being 2:57. Mutuals paid $16.70.

THE SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Selling purse, $300, for all ages, with the usual allowances. One mile and a half. Ira Bride's b. g. John Sullivan, 3 years, by Monarchist—Goneril; 98 lbs. (Garrity)..... 1
J. D. Christy's ch. g. Sam Ecker, aged, by Harry O'Fallon—Flora Third; 102 lbs. (Channette)..... 2
Louis Riger's b. g. Jack Haverly, 4 years, by Waverly—Katie; 94 lbs. (Allen)..... 4
Time—2:57.

THE LAST RACE

was a three-quarter-mile dash for all ages, in which there were fourteen starters, and the lot were sent on their journey in good shape. The winner turned up in Goodnight, a short horse in the pools, Bell Boy and Saunter being the favorits. The others finished as per summary.

THE SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse, $300, for all ages, $50 of which to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

E. B. Bercher's b. h. Goodnight, aged, by Enquirer—Lizzie G.; 120 lbs. (Locke)..... 1
P. H. Brady's b. g. Bell Boy, aged, by Longfellow—Belle Knight; 117 lbs. (Murphy)..... 2
W. L. Cassidy's ch. g. Saunter, 4 yrs., by Leamington—Lemonade; 112 lbs. (Allen)..... 3
W. Mulkey's b. m. Dodette, 4 years, by King Alfonso—Invercauld; 110 lbs. (Cross)..... 0
Thomas Young's b. c. Vroom, 3 years, by Volunteer—Learre; 103 lbs. (Ellis)..... 0
Stevens & Wilson's ch. g. Tom Barlow, aged, by Planet—Mollie Hamilton; 117 lbs. (Lucas) 0
P. B. Harper's b. m. Mary Corbett, 4 yrs., by Longfellow—Bella Knight; 110 lbs. (Taylor). 0
W. M. Brady's ch. g. Harry C., pedigree unknown; 100 lbs. (Fish)..... 0
E. Harrigan's b. g. Regent, by Regent, 117 lbs. (Frazier)..... 0
D. De Camp's ch. f. P. D. Q., 4 yrs., by Marion—Humming Bird; 110 lbs. (Turner)..... 0
K. Dow's b. c. Diego, 4 yrs., by Intruder—Ada Kennett; 115 lbs. (Walker)..... 0
Piercy Benn's ch. m. Dorothy Vernon, by Stratoconan—Faraway; 115 lbs. (Venable)..... 0
J. Sparman's b. m. Carlsmania, aged, by Enquirer—Clarina; 115 lbs. (Johnson)..... 0
J. W. Loud's blk. f. Pride, 4 yrs., by Virgil—Kentucky Belle; 110 lbs. (Henderson)..... 0
Time—1:22.

TOMORROW'S RACES.

A very fine program has been arranged for tomorrow, and Battery D day has again been postponed until Wednesday, July 5. The entries for Monday's races are as follows:

First race, "The Nursery Stakes," one-mile dash—Miss Woodford, Lucky B., Grismer, Ascender, Vis-a-Vis.

Second race, two-mile heats—Windrush, Clara D., Joseo, Dodette.

Third race, mile-and-a-quarter dash—Buckden, Early Bird, Gismara, 107; Bells of Rumpmede, 110; John Sullivan, 107; Dave Yandell, 115; Airfretta, 103; Leonora, 105; Viron, 110; Sunday, 105; Ida Wood, 105; Jesse James, 107.

Fourth race, mile-and-eighth dash—George Hakes, George Bonnel, Baybee, Dorothy Vernon, Pope Leo, Fiona.

Fifth race, five-furlong dash—Aztec, Early Bird, Joseo, Bonnybrig, Bridesmaid, Slocum, Baritone, Oleon, Grismer, Virgil Silly.

THE POOL-SELLING

on these events was quite lively last evening, considerable money being placed on Ascender and Clara D. Pools sold at Ira Bride & Co.'s Palmer House rooms as follows:

First race—Ascender, $503; Miss Woodford, $253; Lucky B., $150; Grismer, $25; Vis-a-Vis, $30; total, $945.

Second race—Clara D., $550; field, embracing Windrush, Joseo, and Dodette, no bidders.

Third race—Bells of Rumpmede, $80; Glenarm, $55; John Sullivan, $50; Dave Yandell, $32; Sunday, $20; Jesse James, $10; Leonora, $10; Airfretta, $5; Ida Wood, $5; Viron, $5; total, $305.

Fourth race—Pope Leo, $50; Fiona, $45; George Hakes, $25; Baybee, $10; Dorothy Vernon, $5; George Bonnel, $5; total, $140.

Fifth race—John McGinty, $25; Slocum, $20; Idle Jack, $20; Bridesmaid, $20; Oleon, $20; Aztec, $20; Grismer, $20; Baritone, $15; Virgil Silly, $7; Early Bird, $10; total, $177.

NOTES.

The officers of the day yesterday were S. K. Dow, Gen. Rowett, Gen. Sheridan, James Carter, and Capt. Cottrell.

The Reception Committee was at the track yesterday for the first time during the meeting. It is composed of Messrs. John B. Jeffery, Albert Hayden, J. H. McAvoy, and J. E. Brewster. They entertained a number of out-of-town visitors yesterday, among them Col. Clark, President of the Louisville Jockey Club; Daniel H. Wheeler, Secretary of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture; E. W. Sutton, of New York City; and Robert Miles, of Cincinnati.

Monmouth Park Races.

MONMOUTH PARK, N. J., July 1.—The first race, one mile, was won by Farrell, Wyoming second, and Duplex third. Time, 1:47¾.

Second race, Hopeful Stakes, five-eighths of a mile:

George Kenny	1
Heel and Toe	2
Jacobus	3

Time—1:06¾.

Ocean Stakes, one and one-eighth miles:

Barrett	1
Runnymede	2
Stonehenge Colt	3

Time—2:0?.

Long Branch Handicap, one and one-quarter miles:

Monitor	1
Glideba	2
Bonafide	3

Time—2:30¾.

Selling race, one mile:

Itaska	1
Clarence	2
Blenheim	3

Time—1:49¾.

Steeplechase:

Bertha	1
Onio Boy	2
Frank Short	3

Time—3:31.

How the London Swells Dress.

London Truth.

The gilded youth of the day wear exceedingly tight trousers, well-defined waists, slightly suggestive of corsets, hats with curved brims, very tall collars, very light ties, and a white flower placed very near their estimable chins. Their boots taper at the toes to points so sharp as to defy nature and encourage chiropodists. These details as to the masculine toilet may prove useful to very young men who live far from the madding crowd and who are not "dressed" by a town tailor.

Are You Troubled

With conscientious qualms?" asked a friend. "You look troutled." "So I am," said the sufferer; "but it is with the toothache." "More fool, you," replied the comforter: "get it pulled out, and buy a bottle of Sozodont, and preserve the good teeth from a like calamity."

THE ASSASIN.

Funeral of the Detested Slayer of President Garfield.

Burial in the Cellar of the Jail Where the Execution Took Place.

Specimens of the "Poems" of Guiteau—Hicks, and the Other Queer People.

YESTERDAY.

BACK TO THE VILE DUST FROM WHENCE HE SPRUNG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—The closing scene in the Guiteau tragedy was enacted at the jail today, when the remains of the assasin were entombed securely in one of the wings of the gloomy structure, where they will be constantly under surveillance and out of the reach of adventurous body-snatchers. In deference to the expressed wish of the relatives, the funeral services were of a private nature, the only persons present besides the friends of the deceased and jail officials being two correspondents. At half-past 3 o'clock this afternoon a little party of five persons moved solemnly and slowly out of the office of Warden Crocker, directing their steps towards the chapel, in the east wing of the jail, where all that was earthly of Guiteau, the assasin, lay. They were the Rev. W. W. Hicks, the assasin's spiritual adviser, John W. Guiteau,

MRS. GEORGE SCOVILLE,

and her daughter Bertha, and Miss Chevalier, of Boston, who labored earnestly to secure a reprieve for the condemned wretch. Under the directions of the Warden, several prisoners had taken all the available chairs about the building up into the chapel for the accommodation of those present at the ceremony, but only a dozen were necessary to seat those who desired to obtain admission. In the centre of the room, on a plain wooden settee, was the imitation-rosewood coffin, which contained the body, the lid having been closed to conceal the features from view. Around the room were evidences of the autopsy held yesterday afternoon,

A LARGE TIN BUCKET FILLED WITH BLOODY WATER

being a conspicuous object. In one corner was a pile of old ropes, ladders, pulleys, and blocks, indicating that the room was devoted to storage purposes, and on the walls were inscribed the names and regiments of a number of the soldiers who have been occupants of the room since the 2d of last July. It was amid such surroundings that the funeral of the dead assasin was to be held. Mrs. Scoville, attired in deep mourning, a black crape bonnet, with a thick black veil concealing her face, sat a few feet from the coffin, her little daughter being at her side. Miss Chevallier, who sat on the left of Mrs. Scoville, wore a blue serge costume, with white lace collar and cuffs, the collar being fastened with a pin composed of imitation daisies.

JOHN GUITEAU

was beside his sister, and wore a black coat and pantaloons, and a white duck vest. A few feet away stood the minister, who had devoted himself so faithfully to the wretch whom all other people executed, apparently intent upon making the service as solemn as possible, for he stood almost motionless for five minutes beside the coffin of the dead man. Behind Mr. Hicks, on a long bench, were grouped Gen. Crocker, Deputy Russ, and Messrs. Coleman, Dutton, Crocker, Woodward, and Eldridge — the jail guard, Commissioner Stoutenburg of the workhouse, Engineer Ward of the jail, and your correspondent. At a sign from Mrs. Scoville a burly black man appeared, having in his arms three floral tributes, comprising a cross, crown, and an anchor resting upon a pillow. The latter emblem bore the inscription in blue immortelles:

"POOR CHARLEY! GONE TO GLORY!"

After they had been arranged upon the coffin Mr. Hicks offered a fervent prayer, asking forgiveness for the dead man and that his sin might not be visited upon his relatives, closing in an impressive manner with the Lord's Prayer. When he uttered the words: "Lead us not into temptation," he emphasized them, whereupon John Guiteau bowed his head in mute assent. Mrs. Scoville remained perfectly quiet during the short service, with her face buried in a handkerchief, and did not cry audibly. The ceremony was closed with the quotation:

"Dust thou art, to dust returneth,"
Was not written of the soul.

At the request of Warden Crocker, the room was vacated by all the outsiders, leaving the family alone. The outer door was closed for a few minutes, but no demonstration was made. Not more than five minutes had elapsed before Gen. Crocker was notified that the body was at his disposal.

FIVE STALWART COLORED PRISONERS

were pressed into service as pall-bearers. They picked the casket up as if not mindful of the contents and hurried down the steps from the chapel as quickly as possible. It was then placed on the elevator and taken to the basement of the building, where the grave had been prepared. There was no further ceremony at this point, and the only witnesses of the spot where the remains of the assasin are buried were Mr. Hicks, John Guiteau, Gen. Crocker and his brother, Deputy-Warden Russ, your correspondent, and two prisoners who had been detailed to fill up the grave. The coffin was covered with heavy boards before the earth was put in, and then there was a gravelly nature where the interment was made.

THE SOUND OF STONES FALLING

upon the coffin rang out with startling distinctness. Owing to the small size of the elevator leading down-stairs when the coffin was taken down, it was found necessary to stand it on end, and the body was moved out of position. The gloomy surroundings to the grave of the dead murderer will not likely be forgotten by those who witnessed the burial, all of whom were pledged to secrecy as to the particular spot before being admitted. To the young guard who during the grave-yard watch is necessarily always on duty in this portion of the jail, so that no detail will be required to keep a watch for intruders. It was 4 o'clock when the first spadeful of earth rattled upon the coffin, and Mr. Irving Crocker, a son of the Warden, called attention to the fact that it was the same time that the assasin's victim was buried at Cleveland.

AFTER SEEING THE COFFIN ENTIRELY COVERED UP,

John Guiteau and his party returned to the city. This morning Warden Crocker sent a request to Health-Officer Townshend for permission to bury the remains of Guiteau in the United States Jail, his relatives and friends having taken no steps for his burial. The question as to the power of the health officer to issue a permit for burial at any other than a recognized place of burial was discussed, and, under the circumstances, the body having already become offensive from decomposition, he decided to give the undertaker, J. R. Wright, a permit for temporary burial until such disposition be made as the relatives and friends of Guiteau may determine upon. No information has as yet been obtained as to the ultimate destination of Guiteau's body. Dr. Hicks said today that it was legally his, and that he should make a proper disposition of it. It will be kept safe from the desecration of any avenger.

THE AUTOPSY.

The following interview with a *Critic* reporter and Dr. Lamb, who has charge of the autopsy, shows the progress of the scientific examination:

The reporter found his way into Dr. Lamb's office, where numerous jars containing human brains, hearts, livers, etc., are displayed upon shelves and tables. The Doctor was found busy making comparisons between the large colored chart of Guiteau's brain with several photographs and engravings of other brains. He found time to say that Guiteau's brain is a very large one. "It weighs forty-nine and one-half ounces, and no disease was found in it. There was some opacity of the arachnoid membrane covering the convexity. There was some flattening of the skull on the right side, with some prominence underneath. Besides, there were some adhesions of the outer membranes to the skull. When the microscopical examination is completed a fuller report will be made," he continued. "and you can say further that Guiteau's neck was not broken. He choked to death." In the Doctor's office in large jars of alcohol are the dead man's brains, a section of his neck, and his spleen.

"THE SPLEEN

is a very large one," said the Doctor, "and an old medical adage says 'A large spleen is the sign of a bad temper.' This verifies the old adage, I think."

Employés of the department are busy photographing sections of the brains, taking casts, and completing a large chart. A gentleman pointing to Guiteau's brains in the jar this morning said: "There are the brains that planned, but where is the nerve that executed? They should go together."

According to some of the local papers, the story as to the poison in the bouquet sent to Guiteau by Mrs. Scoville has considerable foundation. The flowers were sent to Dr. McWilliams, one of the jail physicians. He states that when the bouquet was given to him by Gen. Crocker he proceeded to his office and, in company with Dr. Hicks, made a careful examination of the flowers, taking them apart and inspecting them minutely.

THE ROSEBUDS

attracted suspicion, and when turned wrong side up and shaken a fine white powder was noticed to fall from the flowers. The buds were forced open, and when the centre of the cup was exposed it was discovered that each bud contained a small quantity of the powder. The powder was taken out and placed in a vial, and will be submitted to a chemist if Gen. Crocker or Attorney Corkhill direct it, and will be analyzed. As yet no analysis has been made, and Dr. McWilliams states that he cannot positively state what the powder is, although he has little doubt that it is arsenic. It is thought that if Guiteau had known what was contained in his bouquet, or his sister had been admitted to his cell to explain it, as was probably her intention, the assasin could probably have accomplished

SELF-DESTRUCTION

in a comparatively short time by chewing a few rosebuds. There is no longer any doubt that Guiteau's neck was not broken, and that he died by strangulation. Some of the medical men, however, think that he did not suffer as people who die from strangulation are often supposed to do—that, on the contrary, he was rendered insensible by the shock of the fall. The expression of the face after death did not indicate pain especially. It had on it rather the lines of hatred and fear. The Coroner's certificate, issued today, officially states that death was caused by strangulation. Guiteau, when he went to the scaffold, had a common white handkerchief thrown round his neck, and as he dropped it flew off, one of those on the scaffold picking it up. As soon as the crowd could get to the rope, there were knives out to cut it to pieces, but Mr. Strong took it off, and placing it in a canvas bag, soon had it under lock and key. If the rope was

TEN THOUSAND LEAGUES LONG

the demand for pieces an inch long could not be supplied. The big clock in the District-Attorney's office at the city-hall stopped yesterday at 12:42 p. m., just the minute the trap fell. The body looked well this afternoon, and the face could be recognized by the poorest wood-cut of the dead man that ever was printed. The two men arrested by the police yesterday outside the jail were acting in a disorderly manner—one of them persisting in stripping himself naked—are brothers named Haase, from Easton, Pa., or from that neighborhood. One of them, William T. Haase, came to this city several weeks ago, pretending to be inspired and charged with the mission of instructing the human race back to the primitive fig-leaf fashion of dress. He was arrested

IN A STATE OF NUDITY

in East Washington. A council of doctors was summoned to police headquarters, and he was sent to the insane asylum. Subsequently he was sent to his relatives in Pennsylvania. It seems that his brother brought him here to see Guiteau hanged, and this looked-for event having been preying upon his mind, it was thought a journey here might have a salutary effect. It is thought by the police that both brothers are crazy. They were started back to Pennsylvania this morning.

THE JURY.

TWELVE MEN GOOD AND TRUE, TO WHOM THE NATION OWES MUCH GRATITUDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—Three days were spent by the court in examining jurors before twelve men were found who were accepted. The twelve were:

John P. Hamline,	George W. Yates,
Fred W. Brandenburg,	Thomas Heinline,
Henry J. Bright,	Ralph Wormley,
Charles Stewart,	William H. Brawner,
Thomas Langley,	S. F. Hobbs,
Michael Sheehan,	Joseph Prather.

Mr. Hamline was the foreman and sat in court nearest the Judge. He is 47 years of age; has a pleasant, manly face, his hair and mustache are gray. He always brought to the court-room a cane with a carved ivory handle, and his favorit occupation was to play with that cane during the long and tedious trial. Mr. Hamline is a restaurant-keeper. It was discovered after he was selected as a juryman that he was a member of the Columbia Commandery, of which Gen. Garfield was also a member. Had this fact been known at the time he probably would have been peremptorily challenged by the defense. Mr. Hamline recently declined to join in a petition to the President that Guiteau be respited.

FREDERICK W. BRANDENBURG

was a small German officer with dark hair and mustache, and very deep set eyes. He seemed to be in delicate health throughout the entire trial, but there was never any delay on his account. He was perhaps the most attentive listener to the evidence and the arguments on the entire jury; and the questions which he occasionally asked of counsel and once or twice of the Court indicated a very careful and thorough study of the case. He used to sit for hours with his arms folded attentively watching all the proceedings. He is by trade a carpet-maker, but now a tobacconist. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and has a large family. It was conceded at the time that it was a great hardship to require him to leave his business, but he was an extremely faithful juror.

HENRY J. BRIGHT

was a man 50 years of age, with a round, cheerful, genial face, a double chin, bright, laughing eyes, and close-cut side whiskers. He is a merchant, retired from business in moderate circumstances. He was formerly a blacksmith by trade, and obtained many contracts from the navy-yard. He is a Methodist. Mr. Bright is the gentleman who during the latter part of the trial was the centre of so very much attention, as it was reported that he had become confirmed in his belief that Guiteau was insane. This rumor was coupled with the story that Mr. Bright's father died in an insane asylum—a report which was subsequently proved to be incorrect. Mr. Bright has this week disproved his belief in Guiteau's insanity by very emphatically declining to join in a recommendation for a respit to the President. When the application was made to him by Guiteau's counsel he said: "I did my duty when I rendered my verdict. I did not believe him insane and I do not see that I have anything to do to interfere with the execution of the sentence of the law."

CHARLES STEWART

is a Scotchman and a long time resident of Washington; he is 50 years of age; wears a full brown beard streaked with gray, with a smooth upper lip. This is the juryman who was so often reported to be asleep, as he had a very reflective manner and a habit of closing his eyes in the jury-box even during the period of the greatest excitement.

THOMAS LANGLEY

is 48 years of age. He has dark hair and close-cut side whiskers mixed with gray. His eyes are noticeably dark and piercing, and are overhung with shaggy eyebrows. Mr. Langley also always brought a cane with him to the jury-box, and during the trial generally sat with his hands clasped before him over the handle. He is a cabinetmaker by trade, but now keeps a grocery store. He also is a member of the Methodist Church.

MICHAEL SHEEHAN

is a native of Ireland, who has lived in Washington for a quarter of a century. He is a grocer by occupation, is 47 years of age, of fair complexion, good features, and wears side whiskers.

GEORGE W. YATES

was the youngest member of the jury. He was 27 years of age, a machinist, and employed in the Ordnance Department of the navy-yard. He has dark eyes and dark brown hair and mustache. The defense at one time thought of endeavoring to secure a new trial on the ground that Guiteau was not properly selected, as he received some compensation from the Government.

THOMAS HEINLINE

is 50 years of age, and also a machinist. He wears a full, long beard, with an iron-gray mustache.

RALPH WORMLEY

was the only colored man on the jury. He lives in the freedman's village across the Eastern Branch, near the Insane Asylum, known as Howardtown, and is employed as a laborer in the Pension Office. The defense hoped at one time to invalidate the verdict on account of his employment. Mr. Wormley is quite corpulent.

MR. BROWNER

is a middle-aged man, with a round, bald head and a mustache. He is engaged in the grocery business.

MR. HOBBS

was the oldest member of the jury, being 63. His wife died pending the trial, and the court adjourned a day to allow him to attend the funeral. He is a native of Baltimore and a plasterer by trade.

JOSEPH PRATHER

is also a man of middle age, has sharp features, and wears a full beard streaked with gray. He is one of the principal butchers of the Washington market.

POEMS.

SAMPLES OF THE BULLDOG MUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—The following are additional specimens of the assasin's poetry:

MY CASE.

Today before my God
I stand,
A patriot and a Christian man,
Condemned to die
For obeying
God's command.

"Ye murdered Garfield,
And ye must die."
'Twas God's will,
Not mine,
That he should die!

There are thirty-eight cases
In the Bible
Where the Almighty
Has directed
The Removal
Of Rulers
Who were going wrong.

I executed
The Divine Command,
And Garfield did remove
To save my party and my country
From the bitter fate of war—
A war with Chili and Peru,
If nothing more!
(concocted by the scheming brain of Blaine.)

For this,
Say fools and devils,
"On the gallows
Ye must die!"

Had ye Garfield
Were living,
And die in war?
Or Garfield dead,
To live in peace?

Garfield dead is worth more
Than Garfield living,
Because
Garfield under Blaine's
Vindictive spirit
Proved a traitor
To the men that made him,
And imperiled this Republic.
Hang Blaine!
If some one
Ye must hang,
For his vindictive spirit
Caused poor
Garfield's death.

Moses killed a man (Exodus ii., 12).
This made Pharaoh mad.
And Moses he would slay.
God kept Moses;
He will me.
I fear no man!

Fools and devils
Crucified Our Lord.
"Father, forgive them!"
But the Almighty
Does not
Do business
That way!

The retribution
Came
Quick and sharp,
In fire and blood,
In shot and shell,
In endless pain,
When Jerusalem
Went out.
(See my book on this.)

Beware, ye Americans
And ye men of power,
What ye do,
Lest the Almighty
Follow you
As He did
The Jews!

Some think me a devil,
Some a lunatic.
Some an inspired patriot.
The last is right,
And I stick
To it!

And I command
All men, everywhere,
To believe it,
Under penalty
Of God's wrath.

CHARLES GUITEAU.

U. S. JAIL, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1882.

A POEM ABOUT HIMSELF.

He also, in a moment of inspiration, dashed off the following:

Other men have blessings;
I have none.
My life has been sad
And weary.

My book, "The Truth,"
Is all I have to show
For a life of weariness
And woe.

Sometime
People will see
From my book
That I am
God's man!

For that time
I wait and pray.

Christ had no appreciation,
Paul none,
Luther little;
So with most of
God's men,
While they tarried
Here below.

They sowed and prayed,
And went home.
Then came the harvest.

I am content to be
God's man,
Whatever men
May say or do
To me.

If they harm
God's man,
Woe be unto
Them!

When my time comes,
I shall go
To my Father and
My home.
And live with Them
Forever and ever
In glory,
Beyond this world
Of sin and sorrow.

But I do not think
I shall go
For some time yet,
No; my work
In this world
Is not yet done.

And I want to get
Out of here
And do it!

CHARLES GUITEAU.

U. S. JAIL, June 5, 1882.

HICKS.

A PRAYER BY GUITEAU'S CHAPLAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—Last Sunday—the last Sunday on earth of Guiteau—Dr. Hicks, his attending clergyman—delivered a sermon, of which the following is a synopsis: In his opening prayer he prayed that God would have mercy on "His wayward son and our misguided brother soon to expiate his crime on the scaffold." He prayed God would not only have mercy on him, but also upon us, "a Nation of would-be assasins." The Doctor prefaced his sermon by asking the prayers of his congregation for Charles J. Guiteau, who will, as I believe, be hanged on Friday next. Pray that his (Guiteau's) mind may be spiritually and truly illumined, and that God may have mercy upon him." The Doctor said he had recently received letters from persons in different parts of the country asking him impertinent questions, and making threats if he did not desist from further spiritual ministrations to this unfortunate man. "This," said the Doctor, "is no time to go into the merits of this question: the shadows are about us." With those who desired the enforcement of the sentence of the law as a matter only of their business, he knew it to be just, he held no controversy and had no issue. But he desired here and now to enter his solemn and earnest protest against the bloodthirsty, vindictive, fiendish spirit that seems to have taken possession of so large a portion of the people of the country. He denounced this almost Nationial clamor for Guiteau's blood as being not only unchristian but heathenish and inhuman. He had his serious doubts, in view of the temper of the American people, whether, instead of our being the most Christian of all nations, we are not, in fact, the most unchristian of all nations. Christianity nowhere teaches vindictiveness, inhumanity, or fiendishness. For the vindication of human law and the protection of human life and social order it is necessary that the requirements of justice be complied with, but to be vindictive, brutal, or bloodthirsty, never! never! Justice mixed with hate and a fiendish thirst for blood is a bitter sarcasm, a libel upon justice. It is murder under the cover and protection of law. "I have no complaint to offer here and none against the law or its inforcement, but let it be done, or done it must and should be, at the dictates of and in conformity with the principles of justice, and not in a spirit of vindictiveness and malice. I shall not go further into this question this morning, for we are in the shadow of death."

QUEER PEOPLE.

SOME OF THEIR SCHEMES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—Among the manifold peculiarities of the Guiteau trial was a proposition seriously entertained by George Scoville, senior counsel and brother-in-law, to sell the body to a showman. This proposition was entertained even before the motion for a new trial was argued. Probably no lawyer in a criminal case ever before corresponded with a preserver of cold meats with a view of putting on exhibition for pay the congealed corpse of his client. Yet that was what Lawyer Scoville did. Mr. Scoville's talk as to the disposition that might be made by the proceeds of the sale of the mummified Guiteau was not one of his strongest arguments for a new trial. Mr. Scoville seriously considered the proposition by Ridgeway, of Philadelphia, to exhibit Guiteau's body at so much per head. He thought that the proceeds of this cadaverous enterprise could be devoted, first, to the payment of Guiteau's debts, next to a fund for an insane asylum. Mr. Scoville overlooked the United States Government in this matter.

THE CUSTOM IN CRIMINAL CASES,

of course, is to allow the relatives to have the body, but it was a custom which was not regarded as to the conspirators against Abraham Lincoln. The body of Booth was refused the relatives, who desired to give it interment at Baltimore.

The remains were guarded in the arsenal-grounds here, as were those of the other conspirators, and it is only within a comparatively few years that the War Department consented that the remains of Booth should be removed. The remains of some of the other conspirators were also removed by consent of the Government, but there was no law applicable to the case—at least no law which could be enforced against the United States Government—and it, of course, is a serious question whether the Government would acknowledge that the murderer of James A. Garfield had so many civil rights that his body could be delivered to his friends for the speculative purposes of a ghostly circus

BOOTH,

to be sure, was not tried in a court of justice,

MARINE NEWS.

Grain Freights Duller Yesterday than on the Day Before.

The Steam-Barge Business Collides with Adams Street Bridge.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—Vessel Charters—Around the Lakes—Port List.

Lake Freights.

The demand for grain-carriers yesterday was limited and rates were very weak at 1 cent a bushel on corn, 1¼ cents on wheat, and ⅝ of a cent on oats to Buffalo. All the room taken was steam, and for Buffalo. Quite a number of big schooners are in port and ready for cargoes, but their owners will not charter them at the miserable rates offered by shippers, as they would simply be paying out money for the privilege of sending their vessels to Lake Erie. THE TRIBUNE has on several occasions advised vessel-owners, especially those owning sail craft, to lay them up for a short period, as by so doing rates could be kept at a living figure for those that were compelled to be kept in commission. Now they are compelled to let their vessels lie in port whether or no. It will be hard work to get rates back again to 3 cents on corn this season, even if the crop proves to be as abundant as is anticipated. Unlike the railroads, vessel-owners seem to delight in cutting each other's throats and acting the part of the dog in the manger. Instead of meeting and agreeing to make common cause to keep rates at paying figures, each one tries to secure a cargo at a point below somebody else, and the natural result is that down go the rates, and then they whine about hard times. So long as the owners of sailing vessels attempt to compete single-handed with the steam transportation lines, so long will they be compelled to run at a very small margin over expenses. The following were the charters made yesterday:

For Buffalo.	*Bushels.*
Propeller Philadelphia, wheat	20,000
Propeller Vanderbilt, corn	25,000
Propeller Idaho, corn	25,000
Steam-barge Oceanica, wheat	65,000
Steam-barge Clyde, corn	60,000
Steam-barge Clyde, oats	25,000
Total capacity	220,000

Adams Street Bridge Run Into.

Between 1:30 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the steam-barge Business signaled Adams street bridge to open. The bridgetender rang the bell and put his lever in, when a buggy containing three women drove on to the bridge. The steam-barge was coming at the time at a fair rate of speed. Capt. Chamberlain, her master, hearing the bell ring and seeing the bridgetender put his lever in, did not check his vessel. But he was ignorant of the ways of the able (?) man who controls the South Branch. When the women drove the buggy on the bridge the bridgetender left his lever, caught the horse by the bit, and backed the horse off the bridge. All this time the big steamer was getting nearer and too late to check her. After getting the buggy off the bridge the bridgetender ran back to the lever and commenced to swing the bridge, but could not turn it fast enough, and the result was that the steamer struck the bridge with the bluff of her bow and made a hole in the woodwork of the bridge caught the stanchions of the after-cabin of the boat and broke several of them. Several of the stringers that hold up the side-walk of the bridge were broken by the force of the steamer when she struck it. The accident was due solely to the stupid action of the bridgetender, as he knew perfectly well that when he ceased ringing his bell that the steamer would keep up her way. Capt. Chamberlain is one of the most careful steamboat men that comes into this port, and no blame whatever can attach to him. What is wanted on the bridges are men of judgment. Out of the whole number of bridges it is only ones that really have men that know how to perform their work and protect their charges are the men on Twenty-second, Eighteenth, Madison, Randolph, and Lake street bridges, and while accidents at them sometimes are unavoidable, neither of the bridgetenders mentioned would ever allow such an accident as happened at Adams street bridge.

Dock and Other Notes.

Yesterday's north wind brought in a large fleet of lumber-laden vessels.

The schooner Elizabeth Jones left yesterday for Escanaba to load iron-ore.

Among the arrivals yesterday were the big schooners W. S. Crosthwaite and Sunrise, both lumber-laden.

The elegant new steamer Lora will make an excursion trip to Michigan City on the Fourth of July, leaving at 7:30 in the morning and returning at midnight.

Workmen are busily engaged in rebuilding the schooner Yankee Blade. Capt. James Beckwith, the owner of the craft, says that he proposes to make the Blade an A vessel.

Yesterday was the tugmen's pay-day, and every one of them from Captains down to deckhands were happy. The Vessel-Owners' Line disbursed $5,700, the Union Tug Line $5,200, and Dunham's Line $3,100.

A sailor on board the schooner Winnie Wing had a narrow escape from a watery grave Friday night. When the schooner was in the middle of the lake the man was knocked overboard by the foreboom, but by the prompt action of Capt. Peterson in lowering the schooner's boat he was picked up before he sank. The man was around the lumber market yesterday none the worse for his involuntary bath.

The Union Iron & Steel Company are doing some fast work unloading iron ore at their docks this season. The steam-barge Interocean delivered six cargoes of nearly 1,300 tons each, and the steam-barge Argonaut and Escanaba five cargoes each of about the same number of tons, from the 1st of June to the 1st of July at noon, and were not delayed in the least. Mr. Higgs, who has charge of the unloading of vessels at the ore docks, seems to know his business, and is evidently the right man in the right place.

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, July 1—1:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propeller Arabia, 7 a. m.; propeller Cuba, 7:10 a. m.; steam-barge Lowell and barges, 8 a. m.; propeller Roanoke, 9 a. m.; propeller James Fisk Jr., 10:40 a. m.; steam-barge Progress, 5 a. m.; steam-barge A. M. Winslow, 6:45 a. m.; steam-barge Antelope and barges, 8 a. m.; steam-barge R. S. Hubbel and barges, 8:20 a. m.; steam-barge Republic and consorts, 8:30 a. m.; schooner Z. Chandler, 11:30 a. m.; schooners Thomas L. Parker and Louisa, 5:20 a. m.; steamer Manitoba, 8 a. m.

Passed down—Steam-barge Garden City and barges, 3:20 a. m.; steam-barge George King and barges, 3:40 a. m.; steam-barge P. H. Birckhead and barges, 5:10 a. m.; steam-barge Hecla and consort, 5:10 a. m.; steam-barge Ogemaw, 6:15 a.m.; propeller Fountain City, 9 a. m.; steam-barge Shawgaichie with schooners H. J. Webb, Mears, and King, 11 a. m.

Wind north, fresh; weather fine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, July 1—9:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propeller Commodore, 1 p. m.; propeller Boston, 1:20 p. m.; steam-barge Henry Chisholm, with schooners Ahira Cobb, S. J. Tilden, and S. H. Kimball, 4:20 p. m.; steam-barge Mary Pringle, 4:45 p. m.; schooners Genoa and S. B. Porter, 7 p. m.

In port—Schooner Belle Mitchell.

Passed down—Steam-barge Pratt and barges, 12 m.; steam-barge Lothair and barges, 12:10 p. m.; propeller China, 2 p. m.; steam-barge City of Mount Clemens, 4 p. m.; tug Stranger and barges, 2:10 p. m.

Arrived—Schooner Nett Woodward, 12 m.

Wind northwest, brisk. Weather cool.

Arrivals and Departures at Escanaba—The Oneko Takes the Boss Cargo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., July 1.—Arrived—Steam-barge Fred Kelley and barge Warner, steam-barge H. C. Ackley, steam-barge C. J. Kershaw, steam-barge Massachusetts, steam-barge Argonaut, steam-barge William Edwards, steam-barge W. L. Wetmore and barge Brunette; schooners Thomas Howland, James Wade, M. W. Page, and F. L. Danforth.

Sailed—Steamship Oneko, with 2,574 gross tons, and drawing only fifteen feet; steam-barge H. C. Ackley, steam-barge Fred Kelly and consort M. R. Warner, steam-barge C. J. Kershaw, steam-barge Massachusetts, steam-barge Argonaut, steam-barge William Edwards; schooners Winslow, Thomas Howland, and James Wade.

Wind north, fresh. Weather clear.

Port of Buffalo—Coal Freights—Vessel Charters—Other News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 1.—Arrived from Chicago—Propeller Milwaukee, corn, etc.; propeller Lehigh, flour. From Milwaukee—Propeller Avon, flour, etc.; schooner David Vance, corn. From Duluth—Propeller Badger State, copper, flour, etc.

Cleared for Chicago—Propeller Rochester, cement, rails, etc.; propeller Delaware, coal; propeller Conemaugh, coal. For Milwaukee—Schooner David Vance, coal.

Lake receipts for the week: Corn, 838,410 bushels; wheat, 477,110 bushels; rye, 70,100 bushels; oats, 5,610 bushels; flaxseed, 24,600 bushels; flour, 97,000 barrels; lumber, 4,800,000 feet; ties, 34,450. Shipments: Coal, 36,500 tons; cement, 9,610 barrels; rails, 4,700 tons; salt, 1,500 barrels.

Coal freights were firm at the advance of yesterday, and vessels continue very scarce. The Anchor Line propellers Delaware and Conemaugh are loading for Chicago for the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and are to get today's going rate. As no other Chicago charter was made they may have to take 65 cents, the last figure paid. The schooner J. R. Bailey was placed for Toledo at 45 cents.

Canal freights were steady at 4 cents on corn and 4½ cents on wheat to New York. The movement for the week has been quite large.

A dispatch was received saying that the schooner Fioretta, loaded with pig-iron, ran hard aground inside the breakwater at Dunkirk this morning after daylight. The tug S. E. Bryant, Capt. Robert Byers, left here this afternoon to release her. It was believed that after lightering she would come off all right.

Capt. Pugh's Murderer Admitted to Bail.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., July 1.—Attorney A. R. R. Butler, of Milwaukee, appeared in open court and moved that Hartley Clifford, who murdered Capt. Pugh, be admitted to bail. District-Attorney Cooper opposed the motion, but Judge Wentworth held that under the statutes no discretionary authority is vested in a Judge, there being no capital offenses in Wisconsin. Clifford was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000. The prisoner expresses confidence of being able to procure it.

Arrivals and Clearances at Marquette.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 1.—Arrived—Steam-barge Superior, steam-barge Jarvis Lord, steam-barge Egyptian, tug Goodenow, schooners Sandusky, J. C. Harrison, Peyan, Kingfisher, Kate Winslow, John O'Neill, and D. Russell.

Cleared—Steam-barge John N. Glidden, steam-barge S. E. Sheldon, schooners S. Minch, S. P. Ely, and J. C. Harrison.

Passed up—Propeller Peerless.

Passed down—Propellers Arctic, Joseph L. Hurd, and Japan.

The Captain of the Tug Col. Davis Skips Out.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., July 1.—The big tug Col. Davis arrived this morning from Sault Ste. Marie in charge of Capt. Gurney, her owners at Toledo having sent him to take her from Capt. Parker, who it appears had paid nothing on the boat and left her in debt $900, as now ascertained, and departed for other sections. The Davis will leave for Toledo as soon as the weather permits.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., July 1.—Passed up—Schooner F. B. Gardner, Oswego to Chicago, coal; schooner Bolivia, Fair Haven to Chicago, coal; propeller Ocean, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo; propeller Bruno, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo; steam-barge Glasgow and consort, Ogdensburg to Duluth, light.

Nothing passed down.

Arrived and Cleared at Cheboygan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., July 1.—Cleared—Steamers Keweenaw and City of Cleveland and propeller Lawrence.

Arrived—Steamer Dove, propeller Van Raalte, schooners Parana, Belle Walbridge, and Lookout. Westerly wind, fresh. Weather fine.

Entered and Cleared at Erie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., July 1.—Entered—Schooner A. Boody, from St. Ignace, iron; schooner Lucinda Van Valkenburg, from Escanaba, ore; schooner Senator Blood, from Port Huron, pig-iron; propeller Conemaugh, from Buffalo, merchandise.

Cleared—Schooner J. W. Doane, for Escanaba, coal.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and clearances of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVED.

Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Swallow, Manistique, lumber.
Prop R. McDonald, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop De Pere, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop A. Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, towing.
Prop H. C. Britain, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Muskegon, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop C. H. Green, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Shawnee, Manistique, iron-ore.
Prop Charles Rietz, Manistee, sundries.
Prop Philadelphia, Erie, sundries.
Stmr Grosse Cleveland, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Cecilia, Cosconport, ties.
Schr C. J. Wyll, White Lake, lumber.
Schr C. H. Hackley, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. Bradley, Sugar Creek, lumber.
Schr Lottie Wolf, Point Sauble, lumber.
Schr S. Anderson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Michigan, Buffalo, coal.
Schr E. A. Nicholson, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Duncan City, Rawley's Bay, ties.
Schr Advance, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Onward, Ford River, lumber.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Sunrise, Menominee, lumber.
Schr L. J. Conway, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr S. O. Moss, North Bay, lumber.
Schr Wyoming, Holland, lumber.
Schr R. B. King, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Atlanto, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Otter, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Trio, White River, wood.
Schr Gen. Worth, Whitefish Bay, bark.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Jenny Mullin, Hamlin's Bay, posts.
Schr Orkney Lass, Little Cedar, posts.
Schr Nonpareil, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Live Oak, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Alexander, St. Joseph's Isle, light.
Schr Minnesota, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. L. Fick, Muskegon, light.
Schr Ada Medora, Portage Bay, light.
Schr E. Jones, Cleveland, light.
Schr Bay State, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Atlantic, Muskegon, light.
Schr Live Oak, Muskegon, light.
Prop Canada, Collingwood, 45,000 bu corn.
Prop New York, Buffalo, 40,000 bu wheat, 15,800 bu oats, and sundries.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, merchandise.
Prop Fayette Manistee, light.
Prop R. McDonald, Muskegon, light.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ludington, light.
Prop Grand Traverse, Traverse City, sundries.
Prop A. Laura, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop C. H. Britain, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr May Richards, Escanaba, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Depere, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Schr Monitor, Muskegon, light.
Prop Champlain, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop J. H. Shrigley, Manistee, light.
Prop George Burnham, Ludington, light.

Uniform Editions of Popular Authors.

Boston Correspondence Hartford Courant.

How few American authors appear in uniform editions! Looking over the last volume of the edition of Bret Harte, which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have just issued, I am reminded of this. We have here a complete and very convenient as well as handsome edition of Mr. Harte's stories, poems, and essays. It is pleasant to see them together on the library shelves, and it is a great advantage to get at them in this way instead of being called to search through toward a dozen volumes for some favorit or desired piece. This is an honor that is not often paid an author before his death, and Mr. Harte should be thankful for receiving it. There is no uniform edition of Mrs. Stowe's writings, though there ought to be. The question of copyright stands in the way of this. She has had four different publishers in Boston, and one in New York. Miss Alcott has fared better. She has had practically only one publisher, and a very tasteful one. Mr. Howells' writings are scattered about in a diversified form. So are Henry James'. It is the same with the English writers, where copyright does not stand in the way. We had for years to go to Europe to get a complete edition of Thackeray in presentable shape, and for a long time the publishers would neither make one themselves nor let any one else make it. The first uniform edition of George Eliot was issued in Boston, and caused a big quarrel between the Osgoods and the Harpers. Charles Reade's novels were got together under similar circumstances. The Harpers began to publish Wilkie Collins in uniform volumes, but have stopped—perhaps because they think the books are not worth it. They have done better with William Black, to whom they give a good library edition. They ought to give one to H. D. Blackmore, too, whose best novels have never been published in this country except in pamphlet form. Mr. Henry Irving has done a little better with Thomas Hardy's books, the pages of his editions being uniform in size, though the styles of binding vary. Blackmore and Hardy seem to me to be worthy of library preservation, the former for his poetic style, picturesque manner, and the genuine air of romance that pervades his stories; the latter for the originality of his books, in which there is something almost unique. A uniform edition of Anthony Trollope in a library would be a curiosity. It would fill more than forty volumes of the size of this Bret Harte edition. Trollope is the most voluminous of modern writers of fiction (or of any others out of Spain), and he seems in a good way to double his books before he dies. The singular thing is that he is now as likely to write a good book as he ever was. Some of his last are among his best books, and his best books are very good indeed. I should say that Mrs. Oliphant follows him the nearest in the number of books of any writer of our day. We ought to have uniform editions of every writer who is worth reading a second time, or worth keeping for another generation of readers, though in the case of Trollope perhaps a selection would be sufficient.

WONDERS IN A CAVE.

Waterfalls, Galleries, and Halls, and a Lake Half a Mile Long, All Under Ground—A Wedding Under the Earth.

Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

HOWE'S CAVE, N. Y., June 22.—Think of a cave wide and high, with waterfalls, galleries, and halls, and a lake half a mile long. This cave is over three miles in area, and no one has yet attempted to discover whether the end has been reached. A ride of thirty-nine miles from Albany over the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad brings you to Howe's Cave Station. It is not far from Sharon Springs, and the place has assumed considerable proportions as a summer resort. As to the cave itself, it is a wonder. Lester Howe, an eccentric farmer of Schoharie County, went out rabbit-hunting one day over the fields of his farm, when he fell into what he called a "sink-hole," and, telling one of his wise neighbors of the day's hunt, he mentioned the "hole," and his neighbor told him he guessed there was a cave under that hole. Howe, who was then a young man, pooh-poohed his neighbor's belief and paid little attention to it, but later in the year, on the 23d of May, 1842, Howe and some friends went fox-hunting, and the fox, being run to ground, secreted himself in the face of the hill where the entrance to the cave is today. In digging Reynard out of his hiding-place the cave was discovered and the news of the discovery spread like wildfire all through Schoharie County and the farmers from Breakabeen and surrounding villages visited the spot in crowds, making the occasion a regular holiday. Finally after a short period the excitement subsided and for years nothing was done to discover the vastness of this truly wonderful cavern, which, for natural beauty and magnitude, is only rivaled by Luray or the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. Half a dozen years ago a number of New York capitalists bought the cave from Howe, and with a large force of laborers under the leadership of a scientific man this cave was explored and the loose rock and smaller stones in the cavern were removed, together with débris of fallen stalactites which had blocked up the passages to the cave. Recently one of the guides discovered three rooms in shape and size much the same as good-sized rooms in dwelling houses, which were packed almost to the roof with fine potters' clay. The clay is being removed by a New York firm, who are making it into ornamental brick and terra-cottta ware.

After a hearty dinner and a cigar on the hotel piazza I joined a party of Philadelphians who were about to visit the cave. We descended into the dressing-room down a short flight of stairs, there we donned blue flannel suits, leggings, caps, and each of the party, ladies included, appeared ready for the exploration attired something after the style of subterranean adventurers. Each one wore huge high-topped boots and carried a candle, Tom stick, with an oscillating tin lamp rigged on one end. On entering the cave we encountered an atmosphere of 55 degrees, which being a sudden transition of nearly 25 degrees produced a momentary chill. But it soon became gone and a delicious, almost indescribable, sense of coolness took the place of the chill. Our guides, Peter Van Dyke and James Stoneg, led the way through a narrow passage of about 100 yards, when we were surprised to find ourselves in a large, open space, lighted by gas, which the guides told us was manufactured at the hotel. This is said to be the only gas-house so lighted. The first space we came to was the subterranean lecture-room, which is ten feet high and continues for about 100 feet, when it contracts again. Washington Hall comes next, being five feet high and at one end is only eight feet wide, while at the other it is more than forty. Then turning to the right the party ascended two flights of steps hewn out of the rock, the flight causing malformation of about eight feet.

Among the party were a Miss Jessie Chesebrough, of West Twenty-second street, New York, and Mr. Schuyler Abel, a young lawyer of the same city. The latter is a descendant of Breakabeen, accompanied the party. After ascending the steps Mr. Alexander announced to the party, much to their surprise, that Mr. Abel and Miss Chesebrough, who had been married, and, without much ado, the two young people were made one. The minister read the service by the light of a lamp. Howe, who discovered the cave, being best man, and Miss Chesebrough should be married on the same spot some years ago, and it is known as the bridal chamber. After the ceremony the guides led on to the Giant's Chapel, a large chamber over fifty feet high and twenty-five feet wide. A huge mass of rock rises up in the centre of the chapel, and high above it a rock of immense size projects into the darkness. When Van Dyke, the guide of the party, preached Harlem tunnel he gave an unearthly yell, which echoed and reëchoed through the cave. The tunnel has the appearance of the tunnel in Park avenue, New York, and is 1,200 feet long. After leaving the tunnel the guide led the way to a lake of clear water sixteen feet deep, and a quarter of a mile in length. A lamp close to the water reveals the bottom. There are two canoes on the lake, and after the party had paddled about until the novelty wore off they disembarked, and following the guide entered the Valley of Jehoshaphat, which is a quarter of a mile long, twelve feet wide, and fifty feet high. It is very cool in the valley, and the stream of water which shows itself from time to time throughout the course of the cave here meanders among the rocks for the whole distance. Scattered about the floor are many broken stalagmites. At the end of the valley the cave divides into three parts. The right-hand division is the most interesting, and for the only part which visitors see. It is entirely like that of any other part of the cave. The visitor is continually turning, first to the right and then to the left, and the way becomes so narrow that his shoulders touch the cave on either hand. Among the many things to be seen

CRIMINAL COURT.

The Grand Jury Describe the Morgue as a Disgrace to Civilization.

An Appeal to the Court to Labor with the Authorities for a New One.

Ben Butler After a Chicago Firm for Taking Liberties with His Picture and His Name.

Hayward, the Slayer of McMahon, Goes Free—Cahill Elected to "Go Down" —Doomsday.

The grand jury filed into court at about noon yesterday and presented ten indictments. The only true bills worthy of special notice were those returned against the Joliet Iron & Steel dock rioters. During their session of three weeks the jury have investigated a large number of cases, in sixty of which they found no bills. They took up in addition the investigation of the present manner of caring for unknown and unclaimed dead, and on this topic they submitted the following report:

THE GRAND JURY'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Criminal Court of Cook County: The grand jury, having had under investigation the condition of the facilities of taking proper care of the unknown and unclaimed dead, would respectfully report:

That we have had before us officials from both the city and county governments, who unanimously agree that a proper morgue should be constructed on the most approved plan, but that a difference of opinion has existed, and now exists, between the city and county officials as to who or which should do at the expense of building and maintaining it.

We find the present place used for a morgue to be a one-story frame shanty, situated nearly in the centre of the city, the greater part of which is being used as a stable for the care of horses; that the building is exposed on all sides to the rays of the sun, and at times dead and decaying bodies emit such an offensive stench as to be almost unapproachable. We find also—of which we more bitterly complain—that the premises are infested with ravenous rats that live upon the remains of the dead, of necessity placed there for identification, having at times eaten the flesh from the hands, the nose from the face, the eyes from their sockets within a few short hours after having been placed there, so that it is, or was, impossible for their nearest friends to identify them except by their clothing. Many persons on witnessing the horrible and ghastly condition of these corpses fell fainting at this sickening and never-to-be-forgotten spectacle.

We can but characterize the present so-called morgue a disgrace to civilization, a parallel to which can hardly be found in the history of even barbarous nations, a shame and disgrace to the citizens of Cook County, and to state that suffering such a thing to exist is unchristian, unmitigated—if not criminal—neglect on the part of those in authority, is in our opinion strafing it in mild terms. And we do hereby declare the place now used as a morgue, No. 50 Third avenue, a public nuisance.

We do hope some way may be devised by which the authorities may be compelled to construct a suitable morgue sufficient for the needs of a great and growing city like Chicago.

We find no law, however, applicable in this instance by which this grand jury can take any suitable action in the case, and that the evil complained of can only be remedied through the technical and procrastinating method of the Board of County Commissioners and the Common Council of the City of Chicago.

We would therefore respectfully ask this Court to urge the facts herein set forth upon those having this matter in charge that they may see the necessity of at once, without further delay, of abating this cruel and shameful treatment of the dead. And that, while they are ever ready to spend large sums of public money in building palaces with marble halls and finely decorated rooms with polished furniture in which to transact other public business, they will at least appreciate the inconsequential amount of this much needed reform to wipe this blot from the fair fame of Chicago and Cook County.

J. A. B. WALDO, Foreman.

BERNARD A. ECKHART, Secretary.

THE NEW GRAND JURY.

Judge Hawes arrived home yesterday morning, somewhat sooner than expected, and will occupy the main room of the Criminal Court Monday morning for the purpose of impaneling both the grand and the petit jury. Judge Moran will preside in the Dearborn street branch. Regular business and trials will not be taken up until after the Fourth. The calendar for the term has the following important notice at its head: "At the time of issuing this calendar the grand jury for the June term is in session, and the grand jury for the July term will be empaneled July 5. All cases which they may present will be set down for trial as early as practicable." There are only forty cases on the calendar, and these may be easily tried in ten or twelve days. The Henry Meyer-Geiderman case and the Fourteenth Ward election fraud cases are set for Wednesday, and the hog-stealing cases and the Gerber jumping-claim cases are the following day. The latter case is to be tried before a jury, and it will likely drag its tedious length along for nearly a week.

BEN BUTLER ROUSED AT LAST.

Probably no prominent man of the age has been so widely caricatured and maliciously slandered as Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. Either because he has other and better business to attend to, or because of a hope that the slanders would die a natural death, he has generally remained impassive to all attacks. It appears, however, that he is not the possessor of the tough and impenetrable epidermis which he has been accredited. The Chicago firm of Bell, Conrad & Co. have sorely wounded him to the quick by widely circulating a large and highly-colored poster advertising a certain baking-powder. The centre-piece of the poster is a large likeness of Gen. Butler in the attire of a cook. Numerous cans of the baking-powder are all about him, and out of one of these which he has just opened he is extracting a silver teaspoon. The manufacturers, by the way, advertise that every can contains a silver teaspoon. The cut is embellished by a border of sauces and groups of spoons appear upon each of the corners. The original spoon which Gen. Butler has been so extensively and so falsely accused of appropriating is seen protruding from one of the pockets of the cook's apron. Gen. Butler has put up with the silver-spoon lie ever since the War, and it is but little wonder that this latest caricature enraged him. He wrote on to Mr. H. W. Bishop, of this city, to have the firm indicted and prosecuted for libel, and the matter was brought to the attention of the grand jury yesterday. That body refused to find a true bill against the accused, holding that Massachusetts, the home of Gen. Butler, was the place to begin such proceedings, and not Illinois.

BEAUTIES OF THE CRIMINAL CODE.

State's-Attorney Mills yesterday entered a nolle prosequi in the case of John C. Hayward, the slayer of a Cottage Grove avenue saloon-keeper named McMahon. Hayward was found guilty and would probably have been hanged, before this had not the Supreme Court interfered. The nature of the decision was such that there remained no chance for another conviction, and the only way in which it could be got off the docket was in the manner adopted. The State's-Attorney, prior to determining to enter a nolle pros. consulted Judge Dickey, of the Supreme Court, and thus assured himself that the case was hopeless one, so far as conviction was concerned.

CAHILL MUST "GO DOWN."

Judge Lonsenecker, attorney for Thomas Cahill, the murderer of Officer O'Brien, appeared before Judge Rogers yesterday morning and made a creditable argument on a motion for a new trial for his client. He based his argument upon three points: That the verdict was not warranted by the facts; that the Court erred in not permitting witnesses for the defense to testify as to the occurrences of the night prior to the killing; and also erred in not admitting the testimony of Mrs. Sheehan as to what she said to Tom Cahill concerning the crowd outside. He held that all this evidence should have been admitted, as tending to show the peculiar condition of mind in the prisoner at the time of the killing. Judge Rogers overruled the motion, and in giving his reasons therefor made a short review of the case. The jury had properly convicted the defendant of murder. The Court could not believe that the defendant, when he fired upon the officers, mistook them for the boys who had attacked the house the previous night. Cahill was a young man, and had borne a good reputation. Had he been tried by the Court upon a plea of guilty he would have been found guilty of murder, but would not have been sentenced to so long a term as that imposed by the jury. The jury found him guilty of murder and fixed the penalty as prescribed by law according to degree of the homicide, and the Court had no right to change it. In future years, the Court would willingly join with others in a petition for Gubernatorial clemency. The usual ninety days in which to file a bill of exceptions, was granted. Sentence was then passed upon the prisoner, who subsequently approached the Judge's desk, and, with a look of despair on his countenance, asked to be sentenced to hanging, as he preferred that to imprisonment for life. This was evidently done in a spirit of bravado, and the Court so regarded it. Looking down upon the unfortunate youth Judge Rogers could scarcely suppress a smile as he assured the prisoner that he had no power to change the sentence.

A nolle pros was entered in the indictments against the Cahills for the assault with intend to murder Officer Hay. This restores the mother and imbecile son, James, to liberty.

JUDGMENT DAY.

The following prisoners were sentenced yesterday by Judge Gary:

Lewis Seelig, who pleaded guilty to two indictments for forgery, two years in the penitentiary for each offense; Harry Maxwell, plea of guilty to assault to injure, thirty days in the county jail; Michael Featherstone, larceny of property valued at $55, five years in the penitentiary; J. C. Wilson, sentenced on verdict for larceny, four years in the penitentiary; Frank Miller, alias Wilson, burglary, sentenced on verdict to five years in the penitentiary; Michael Boland and George Sears, petit larceny, nine months each in the House of Correction; Margie Davidson, who was found guilty of petit larceny by a jury and recommended to mercy, five days in the county jail; James Clark, petit larceny, five days in the jail; Francis McMullen and William Smiley, vagrancy, and permitted to plead guilty to grand larceny, one year each in the penitentiary; William Liebig, larceny of goods valued at $15, one year in the House of Correction; William Feeney, receiving stolen property valued at $15, thirty days in the jail; George Parker, larceny, robbery, etc., nine months in the House of Correction; Frank Wilson, plea of guilty to robbery, three years in the penitentiary; Eliza O'Brien, larceny, thirty days in the jail; Timothy Griffin, larceny of property valued at $15, two years in the penitentiary; Thomas Cummings, burglary, sentenced on verdict to one year in the penitentiary; Andy Cody, robbery, sentenced on verdict to three years in the penitentiary; and Edward Harris, 12 years of age, five years in the Reform School.

HOWE, THE GAMBLER.

The only remaining gambling case in which sentence had not been passed was that of Thomas Howe, indicted in connection with No. 10 Randolph street. Howe failing to respond, the Court declared his bond, with Mike McDonald and Andrew Scott as sureties in the sum of $500, forfeited, and then imposed a penalty of $250 thereon. Judge Sarven, who was present, stated that Howe was in California. It will be well for him to remain there, for if he is ever caught in the city he will be compelled to attend and deliver into the County Treasurer $250 cash, or go to the House of Correction and work out his fine.

James Kane, who was recently tried and convicted of robbery, was given a new trial. Michael Hodgins, a convict at Joliet, who was brought into court on a writ of habeas corpus for the purpose of testifying in Kane's behalf, was yesterday indicted for the same robbery, and both will be tried early in the coming July term of court.

In Judge Rogers' court yesterday John McPhillips and James Molloy were brought in from the House of Correction upon writs of habeas corpus. Molloy, who had been arrested and sent out in default of a fine for ingrancy, was discharged, owing to the fact that the arrest was not made upon a warrant in accordance with the law. McPhillips was similarly sent out for disorderly conduct, and the Court was inclined to regard his case in the same light as the other. No order was entered for the present, however.

ART IN CHICAGO.

Notes from the Galleries and Studios.

A Bast's art furniture store is a curious old picture, said to have been painted by Lebman, court painter to Christian VII. of Sweden. It is six and a half feet high by five and a half feet wide, and represents at first sight only a mountainous, rocky landscape, but as you look steadily an immense form discloses itself, reminding one of that famous picture of "Where's the Cat?" There's nothing new under the sun, and this modern diversion of hunting for hidden faces must have been in vogue centuries ago. It is the story of Thor and the Giant who quarreled together, and the Giant transformed himself into a stone for the purpose of outwitting Thor. In the painting the Giant lies head downward, his head being formed of rugged rocks, his body is the central part of the picture, the sunny slope at the foot of the mountains, into which extend his legs and feet. His arms are outlined by deep ravines, up the sides of which grow forest trees. A mountain torrent tumbles over rocks toward the foreground, where stands Thor beside the Giant's head. It is a most singular piece of work, and, considering its age, is in a good state of preservation. Among other antiquities of this curiosity-shop is a meerschaum-pipe studded with jewels, garnets, sapphires, and rubies, said to have been smoked from Hamburg to London, and from there here, and to be 300 years old. It is only necessary to smell of it to be convinced of its age. There are many other things at this place interesting to bric-a-brac hunters in the way of odd pieces of furniture, most of which are procured from the Southern States, that being the only field not yet stripped of its relics.

David Richards' two most recent works, a life-size bust of Wilbur F. Storey and a picture of Mrs. D. F. Schwerdt, are exhibited in the window of Lyon & Healy's music store. As regards execution and portraiture they are both admirable, that of Mrs. Schwerdt presenting a rather more artistic appearance, however, than the other, owing to a peculiarly elegant arrangement of the hair and drapery, the former being coiled closely to the head in high fashion, and the latter draped over one shoulder, leaving the other bare. These, together with the graceful turn of the neck and pose of the head, give quite a classic effect to the very fine piece of sculpture. While Mrs. Storey's bust is equally good in execution every detail carefully attended to, and the likeness most faithfully rendered, it cannot but be deplored in the interests of art that a more simple style of dressing the hair was not adopted. The large puffs worn, while giving perhaps a certain air of distinction are not strictly in accordance with esthetic tastes, and are especially unfavorable for reproduction in so solid a material as marble.

Mr. John Donoghue has just completed a life-size bust in clay of Edwin, the deceased brother of Franklin MacVeagh, which has an absolute artistic value independent of the likeness it bears to the original, like a portrait by some great master. In correctness of detail, finish of texture, and highest characterization it certainly excels. The face of the child wears a bright, animated look, the softly-waving hair is crowned by a pretty hat with rolling brim, and the dress is a picturesque one, with puffed sleeves and a full waist gathered into a little ruffle at the neck that will look very simple and dainty in marble.

Among the 60,000 lbs. of wax used in the art of conventional apple blossoms symbolical of the springtime, when the little one went away. Very beautiful to other eyes than those of friends must this creation seem, and it is a matter of regret that it is not for the eyes of the world and that so few will ever behold it. A cast will be made in plaster soon from the clay model, and eventually it will be put into marble.

It has been said that "one of the most valuable gifts to an age is a great portrait painter," one that can present a great man at his best. And how very few so-called portrait painters can do this, can enter into sympathy with the sitter and read the lines upon his face, softened by grief or gladness, by intense thought or strong emotion, and depict them with subtle tenderness and feeling. That Mr. Philips is a great portrait painter is the impression that must unavoidably be made upon whoever beholds the latest and probably the best work of his hands, a portrait of Judge Van Higgins, a man well along in years. The portrait well realizes in strength, character, and modeling the utmost that could be desired by the friends of the original. The hair is soft and silvery in texture, the face is ruddy and pleasant and lifelike, although the complexion is pallid. The form is settled, and accords well with the rest of the painting. In short is a piece of work to be remembered. It will soon be shown to the public at Thurber's gallery.

A work of art which has met with much kindly criticism and friendly approval is a life size bust in marble of the late Rt.-Rev. Thomas Foley, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Chicago, by Miss Lizzie Gephart, of this city. It was executed by Mr. William W. Starr as a commission from the clergy, and is at present at the residence of Miss E. A. Starr, at No. 259 Huron street, although it is intimately to occupy a niche in the Church of the Holy Name, where it will be placed upon a pedestal suitably draped. To his intimate friends who have viewed the work it seems eminently satisfactory, the artist having invested it with the rare personality of the Bishop—his dignified mien and joyous, happy expression. A number of plaster casts have been made, one of which can be seen at O'Brion's. These will doubtless be eagerly sought for by those friends desirous of possessing an enduring memorial of their former Bishop.

Mrs. Greene claims that the American Art Gallery still flourishes and prospers at her own house, No. 124 Twenty-first street, where she has removed from Central Music-Hall. She also announces the hanging of eighteen pictures by James Fosdick, now deceased—an artist who occupied a studio in Crosby's Opera-House before the fire; a portrait of Longfellow by John W. Tensfeld, formerly of New York, who has removed from Chicago to reside permanently; also some landscapes by the same artist.

At the Briggs House Mr. A. Broome has for sale a very charming collection of English landscape scenes in water-colors, the work of his aunt, Mrs. Lloyd, of London. These views were exhibited for a short time early last winter at the Cosmos, and were very much admired.

Mrs. Kennicott has returned from her Eastern trip, and has resumed her classes at No. 96 State street. She is busily engaged in preparing work for the Manufacturers' Exhibition in Boston, and also for the Chicago Exposition, both of which open in September.

Attention is being attracted to the sterling merit of Mr. Chatain's work, and he has made a sale of his two strong heads "Old Age" and "Old Age," Mr. Briggs, of Grand Rapids, Mich., being the purchaser. He is now busily engaged upon an important composition, to be entitled "A Nymph of the Forest," or which he is working from a fine model.

Mrs. Porter soon leaves for the East to study in the art schools in New York.

Mr. D. F. Bigelow has departed for the Atlantic Coast, intending to return about Sept. 1.

Insects Going West.

Nature (London).

The tide of travel with insects, as with men, seems naturally to be from east to west. With the noted exception of the grape phylloxera and the Colorado potato beetle (as Miss Murtfeldt points out in a paper to the St. Louis Academy), Europe has not received from America any considerable pest, while innumerable noxious species have crossed the Atlantic from Europe. There is a comparative scarcity, too, of Asiatic insect species on the western seaboard of America, not withstanding the frequent ocean traffic. Spite of great arid plains and lofty mountains, nearly all the insects of Eastern American States, including those from Europe, have found their way to the fields, orchards, and vineyards of the Pacific States. One of the latest insect invaders from Europe is the cabbage or rape-butterfly (*Pieris rapæ*, Schrank). It appeared about twelve years ago in some northern seaports, and its range now extends from far north in Canada to the south of Georgia. It attacks every cruciferous garden vegetable, but in the flower garden curiously rejects plants of that family in favor of mignonet. Miss Murtfeldt has noted a large amount of premature emergence from the chrysalis, and consequent death; indicating imperfect adjustment of the insect to the climate of its new habitat. In Europe the insect is mainly kept in check by numerous parasites. For several years in America none came to the aid of the disheartened gardener, but some have now appeared, the most important being a small metallic green fly, which, though identical with the most destructive European parasite, is proved to be indigenous on both sides of the Atlantic. It lays its eggs in or upon the skin of the mature caterpillar, and from these come small maggots, which live on the fatty tissues of their victim but do not touch its vital organs until the chrysalis state is reached.

LAKE BLUFF.

Opening Exercises at the Camp-Meeting.

The annual camp-meeting at Lake Bluff was opened yesterday. The assembly grounds were in excellent order. The trees and meadows looked fresh and green, and the weather was delightfully pleasant, though too cool to draw many people into camp life. The attendance yesterday was smaller than usual on opening days. The sixty cottages on the grounds have all been rented, and a few were occupied yesterday. The tents and headquarters for the several departments are also in readiness for visitors, and it is expected people will be flocking in to the grounds by July Fourth, when Gen. Logan is advertised to speak.

The assembly this year will cover a great variety of subjects. Missionary work will occupy the first three days; the army chaplains, Christian Commission, and United States Secretary Commission will be in session two days. The Sunday-school cause will receive careful attention, and the usual lectures on all topics and instruction in music, oratory, etc., will be attended to in their daily order.

The first platform meeting was held yesterday morning, the Rev. J. H. Gilbert, of Milwaukee, as Moderator. The Rev. R. S. Fuller made the opening prayer. The theme before the meeting was "Foreign Missionary Societies; Their History, Workings, and Fruits." The Hev. S. J. Humphrey, of Chicago, represented the American Board, and reviewed its work in various parts of the world. Among the North American Indians mission work was now carried on in connection with the Dakotas. In Mexico the board had just begun work, which promised great results. The success in the Sandwich Islands and Micronesia had been very great. Such, also, was the fact in Japan, which country from the time of the expulsion of the Jesuits, over 230 years ago, till within a few years, had excluded all Christians. In 1868

THE FIRST PROTESTANT MISSIONS

began work in Japan. Now there were twenty organizations in the islands, employing 170 missionaries and 100 native preachers. In China the work so far has been largely preparatory. In Spain and Austria the outlook was good enough to merit encouragement. The total number of laborers in the American Board is 2,147, and there are 372 native churches with 18,491 members, about one-third of whom were admitted in the last three years. About 30,000 pupils attended the schools. Since the organization the American Board of Foreign Missions had handled about $18,000,000, and the expense of administering and collecting was about 6 per cent of the whole, and is now 6 per cent.

The Rev. D. B. Cheney, D. D., of Elgin, representing the American Baptist Union, spoke of the work done in Burmah. Adoniram Judson was the first missionary in that country, going there in 1810, and he remained eighteen years. F. Mason went afterwards, and worked with great success among the Karens. At present Burmah had about 22,000 Baptists, and the labors in that field were receiving reward.

At the afternoon meeting Dr. Fowler presided, and Dr. Fuller opened the exercises with prayer. The subject for ten-minute speeches was the condition of missionary work in foreign countries.

Dr. Fowler spoke of the field in Eastern Asia. The Chinese progressed slowly, but it was characteristic of them never to turn back. The Japanese, like the French, were quick of apprehension and eager to learn. They had invited Christian people to their country, adopted the Christian Bible in many of their schools, and employed missionaries to give them instruction. In China there were 400,000,000 people, and it possessed great courage and imitative powers; they were making progress in civilization, and wanted Christian knowledge. China is the Empire of the future, as compared with that of Great Britain and Russia it was more compact, stronger, and full of promise. It offered the great opportunity for the Anglo-Saxon. He believed it would soon be a battle-ground for other lands to keep pace with progress among the Chinese, and now was the chance for Christians to make China their friend.

The Rev. Dr. Washburn, of Mardin, spoke of the work in the Turkish Empire. It was one of the mysteries of history that the land of the Bible, so greatly favored geographically, should be doing so little for Turks, and so long permitted the people in ignorance and wretchedness. Seventeen societies were represented by missions in Turkey. The American Board stood first, and concentrated its work in the north-eastern part of that land. It had four missions there, and four colleges had been opened as the result of Christian teaching. In Bulgaria men from these colleges were taking a leading part, not only in politics, but religiously. He thought the reopening of the Egyptian question would give Christians an opportunity to do great work in the Orient.

THE REV. C. F. TOLMAN,

District Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Union for Europe and Southern Asia, when he had formerly labored himself. In India, Burmah, and Siam there were about half a million professed Christians against a population of 250,000,000. The Bible had been translated, and a quarter of a million converts had died, and another quarter were afraid to profess openly their Christian religion. Those who had become Christians stood the test nobly, and were faithful. In India women occupied a very low position. They were scarcely recognized. The people sold men and cows, boys and calves, not women or girls. Everything was degraded women. Thousands were ready to accept the Gospel which had already done for India what English bullets could not do.

The Rev. J. Tompkins spoke of Africa as the dark, forgotten, despised continent. Enough had been done there to prove that success were possible, though at a great sacrifice. He prophesied that Africa was destined to become Christian, and soon make the most rapid progress of all lands.

Dr. Fowler closed the meeting with brief remarks, saying he confidently expected to live and see the day that the Gospel would be preached within the bearing of every human being.

At 5 o'clock the first conference was conducted by the Rev. C. J. Tolman. The theme was "Objections to Foreign Missions Answered." At the evening meeting the Rev. W. C. Willing, D. D., presided, and "Home Missionary Societies" was the subject for discussion. The Rev. J. Tompkins, Mrs. T. B. Hilton, of Utah, and Mrs. E. E. Marcy, of Evanston, took part.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TODAY

is as follows: 9 a. m., the Bible School of Missions. Theme: "The Bible and Missions." At 11 a. m., sermon by the Hev. E. Q. Fuller, of Atlanta, Ga. Dr. Fowler will be unable to speak. In the afternoon there will be an address by the Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Chicago. It was executed by Mr. William W. Starr as a commission from the clergy, and is at present at the residence of Miss E. A. Starr, at No. 259 Huron street, although it is intimately to occupy a niche in the Church of the Holy Name, where it will be placed upon a pedestal suitably draped. To his intimate friends who have viewed the work it seems eminently satisfactory, the artist having invested it with the rare personality of the Bishop—his dignified mien and joyous, happy expression. A number of plaster casts have been made, one of which can be seen at O'Brion's. These will doubtless be eagerly sought for by those friends desirous of possessing an enduring memorial of their former Bishop.

Mrs. Greene claims that the American Art Gallery still flourishes and prospers at her own house, No. 124 Twenty-first street, where she has removed from Central Music-Hall. She also announces the hanging of eighteen pictures by James Fosdick, now deceased—an artist who occupied a studio in Crosby's Opera-House before the fire; a portrait of Longfellow by John W. Tensfeld, formerly of New York, who has removed from Chicago to reside permanently; also some landscapes by the same artist.

At the Briggs House Mr. A. Broome has for sale a very charming collection of English landscape scenes in water-colors, the work of his aunt, Mrs. Lloyd, of London. These views were exhibited for a short time early last winter at the Cosmos, and were very much admired.

Mrs. Kennicott has returned from her Eastern trip, and has resumed her classes at No. 96 State street. She is busily engaged in preparing work for the Manufacturers' Exhibition in Boston, and also for the Chicago Exposition, both of which open in September.

Attention is being attracted to the sterling merit of Mr. Chatain's work, and he has made a sale of his two strong heads "Old Age" and "Old Age," Mr. Briggs, of Grand Rapids, Mich., being the purchaser. He is now busily engaged upon an important composition, to be entitled "A Nymph of the Forest," or which he is working from a fine model.

Mrs. Porter soon leaves for the East to study in the art schools in New York.

Mr. D. F. Bigelow has departed for the Atlantic Coast, intending to return about Sept. 1.

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six cents for oats in June has scarcely been heard of before on anything like a gold basis, and 30,000 bushels is a small quantity to have outstanding at that figure.

The stock of corn is running very low, as has already been noted, and a good shipping demand continues from the East, while parties in the trade think they see more and more signs that the stock of old corn will be practically exhausted before corn from the new crop is available.

Some of the boys on the board amused themselves yesterday by taking possession of the outside balcony on the Washington street front during the session on Change and by firing off several packs of shooting-crackers in anticipation of the Glorious Fourth.

KINZIE SCHOOL ALUMNI.

The sixth annual reunion of the Kinzie School Alumni Association was held at Klare's Hall, 70 North Clark street, Friday evening. Joseph W. Errant, the President of the association, opened the exercises with a brief address, and welcomed the class of '82 into the association. Frank Bowen spoke on behalf of the class of '82. The remaining exercises consisted of a piano solo by Miss Minnie Flood, an address by Mr. A. R. Sabin, the principal of the Kinzie School, a recitation by Miss Annie Murphy, and a vocal duet by Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Sabin. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, W. J. Gibbons; Vice-President, Miss Lizzie Geoheran; Treasurer, W. A. Week; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Julia Dundon; Recording Secretary, Miss Julia Kavenaugh. The remainder of the time was devoted to sociability and dancing. The attendance was very large. At a late hour the assembly dispersed, thus bringing to a close one of the pleasantest reunions of the association.

ONWARD AND PROGRESSIVE.

The decorations and artistic designs which ornament the walls, etc., of many of our leading business houses none can surpass. Among the works in this line lately done by Thomas Nelson & Son, No. 141 Adams street, is that on the well-known house of the Root & Sons Music Co., corner of Wabash avenue and Adams street. The building has been remodeled, tastefully painted, frescoed, elegant signs, etc., presenting a clean, tasty effect. The first and second floors are frescoed in two different schools of art, and are both conventional in design and neutral and harmonious in color. The work is regarded as a model piece of workmanship. Messrs. Nelson & Son are also engaged in very extensive and elaborate painting and frescoing on the Cornell College building and chapel, Mt. Vernon, Ia., which are among the largest in the State. Persons having work to do in this line will do well to call upon this firm.

REFRIGERATORS.

Don't forget C. W. Fish & Co., 151 Lake street, headquarters for the R. T. Hambrook Perfection hardwood refrigerators and ice-chests, made of white ash, elegantly trimmed with black walnut, and zinc-lined all through. The best refrigerator in the market, and almost as cheap as any softwood box.

C. W. Fish & Co., general Western agents for the A. M. Brainard non-explosive, self-generating gas cooking-stove, indorsed by any first-class insurance company. All kinds of oil-stoves, ice-cream freezers, general house-furnishing goods, etc. Send for catalogues.

NO VACATION.

H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College is well prepared to give the older pupils of the public schools a summer course that will be of great value to them. Large numbers are now arranging to attend.

PICNIC AND FOURTH OF JULY CANDIES.

Have you provided your confections for these occasions? If not, remember that John Kranz, 80 State street, is putting up elegant pound boxes at 25 cents each.

THAT FASHIONABLY DRESSED YOUNG MAN

with tight-fitting pants and square-cut coat wants to go to Moabet's art gallery and get his fashionable photograph taken.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same rates as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.

SOUTH DIVISION.

2620 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.

122 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Stumes, Books and Stationery.

3057 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.

CORNER THIRTY-FIRST AND STATE-STS.—H. W. Buchman, Druggist.

CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

WEST DIVISION.

452 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—I. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.

812 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. Kraft, Druggist.

601 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Wainwright, Druggist.

124 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirsley & Co., Druggists.

372 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.

240 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Thomas Dougherty, Druggist.

720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.

182 NORTH ASHLAND-AV., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.

1312 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.

628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

442 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.

673 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

CLYBOURN.

HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK-AV. and THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

A WHITE COW AND CALF STRAYED away last Tuesday evening. The finder will be rewarded by calling at 97 Wade-st.

DOG LOST—SMALL ITALIAN HOUND; answers to the name of "Pete;" had on a nickel collar engraved "You're a thief." Suitable reward and no questions if returned to 39 Wabash-av.

FOUND—AT OUR FEATHER COUNter, a gold watch, which owner can have by calling and proving same. C. A. COUTANT & CO., 145 State-st.

FOUND—IN OUR RETAIL STORE ON June 8, a pocketbook. Apply to cashier, MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

IF THE PARTY WHO TOOK TWO SILK dresses and dolmans from room in Commercial Hotel on Tuesday will return the same $50 will be paid and no question asked.

LOST—MRS. MURPHY, AGED 74 years, strayed away from her home 322 Oak-st., Friday evening. Was last seen wandering through Lincoln Park at 7:30 p. m. Wore dark bonnet, dress, and shawl. Any information will be thankfully received by her son, DANIEL MURPHY, 322 Oak-st.

LOST—AN OLD LADY 75 YEARS OF age, between 6 and 7 o'clock p. m., corner of Oak and Franklin-sts. Any information thankfully received at the residence of her son, No. 322 Oak-st.

LOST—SATURDAY, BETWEEN 12 AND 1 p. m., while going from the Tribune Building to the corner of Clark and Randolph-sts., there taking Halsted and Indiana-st. car to 317 West Indiana-st., a roll of bills, $400, tied up with a string. A liberal reward will be given to any person returning same to Room 19 Tribune Building.

LOST—A PLAN OF A 3-STORY HOUSE, on Fifth-av. between Madison and Van Buren-sts., or on Van Buren-st. near the bridge. Please return to 416 West Congress-st. and receive reward.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM BUGGY, one package containing one pair pants marked "From J. F. Rhid, Haverly's Theatre Building." Please return to same and receive reward.

LOST—KNIGHT TEMPLAR'S BADGE marked J. M. B. to A. W. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to 144 Lake-st.

LOST—A BUNCH OF KEYS ON LAKE-st., between Clinton and Ada. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at 227 Fulton-st.

LOST—A PUG DOG "NELLIE," TUESday afternoon, on Thirty-first-st., near Prairie-av. Will pay liberal reward if returned to 2322 Prairie-av.

LOST—A SMALL SILVER WATCH, raised monogram on back, silver chain, clover-leaf pin. Finder will receive liberal reward at SIMMS' stationery store, 125 Twenty-second-st.

LOST—LIGHT HAT WITH GREEN feathers, Thursday night. Please return and receive reward. 1841 Wabash-av.

$5 REWARD—LOST OUT OF BUGGY June 27, canvas-covered sample-case; woolen samples. Return to 184 East Washington-st. No questions asked. H. L. MARSHALL.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st.; permanents and reliable; established in 1859; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

MUSICAL.

A GOOD SOPRANO, FAMILIAR WITH all kinds of church services, just locating in Chicago from the East, can be permanently engaged or will accept a position as substitute during the summer. Address D 52, Tribune office.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND OFFICE or cylinder desk, cheap. Address 71 Twenty-second-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT F. J. BERRY & CO.'S HORSE AND mule market—One black gelding, 15¾ hands; can trot in 2:40 or better. One bright bay mare, 15¾ hands, very stylish, good mane and tail; can trot in 2:50. One chestnut, 15¾ hands, fine mane and tail, 6 years; can trot fast. One carriage team, 15¾, dark bay, sound, and kind. One very fine coupe horse; price low. Six of the best broke saddle horses in the city; will sell for cost in Kentucky. Call and see them if you want a good one. A car-load of fine broke single drivers. A car-load of cheap workers. A car-load of heavy draft Normans and Clydes. Don't fail to call and look if you want a horse for any use. We sell them cheap.

A FEW MORE OF OUR OWN MAKE of phaetons, and end side spring and top and open buggies; one first-class two-seated Surrey, a new style of buck-board; all are bargains. Some open-and-hand buggies and top delivery wagons, two nice extension-top carriages and double set harness, very nice; also the Ruby patent lumber rockaway in five changes. Carriage repairing and painting and ordered work a specialty. E. W. DRYDEN & CO., 71 and 73 Twenty-second-st.

A VERY NICE TOP PHAETON AND a square box top buggy, very cheap for cash. 1119 Lake-st.

ALL OUR LIGHT CARRIAGES, PHAEtons, jump-seat buggies, etc., at reduced prices this month. Assortment can't be beaten in the city. G. L. BRADLEY, 126 and 128 Wabash-av.

ATTENTION—WE HAVE NOW ON hand a number of second-hand top buggies, phaetons, open buggies, etc., and as we desire to close out to make room for new stock, and will sell them the next ten days regardless of cost. C. P. KIMBALL & CO., Wabash-av. and Harrison-st.

ABBOTT BUGGY COMPANY, CORNER State and Twentieth-sts., manufacture 200 Timken spring buggies every week; the only easy-riding side-bar in existence; first-class throughout; built on a large scale, sold at low prices.

AT BLANEY, WILLIAMS & CO., 390 to 396 Wabash-av.—A large stock of new and second-hand carriages and buggies at great bargains.

A BRAND NEW DEXTER QUEEN BUGgy, hand made, for sale cheap, at 507 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—AT INDIANA-AV., PRIvate Boarding Stables—2-seated top family rockaway at a bargain. C. C. WHITE, 2417 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SPAN OF bay carriage horses for family use; gentle, sound and reliable. The owner is leaving the city for the season, and is willing to dispose of them at a bargain. Inquire at sale stable of F. J. BERRY & CO., No. 3 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THOMAS H. Brown's light road wagon, weighing 1¼ pounds; been run only one season; cost $250; will sell right off for $200. Address B 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS PHAETON, in good condition, suitable for one or two horses. Address 17 South Sangamon-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, SOUND saddle or buggy horse; can travel in 3 minutes' time; will be sold cheap. Also a handsome first-class gold watch and chain. C 91, Tribune office.

FOR CHEAP PHEATON, BAROUCHE, open or top buggy, call at the Western Buggy Co.'s, Salesroom 16 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A BREWSTER LIGHT road-wagon, with top, as good as new; price $300. Inquire at barn rear of 2200 Prairie-av., northeast corner of Twenty-first-st.

FOR SALE—A LEATHER TOP-BUGGY. Price $80. Address C 99, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE ROAD MARE "KATIE Patchen," sired by "Autocrat," son

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—BY A LARGE GROCERY house, a bill clerk who is quick and accurate at figures. None except those who have had experience as such in that particular line of business will be considered. Address B 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GENTS' furnishing salesman for inside work. Also one good city salesman to solicit custom orders in the city on liberal commission. "LONE STAR" SHIRT CO., 203, 205, and 207 Dearborn-st., corner Adams.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASsist in office of a wholesale house. Give age, salary expected, and references. Address C 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HARDWARE, TOOL, and stove clerk. Apply for one week to PAUL J. DAEMICKE, corner State and Archer-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT BOOKKEEPer to write and balance up a set of books. Address, at once, C 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BILL and entry clerk, wholesale notions, etc. Must have city references from last employer. No appointment wanted; state salary wanted. C 42, Tribune.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS AND clerks for wholesale house; applications personal. Inquire at business office, 120 S. Clark, Room 4.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESman to sell overalls; must have an established trade. References required. TEMPLE, BROS. & CO., 23 and 25 South Adams-st., Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE RElail clerk for a cigar store; must speak English and German. Only experienced men with first-class references need apply. Address C 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE—DRUG CLERK for country store. Address, with reference, C 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS DOUBLE entry bookkeeper in a retail grocery in a suburban town a few miles from city. References required. Address B 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG MAN, RELIABLE, etc., as relief a few hours each day. City reference preferred. Address D, care Carrier No. 6, Madison-st. office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRSTclass millinery and notion salesmen; must be experienced and have an established trade; apply with city references; a permanent position to desirable parties. Address B 88, Tribune office.

WANTED — SALESMAN — PERMAnent situation. Address B 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS BILL clerk; must be quick and correct and come well recommended. Apply by letter only to J. S. McDONALD & CO., 140 to 146 Monroe-st.

WANTED—FOR A RETAIL AND wholesale store, a young man direct from school. Address D 58, Tribune office.

WANTED — BOOKKEEPER — ONE who understands auction commission books; salary not over $25 per month. Address C 64, Tribune.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER OF EXperience in mercantile work; give age, kind of work done, and references, with salary required. Address D 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST in office of wholesale house; must be good writer, quick at figures, and have experience. Apply, with references, at 171 Fifth-av.

WANTED—SETTLING CLERK FOR A commission house; one who can assist in keeping option books. D 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—THOROUGH BUSINESS bookkeeper for lumber office; must give best references; country town; don't apply except can fill above. Address C 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERKS, BOOKKEEPERS, traveling salesmen, lady cashiers, clerks, and copyists, at once. 149 Monroe-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNderstands bookkeeping and general office work. Address D 60, Tribune office, stating experience, former employers, and wages expected.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND CORrespondent for German department. Address B 2, Tribune office.

WANTED — SALESMEN FOR ART works; salary. German preferred. 129 Lake-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A RELIable man, for collecting and light office duties. $50 cash required. Ample security also able to fill the foregoing conditions need apply. Rooms 35, 36 and 37 Lakeside Building, 218 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 18 TO 20 years of age for office work; must write a good hand and be quick and correct at figures. Address, with references, D 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE BOOKkeeper; also entry clerk. State experience, references, and salary wanted. Address D 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CIGAR salesman who has an established trade. To such a No. 1 salary will be paid, and no others need apply. Address C 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROcery house, a young man who writes a good plain hand and has some knowledge of bookkeeping. Address, with references, C 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED salesman in a boot and shoe department. Address, with references, D, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO OPEN AND take charge of a set of books, and also one who will make himself generally useful in a cutlery house; moderate wages to commence on. Reference required. Address O B 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A RAILroad office; some experience preferred. Address E 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN FOR OUR general store; also one bookkeeper; must speak German and English fluently; Low-Germans preferred. HEINEMANN BROS., Wausau, Wis.

WANTED—SHORTHAND WRITER OF some experience in correspondence and general clerical work; must have good English education. Address B 45, Tribune office.

WANTED — INTELLIGENT YOUNG man as entry clerk who is willing to work; must be a good penman, good figurer, and have first-class references. Call Monday at 9:30 a. m. LOUIS COHN & SON, 19 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN THORoughly acquainted with the retail grocery business. Good references required. DODSON & PIERCE, Hyde Park.

TRADES.

WANTED—TO JEWELERS—A FIRSTclass jobber and clock repairer. B 69, Tribune.

WANTED — A FEW FIRST-CLASS bench-molders can get steady employment at Dempster Mortuary Hardware Manufacturing Company, 23 South Twelfth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A MACHINIST TO TAKE charge of machinery in a planing-mill. A. M. BISCKLEY & CO., Lafin and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTer fully competent to take full charge. COPELIN, 75 Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO PRESS FEEDERS. Apply at 46 Adams-st. DAVID C. COOK.

WANTED—MAP MOUNTERS TO tack on mats. None but experienced hands need apply at RAND, MCNALLY & CO.'S, map publishers, 148 Monroe-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHIRT and pants cutter, familiar with woolen goods. Address D 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GLUE and paste workers in paper-box factory; steady work. LOGDER & MOSS, 245 East Lake-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, MAN or woman. Apply at once at the La Pierre House, Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—TWO PAINTERS AT 139 Burling-st. J. SCHOEBEN.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER, young man having experience in city; none but first-class hands. Address D 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—PAINTERS—TWO FIRSTclass stage hands. Apply Monday morning at 221 North-st. ready for work.

WANTED—TAILORS, TWO YOUNG men to learn custom and shop-cutting; will pay liberal salary to begin with. Address E 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN that can do plain brass-finishing. 38 and 39 South Jefferson-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—A GOOD COACHMAN; must understand his business. Address, with reference, D 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO TEAMSTERS AT 5301 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO TAKE care of horses; must be a good driver. Apply at WOOD BROS.' office, Union Stock-Yards.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORers for Iowa, Minnesota, and Illinois; wages $1.50 to $2 per day; free fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 239 South Water-st., or 105 East Kinzie-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS AMERIcan or German salesman in men's furnishing goods, having a thorough knowledge of the city trade, may hear of a situation with one of the leading wholesale houses of the city, by giving in confidence name, references, and addressing B 9, Tribune office.

WANTED — SALESMEN IN CITIES and country towns for a new book highly indorsed; special terms to experienced canvassers. Address T. H. EDWARDS, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED — STENOGRAPHER WHO can operate type-writer; fair speed and correctness required. Give references and salary wanted. Address in own handwriting E., Beloit, Wis.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CITY AdVertising solicitor; a permanent position, if suitable, at either salary or commission. Apply to MESS. DURKEE, 47 and 49 State-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN WITH $1,500, to take charge of a place about to be vacated; a chance seldom offered. Address, with reference, B 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN ON commission to sell to the trade; position pays from $60 to $80 per month. No one but first-class men with references need apply. Call Monday after 9, 46 Major Block.

WANTED—COLORED MAN TO WORK in boarding-house and wait. 559 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN—$1 TEST PACKages free to energetic men who mean business outside Chicago, and $30 per cent profit guaranteed on small capital; parties willing to work a few hours a day should send stamp for papers and investigate. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED — A TRAVELING SALESgents' furnishing goods, on salary or commission; must come well recommended. C 35, Tribune office.

WANTED — BOY TO DO ERRANDS and make himself generally useful in wholesale house. Only those living with their parents and of good character need apply to OTIS YOUNG & CO., 149 State-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CANvasser for crayon and pastel portraits; $25. Address C 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—A POLISHED GENTLEman of easy address who is confident that he can introduce an expensive art work of the highest order among people of wealth and appreciation; to the successful party is assured an income beyond his most sanguine expectations. SAM'L L. HALL, 151 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC SALESman, well educated, who considers his services worth $25 per week; to the proper party a rare opportunity; call in person. JOSEPH SMART, Room 15, 125 Clark-st.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS EXPEnenced salesmen to carry large line of ladies' neckwear in several States for an old-established house. D 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN TO GO TO CALIfornia and Mexico and buy products for us, another for Eastern and Southern States. Must have best references and $500 capital. Great inducements offered. Address D 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN AND LADIES to learn the art of retouching; situations given them as soon as proficient. Call in person for H. C. BADSTADT, 70 Jackson-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF GOOD fire insurance solicitors; if you will suit place will be permanent and profitable. Address D 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOT AND SHOE SALESman, by a wholesale house, for city, and Western trade; good salary to right man. 177 Fifth-av.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY—ONE LIVing with parents preferred; must bring good references. Call Monday morning at 8 o'clock. MORLEY, MARSHALL & CO., 97 Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO CITY SALESMEN. T. M. DILLIE & CO., publishers, 115 East Adams-st., Room 19.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED STOVEblacker; none other need apply. 38 and 40 Lake-st.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING FANcy dry-goods house a first-class salesman acquainted with trade west of Chicago. B 81, Tribune.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN, by Wheeler Chemical Works, 23 Michigan-av. None but competent druggists or physicians need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG BOY 16 or 17 to run errands and make himself generally useful around store. Apply Monday afternoon to L. MANASSE, 58 Madison-st.

WANTED—BOY TO RUN STATIONary engine. 65 and 65 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—AN A 1 SEWING-MACHINE salesman to travel in Wisconsin; must be an experienced man in the business, and know he can wholesale machines. References as to ability and integrity required. Please address, stating salary expected, S. M. CO., care Letter-carrier Hunt, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SEWINGmachine canvassers. After 9:30 a. m. 235 State.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, MALE OR female, for a hotel in a small city. Call at Room 409 Sherman House, between 2 and 3 o'clock today. Sunday. Good wages.

WANTED — A FEW RESPECTABLE men and women to canvass city; none but above need apply; profits sure; reference required. Address O G 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK and laundress. References, C. C. LAY, with Marshal Field & Co., Madison and Market-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL OF ABOUT 14 years to assist in light housework for a family of two. No washing or ironing. Apply 2555 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SMART TIDY YOUNG German girl for general housework in family of three adults. 149 Dearborn-av.

WANTED — 279 MICHIGAN-AV., A good girl for general housework. Must come recommended.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE OR GERman girl to do general work. Call Monday at 2035 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework; German or Swede preferred. Call Monday at No. 280 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK AT NO. 17 Thirty-ninth-st. Call Monday.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family at Lake Forest for the summer. Apply Monday morning at Room 71, No. 79 Dearborn-st. Must be first-class.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent cook and laundress for private family; wages $6. Apply Monday at 304 West Washington-st.

WANTED—SECOND GIRL IN FAMILY of three. Reference. Apply Monday at 1841 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERal housework. No washing or ironing. 132 South Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework. at 2405 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK at 234 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS girl for general housework in a small family. References required. 2220 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO DINING GIRLS. 216 Thirty-first-st. None but experienced need apply. Good wages. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework in small family. Apply at 178 Thirty-ninth-st., city side.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron in a small family. Apply Monday at 2331 Indiana-av. Reference required.

WANTED — BY A CITY FAMILY spending the summer in the country, a trusty, capable girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 8 Lake-st., Room 1, up-stairs.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Reference required. Call for two days at 2317 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; one that understands plain cooking; small family; wages $3. Apply Monday at 2022 Vernon-av.

WANTED—GIRLS AND WOMEN OF all nationalities in want of any kind of work will be furnished with it at once. Strangers are assisted. Board $2 and $2.50 per week. GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY, 173 East Randolph-st

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in family of two. 4105 Langley-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO PLAIN cooking and other housework, but no washing and ironing. Call today at 621 South Oakley-av.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL; MUST be competent to do general housework; none but Germans need apply. References required. 2331 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR COOKing, washing, and ironing in private family; Swede or German girl preferred. Good wages for good help. Call at house 2256 Ellis-av., or at store 173 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, a first-class Swede or Norwegian girl; must be good cook and laundress. Call Monday at 75 North State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR COOK and laundress. One house north of Fullerton-av. Apply Monday.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, and ironer at No. 9 Woodland Park, second house from Douglas Monument; wages $4.

WANTED—AT 1115 BOWEN-AV., A girl for general housework. Bring references.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in private family at 397 Warren-av. References required.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron. References. Room 6, 242 Wabash-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; must be good cook, washer, and ironer; small family; wages $4 per week. 519 Hurlbut-st., near Belden-av.

WANTED—A DINING-ROOM GIRL. References. 89 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK who will assist in washing and ironing; German preferred. Call at 2300 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK AND do general housework in a small family. 1832 Frederick-st., near Clark.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron at 1400 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL to help in housework in a small family, at 235 Hudson-av., between Wisconsin and Centre-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; a short distance from the city. Call at 46 Warren-av. Monday morning. References required.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl to do general housework for a private family. References required. Call at 604 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD NORWEGIAN OR Swedish girl for chamberwork, washing, and ironing; small family; 472 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in family of two. Reference must be first-class. For information apply at 329 North Franklin-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD cook. References required. 2253 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEwork; bake, wash, and iron. References required. Apply at 356 Warren-av.

WANTED—67 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.,— Girl to do general housework in private family; must be good cook and laundress. Reference required.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM girl at 59 Rush-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, RELIABLE GIRL for general housework in private family; must be good cook, washer, and ironer. 534 N. La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework; good washer and ironer. Apply at 724 West Washington-st.

WANTED — DISHWASHERS; RESTaurant. 163 South Clark-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; private family. 340 Burling-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework at once. Inquire at No. 155 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM girl and one good chambermaid. Lake House, 262 Michigan-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR LIGHT housekeeping for small family. With reference apply Monday at 3339 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; small family, no children. References required. Call Monday. 220 Webster-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Reference required. 756 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—FOR EVANSTON, A GOOD cook, no washing; elderly, plain person preferred; good wages to right party. For particulars call at 46 Congress-st.

WANTED — GERMAN OR SWEDE girl; general housework; small American family; wages $3 per week. 559 North Clark-st., second flat.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL to do general housework in a small family. Good wages paid and references required. Inquire at 728 West Monroe-st.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in family of four. Apply at 1084 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL, WITH references, to do light second work and care for baby; good wages. 3411 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT 1205 Michigan-av. References required.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND girl, one who is a good table waitress. 2400 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron. Good reference. Apply at 3431 Wabash-av.

WANTED — 2221 MICHIGAN-AV., A competent girl for general housework. Apply Sunday and Monday.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. 3513 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron, in family of three. Apply at 30 Pearce-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT 598 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERal housework; good wages. 631 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. 3341 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR general housework; wages $4. No. 5 Bartonplace, between Schiller-st. and North-av.

WANTED—AT 3811 INDIANA-AV., A girl for housework.

WANTED—A GIRL; MUST BE GOOD washer and ironer and plain cook. 3126 Forest-av.

WANTED—AT 2306 LAKE-AV., A girl for general housework.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN to cook, wash, and iron. Good reference required; none others need apply. Call Monday between 9 and 2 o'clock at 2109 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A FAMILY TO do general housework; $4 a week. 138 East Jackson-st., opposite Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE COOK who can iron at a private boarding-house; colored preferred. Call after today. 133 South Ashland-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO WASH, IRON, and wait on table at 1339 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL immediately at 433 Washington-st.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED — DRESSMAKERS, SEAMstresses, and all others to know that Mme. Livingston, of New York, is teaching the only perfect system of dress-cutting now in use; only one having different shapes of shoulders and necks, with bigcore; every part fitting perfect; square measure and form of person only used. Apply Monday morning, Energetic lady to travel with proprietor and agent for Chicago. Call at Palmer House, Room 623.

WANTED—COMPETENT DRESSMAKers; also neat sewers to learn trade; steady employment. Apply immediately at 473 Wabash-av.

WANTED — 2 FIRST-CLASS DRESSmakers and finishers on fine work; also, a first-class operator on Singer machine; none but others need apply. MRS. STERLING, 447 West Madison-st., agent for S. T. Taylor's system of dress-cutting. Apprentice wanted.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN as assistant foreswoman in a dressmaking establishment employing fifty girls. State qualifications and reference. Address D 61, Tribune office.

WANTED — A THOROUGHLY COMpetent dressmaker for a first-class private establishments; permanent to the right party in September; salary good and situation permanent to right party. Address E 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 748 WASHINGTONst., four first-class dressmakers.

SHAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—100 EXPERIENCED CLOAK makers at once. GROSS, LANDERS & CO., 248 East Monroe-st.

WANTED — A FEW EXPERIENCED shirtmakers to work on stock shirts; steady work and best prices paid weekly. "LONE STAR" SHIRT CO., 205 and 207 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—151 AND 153 FIFTH-AV.— Cloakmakers. Best prices paid and steady employment. ALDORF, MCGUIRE & CO.

WANTED— 100 experienced cloak-makers. 100 experienced dolman-makers. Best prices, at Ellinger's Cloak Factory, 144 and 146 Wabash-av., fourth floor.

WANTED—OPERATORS AND HAND sewers on fine coats. J. H. MYERS & BRO., 233 Fifth-av.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED OPERstors on fine dolmans and cloaks; best prices paid; machines to rent. H. ZIMMERMAN, 152 and 154 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 253 WEST MADISONst.—A reliable woman who takes work home; will make room rent an object.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIRTmakers at 144 and 146 Monroe-st. READ BROS. & CO.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NECKTIEmakers. No learners need apply. EISENSTADT & ROSE, 240 Madison-st.

WANTED — A GOOD SEAMSTRESS for children's clothes. 177 Rush-st.

WANTED—200 EXPERIENCED DOLman makers; steady work; good hands can make from $10 to $16 a week. Apply to LOUIS ADLER, 176 East Madison-st.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON WILLcox & Gibbs machines; light, clean, steady work. Apply at No. 230 Fifth-av.

NURSES.

WANTED—YOUNG NURSE FOR ONE child, willing to sleep at home. Apply at 353 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH lady to care for and insure children. For particulars address C 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of a child 3 years old; must take her meals at home. Call mornings at 3639 Lake-av.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL FOR NURSE and to make herself generally useful. Apply Monday at 404 West Harrison-st. Ring upper bell.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—WOMAN TO DO WASHING and ironing at 2125 Indiana-av. Call Monday.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS STARCHers. NILSSON'S Laundry, 20 North Clark-st.

WANTED — HILL'S LAUNDRY, 329 South State-st.—3 starchers and one American born woman that thoroughly understands rinsing and bleaching; also, 3 shirt-ironers. Call 107 three days.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD SCANDINAVIAN and German girls for all kinds of housework at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—10 GOOD KNITTERS TO make hosiery. Call at once at 291 Fourth-av., near Twelfth-st.

WANTED — YOUNG LADY ASSISTant cashier and bookkeeper in a jobbing house. Answer in own handwriting; salary to begin with $7. C 36, Tribune office.

WANTED — FOR OUR RETAIL DEpartment—A young lady or a young man who has had experience in Japanese wares. Address, with particulars, C 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY AS CLERK in a law office; none but a first-class writer need address C 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSER CAN make from 10 cents to $1 a day. Call from 12 to 2 any day at 125 Clark-st., Room 61.

WANTED—YOUNG WOMEN TO learn a light manufacturing business. State age and references. Address C 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEmen to learn the Roman art. You can earn $10 per day at home after taking one lesson of us. We will show you how to manage it as a business. No canvassing necessary, no glass, no transferring, and no transparency required. From $10 to $25 will place you in an easy, light business that will pay you no less than $30 per week. Respectable parties are invited to call and see specimens. Take elevator for fifth floor, Palmer House. Inquire for Room 567.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STENOGrapher, lady or gent; work steady; pay low. No beginners. GEO. F. BENT, 81 Jackson-st.

WANTED — EXREIENCED HANDS on hoop-skirts; also a few to learn, at H. W. WETHERELL'S, 185 and 187 Wabash-av.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS FOR a new corset. Inquire Monday morning at 314 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—BY A WELL-KNOWN firm, the services of a cultured lady in a genteel business where an easy address and pleasing manner will afford her a steady income. Address D 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEWINGmachine instructress; must be of good address and appearance. Call between 12 and 2. 235 State-st.

WANTED—SALESLADY FOR CLOAKS and suits, at J. L. BLOOM'S, 131 State-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ACTIVE young man with experience; excellent penman; fit for business of any kind; can correspond in three different languages. Address B 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKkeeper, assistant, or clerk; 4 years' experience. A 1 references. B 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man well acquainted with bookkeeping and all office work. First-class references. Address C 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of fair education, able to keep books and to correspond in English, German, and French, with a wholesale business giving him steady work, and a chance to advance. City references. D 11, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRSTclass bookkeeper of over 20 years' experience, and having satisfactory references. Address D 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE WORK by a young man; good penman, and not afraid to work. Address B 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING clerk by a young man of 9 years' experience in Chicago. References very best. B 74, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REGIStered single pharmacist, by the 15th of July; 18 years' experience in the business; speak English and German. Best of references given. B 76, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man who has had several years' experience in an insurance and real-estate office in a large Eastern city. Can give the best of references. Address B 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man in a wholesale house as order clerk or assistant in office. C 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIenced bank bookkeeper in bank or insurance office; can commence at once. Highest reference to bankers and others. D 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUTH of 18 at office work or bookkeeping. Address D 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of steady and moral habits, as collector. Can furnish the best of references, and give ample security. Address D 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THORoughly competent man as bookkeeper; moderate salary. Reference to present employer. Address D 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, industrious, and experience bookkeeper. Best references given. C 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A YOUNG man who is a good bookkeeper in some good wholesale house. Can give best of city references. C 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERgetic and wideawake young man who is not afraid of work in some kind of manufacturing establishment where he can be of service either as a clerk or salesman. No objection to traveling. First-class references. Address D 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGrapher and type-writer operator; could furnish type-writer. D 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG man with mercantile agency; has half each day to spare; wishes collecting or other outdoor work; however, will keep a set of books; thoroughly competent. Very highest city references; $9 per week. Address E 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent accountant and office manager, who has twenty years' experience and best references; now engaged during business hours. Address B 11, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THORoughly experienced custom and stock cutter (also a 1 clothing salesman); a steady boy; country town; young man. First-class Chicago references. Address, for three days, C 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRSTclass carpenter as foreman on buildings, or will contract; terms liberal. Address W, 493 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD engraver. C 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man in composing-room; has worked three years in a book and job office; want to thoroughly finish trade. Address D 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAchinist on light machinery or model work; good workman. Address D 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THORough engineer and machinist of many years' experience, capable of taking charge of any manufacturing business. Address E 80, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man (German) who understands taking care of horses in carriages; a good situation more desirable than salary. Address B 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLEaged man as coachman. Good references. C 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man (Scandinavian) as coachman or to take care of horses in a private family. Address C 1, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRSTclass, honest, industrious man (Dane) as coachman; will make himself generally useful; will give city references. Address B 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHman by a steady man who thoroughly understands his duties; will make himself useful. Good reference. C 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRSTclass coachman only in first-class family. Please address O N 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man (Swede) as coachman; understands his business well. Good references. Address E 79, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY A PROTestant man and wife in a private family, the man as coachman and groom, his wife as cook or laundress; no objection to go to the country. The best of reference. C 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHman in priv ate family. The best of city references. Address D 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, with good and sober habits, to drive a team for some wholesale house. Can give good reference and can handle horses. Address C 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman or gardener; 20 years' experience. Address C 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHman by an Englishman, thoroughly experienced. City references. C 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER young man as coachman. Understands his business, is a good, careful driver, and can furnish the best of city references. C 87, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ORNAmental gardener, florist, fruit vegetable grower, and general manager, by an energetic man of tested ability and good character; an acquisition where great experience and trust is required; good administrative capabilities to manage a large, first-class place. For testimonials and other particulars address MANAGER, Post-Office Box No. 1663, Rockford, Ill., for two weeks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man in a wholesale liquor house, as compounder; worked 10 years for one firm in this city; understands keeping the Government's book. Address A M, 48 Johnson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A MUSIC store, or as pianist, by gent of 12; ready sight-reader piano and organ. Reference A 1. B 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPEnienced janitor. Address C 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OF ANY KIND, speak German, Danish, and Swedish. Address C 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDer by a young man who is steady and sober. Can give best of references. Call on or address D F, 1020 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR by man and wife; first-class references given. Address D 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ARCHItect's assistant, thoroughly versed in construction, detail, and specification writing desires evening employment. Address Z 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG German man who speaks English; industrious and careful; works printing-presses, locomotive machine work. Address B 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG, intelligent young man of good habits; something in the way of general work; wages not so much an object as steady work. Address B 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A SURveyor as assistant surveyor or draughtsman. Experience and good references. B 63, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BILLS AND rents to collect by an experienced, reliable collector. Terms reasonable. Bonds given if required. Address E 56, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—A CIVIL ENgineer of ten years' experience on railroads and other public works desires to make an engagement. Can furnish recommendations and instramenta. Address B 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER; first-class private family. Can give best of reference. Address D 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELLposted young German who has a horse and buggy, as agent or any other kind of work. C 25, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELLeducated single man, capable and sober; willing to be useful at anything. Address D 47, Tribune.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—HOTELS, boarding-houses, and private families furnished with domestics to do any kind of work; women are looking for work in city or country. References given. GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY, 173 East Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GOOD Swedish girls, one as cook and one as up-stairs work. Call at 150 Sedgwick-st., Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW with child 3½ years old to do housework in the country. Address 1906 South La Salle-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY TWO young girls in a private family to do second work or general housework, on the South Side. Please call at 2405 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN, for kitchen work; good cook and laundress; good city references. Apply at 630 South Halsted-st. No postal cards.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECond work or light housework, by good girl. Please call at 356 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to do light housework or second work. Call at or address 46 Rubie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable colored girl; to do second work or general housework in small family; North Side preferred. Can give best of reference. Address C 24, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to do general housework in a private family. Good references. Address C 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GIRL to do second work or general housework in a small private family. Good references. Address C 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN as meat or pastry cook; city or country. Apply in rear of 93 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO do second work. Call at 122 East Erie-st., Room 15.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENeral housework in a small family by a respectable Norwegian girl. Apply at 522 Wilmot-av. OTILIE ANDERSEN.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A YANKEE family by a newly-arrived Scandinavian girl; will work cheap. Apply at 177 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl for general housework in a first-class family as cook and laundress. Please call at 343 Newberry-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl from Wisconsin to do general housework in a small family. Please call at 1622 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY TWO steady girls, one for cook and the other for upstairs work, and will do plain sewing. Can furnish the best of city references. Call at 709 North Paulina-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESpectable girl to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family. Call for two days at 3323 Wentworth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to assist in housework. 53 Ashley-st., corner Lincoln.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL 14 years old in some respectable American family; no pay required. Best references. Please call at 126 North Curtis-st. Address MISS. CULVER, 207

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 1, 159 Madison-st. Be sure and read this list, as there are some excellent bargains in it.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

$45,000—Fine 3-story stone-front business building and lot on Fifth-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts.; rents $4,500; it is a bargain.

$38,000—A fine 3-story brown-stone front store and lot 25x100, building 22x120, cost $45,000 to build; rents for $3,500; on Madison-st., near Carpenter; cheap.

$40,000—I offer this property at $40,000 for the last time, if you will not take a good bargain when offered you are the one to blame; it is a lot 55x108, covered with frame buildings (and a corner) on Desplaines-st. between Madison and Jackson-sts.; building rents now at $1,272 per year, taxes $500; you can see what the property pays—nets over 11 per cent, and it is certain to increase in value right along, as business must go to the West Side in a few years, and this lot will be in the centre.

$100 per foot—Splendid business corner, 100x125, on northeast corner of Van Buren-st. and Hermitage-av., only two blocks west of Ashland-av.; dirt cheap.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

$7,500—A first-class octagon front modern brick dwelling, fine brick barn, and lot 33x123; house is now vacant and in perfect repair. Possession can be had at once; south front, on Park-av. near Robey-st. This is an excellent property.

$7,500—Possession in 30 days. This house will please most any one; it is 22x58 feet; lot 22x120, and house is one of the best two brick dwellings in the city; 30 nice rooms besides large billiard room; only 15 minutes' car ride from Court-House, on Morgan-st. near Harrison-st.; the owner had it built for his own use and lives in it; never been rented. It is a bargain.

$10,000—This is also a first-class brick residence, 3 rooms deep, No. 1 brick barn and lot, half block from Union Park on Washington boulevard; exact assessments all paid and taxes. Possession at once. It is an excellent house and bargain.

$6,500—A fine 12-room 2-story frame house with brick basement; house in perfect order and modern; lot 25x125, south front, on Parker-st. near Ontario-st. It is cheap, if you rent as 6% per month; or possession can be had in 15 days.

$6,000—Class A 12 splendid house, 4 rooms deep, 10 nice rooms, lot 21x100, corner and south front, on West Jackson-st., between Western-av. and Hoyne-av.; house is cheap; it has just been finished; you can move in in 12 hours if you wish; $1,500, or sell down; the house and location is first-class, and a bargain.

$5,800—Fine 9-room, 2-story brick dwelling, small barn, and lot 25x130, on Lexington-st., one block from Ogden-av. street-cars; possession any time; house would cost to build $8,500.

$5,000—First-class 8-room brick cottage, and lot 24x125, on Huron-st., near Wood.

$4,100 per foot—Lot 33x125; if you want a beautiful residence lot to build upon this is it; south front, on Park-av., between Robey and Hoyne-sts.; it is one of the most beautiful locations in Chicago, and it is cheap at $123.

$65 per foot—150x120—corner of Jackson and Aberdeen-sts.; for sale this is an excellent location, and at $65 per foot there is no better bargain to be found in the city.

$5,500—$1,000 down, brand-new octagon stone front, 4 rooms deep, every modern finish, and lot, on West Jackson-st.; house is just completed; possession at once; it's cheap.

$9,500—$3,000 down, a splendid 11-room stone front, gravel-roof house, and lot, 22x100, east front, on Groveland Park-av., near Thirty-first-st.; it is every way first-class.

$4,500—Nice 8 14-room stone-front house, lot 20x140, near Washington-boulevard, fronting Union Park. Only $1,000 down.

$2,350—Nice 5-room cottage, rents $25 per month, and lot 24x125, on Van Buren-st., near California-av.; very cheap.

$2,350—Nice cottage 247 Division-st., lot 22x120, south front, near Clybourn-av.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. E. PATTERSON, 138 Dearborn-st.:

VACANT LOTS.

Windchester-av., near Ogden, $900.
Lincoln-st., between Harrison and Polk, $800.
West Congress-st., near Wood, $15 per foot.
West Jackson-st., near California-av., $25 per foot.
Keeler-st., south of Archer-av., $300 to $400.
Wabash-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., 37x179, at $75 per foot.
Wabash-av. and Fortieth-st., very cheap.
Thirty-ninth-st., near Vincennes-av., 50x182.
Grand Grove-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., 132x200; good business property.
Indiana-av. and Thirty-eighth-st.
Prairie-av. and Fifty-eighth-st.
Calumet-av. and Fifty-eighth-st.
Michigan-av. and Fortieth-st.
Dearborn-av., between Goethe and Schiller-sts.
Lots in Englewood.
Lots near Fullman.
Lots in Lake View, one mile north of city limits.
All of above property will be sold cheap and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—BY GEORGE M. BOGUE, 103 DEARBORN-ST.

CENTRAL PARK-AV—Northeast corner of West Adams-st.
PHINNEY-AV.—Between West Huron and Ohio-sts. 16 lots.
WEST LAKE-ST.—Southwest corner of Hamlin-av. 66x115.
WEST LAKE-ST.—Just east of California-av., 50 feet.
PARK-AV.—Just east of California-av. 50 feet.

FOR SALE—FINE BUSINESS CORNER on West Side, partly improved, paying fine rent. Price $63,000; a bargain.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES SOUTHEAST corner of Chicago and Keeler-avs., cheap. Apply to GEORGE M. BOGUE, 103 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY GEORGE M. BOGUE, 103 DEARBORN-ST.

FOUR LOTS ON ARCHER-AV., just east of Main-st.; will be sold cheap.
NEW LOTS ON MAIN-ST., west front, just south of Archer-av.; will be sold cheap.
FOUR LOTS ON MAIN-ST., east front, just south of Archer-av.; will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY:

20 acres fronting on North-av., at Garfield, near the "Northwestern cut-off," only $650 per acre.
Also 80 acres but short distance from above at $350 per acre, to close an estate.
F. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY GEORGE M. BOGUE, 103 DEARBORN-ST.

VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY on the South Branch near Eighteenth-st.; very best of railroad connections.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE ON PARK-av., near Union Park, 2-story and basement, Ogden stone front; must be sold.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AN OWNER ABOUT TO leave the city offers his 8-room frame cottage on West Jackson-st., between Western-av. and Hoyne-av., for $2,600; it has just been finished; you can move in in 12 hours if you wish; $1,500, or sell down; the house and location is first-class, and a bargain.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT CORNER on near Milwaukee-av., Chicago, with improvements, $10,000; a bargain; pays over 12 per cent net.
HENRY WALLER, Jr., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN southern portion of city; rented for two years for $18 per month; cost an excellent investment.
CHAS. CLEAVER & SON, 127 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY GEORGE M. BOGUE, 103 Dearborn-st.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Lot, north of Thirty-eighth-st.; 33x125.
WABASH-AV., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.; 84x171.

FOR SALE—A FINE PIECE OF PROPERTY on Jefferson-st. suitable to manufacturing purposes. Inquire of HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE and lot No. 1056 Polk-st., rented for $34 per month; price $3,200. Inquire of OWNER, 375 Robey.

FOR SALE—LOT 34X125 FT., GOOD corner on State and Madison-sts.; cheap for cash. A splendid investment.
T. B. BOYD,
Room 1, 159 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON STATE-ST., 25X143 FT., opposite Seventeenth-st., at a bargain if sold at once.
F. A. BRAGG & CO.,
86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—103 FEET ON West Lake-st., corner of Page. Good investment. Will sell all or part, or give long lease on fair terms.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD FRAME HOUSE with very wide lot, good location, West Side, $2,600; a bargain; 12 feet vacant, Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st.; a cottage on the rear of lot taken in part payment; 38 feet on Van Buren-st., east of Ashland-av.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BRICK BUILDING on Randolph-st., $30,000; paying over 10 per cent net.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A GOOD TENroom frame cottage, barn, and lot 30x178 feet, east front, on Calumet-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.; it can be bought for $2,500.
F. A. BRAGG & CO.,
86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH of Twenty-ninth-st., east front, one or two elegant houses just completed and ready for occupancy; houses are brick with brown-stone trimmings, built in the most substantial manner; hardwood finish, and in modern style in every detail; lots 22x178 feet each. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, two-story and basement brick, south front, Garfield-av.; lot 50x125 feet, $6,500; octagon brick, east side, near cars, $4,200; one-third down.
CHAS. H. HALE, 125 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—518 WEST WASHINGTON-st., frame house and 30-foot lot, $6,500.
J. H. CHEEVER, Room 4, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON THIRTY-fifth-st. and Western Indiana Belt Railroad, near the crossing of the new Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—46X115 FEET, WITH BRICK house, on Lincoln-av., near corner Wisconsin-st.; $2,000. Address B 75, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$6,500—AND IT'S A BARgain; 48 West Monroe-st.; 2-story frame, brick basement, 10 rooms, modern improvements; lot 27½x132. Easy terms. PIERCE & WARE, 159 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF GOOD paying business blocks in heart of city; also manufacturing and residence property throughout the city. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FRAME 2-story dwelling; Larrabee-st., near Garfield-av., $3,000; frame in two sets, Mohawk-st., grained and papered, $3,000. CHAS. N. HALE, 125 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE AND LOT on West Indiana-st., near Wood, $1,900. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A LARGE dwelling, 18 Seminary-st., south of Webster-av.; less than cost of building, $2,500. OWNER, Room 65, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY FLATS AT LINcoln Park, with all modern improvements; rent for $1,080 a year; price, $8,000; $2,500 cash and balance in 3 years. Apply at 165 Randolph-st., Room 36.

FOR SALE—68 FEET VACANT ON Vincennes-av., half block south of Aldine-square; also one of the best corners on West Madison-st., west rented, and other valuable property. Inquire of CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 151 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BUILDING ON West Madison-st., handsome store and living room; lot, 22x124 with barn, $4,000. Address B 88, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOT ON HALSTED-ST., near Congress, east front; only one; will sell cheap. Apply to H. H. SHAW, Room 20, 159 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A GRAND MARCH FOR lots, $200, $250, $300, $320, $350 each at Humboldt Park and Garfield. And onward the people are marching to secure homes in these Chicago's most beautiful suburbs, to and from which the fare is now only 5 cents to the business centre of the city, either on steam or street cars. The ground here being 11 feet higher than the grade down in the city, makes the climate superior and healthier to that of any location along on the lake shore. Garfield being yet new, I now sell lots there at $325 up, and five-acre blocks at prices that will pay a profit of 100 per cent in less than one year. Lots on North-av., 25 x125 feet, for $200 for a short time.

These fine residence lots, 125 feet in depth, close to the park, are nearly all sold; they are the finest lots, without any exception, ever to be had so near to the Court-House. I will close out the balance of these lots at $350 each if taken this week, for cash or on time; they are well worth $400 each at the present time.

I have seven lots just east of the park, which I will sell at $450 each, half a block from the North-av. street cars; the adjoining lots are held by other owners at $600 each. I have some fine corner lots on North-av., close to the park; these lots are each 175 feet in depth. Also some fine residence lots on the boulevard, near the park, 50x125 feet, for $1,000 on easy terms. Also one lot, 50x150 feet, four blocks north of the park, $350; was bought some time ago for $600. Also one lot, Class A, 12 blocks west of the park, 125 feet in depth, for $700, on easy terms.

"Humboldt lots from $60 each up." I have five fine residences, close to the park, which I will sell from $1,100 each up, on easy terms.

Houses built to order on lots 25x125, only one block from street-cars, for $1,100 up for house and lot; two blocks from steam-cars; taxes only $4 per year for house and lot.

My sales for the last four months at Humboldt Park and Garfield amount to $125,000.

I have been selling property in this vicinity for the last eleven years, and have all the bargains.

Office at the southeast corner California and North-avs., entrance of Humboldt Park.

Take Humboldt Park street-cars on Lake and State-sts. Only one fare to the office. Headquarters for Humboldt Park and Garfield property. Carriages at the office to show property.

Office open until 9 in the evening. Do not wait till Sundays, but come out at once if you want bargains. Cut this card out and take it with you, and see that the property is as advertised. See me before you buy.

W. P. LARKIN,
Humboldt Park.
JOHN BREATON, Agent.

FOR SALE—
C. B. MULLIKEN,
Agent for the care and management of property, Room 20 Metropolitan Block.

167 Dearborn-st.,
HAS FOR SALE:

Two houses Nos. 2018 and 2020 Calumet-av., two stories and basement, with mansard roof, brick, and in good order; will be sold very low and on easy terms.
$1,250.

A lot at Lawndale, 164x125 feet, finely located for cottages to rent.
$1,850.

No. 621 South Canal-st., corner of Wright-st., 2-story frame, with stable; good lot; very desirable.
$4,000.

One lot on North Clark-st., near Sophia-st.
Two lots on Larrabee-st., near Wisconsin-st.
Two lots on Cottage Grove-av., near Fortieth-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 175 Clark-st.:

MICHIGAN-AV. and Thirty-eighth-st., stone-front house, 12 rooms, and lot; only $6,000; immediate possession.
MICHIGAN-AV., near Twenty-fifth-st., two-story house, 9 rooms, with brick basement, in good order; lot 30x170; only $7,500; possession any time.
WABASH-AV.—Elegant 2-story and bas. stone-front house, 10 rooms, lot 20x170; possession any time.

FOR SALE—BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, cor. Washington and Halsted-sts.

Warren-av., near Leavitt-st., 30x125, 14-room frame and bk barn.....$6,500
Willard-place, 14-room brick brick and barn..... 6,000
Walnut-st., near Paulina, cottage and lot..... 2,250
Warren-av., near Western, 50x125, 9-room brick and barn..... 5,000
Harrison-st., near Leavitt, stone front, 10 rooms and brick-st., near Racine, 8-room frame..... 7,500

FOR SALE—BY GEORGE M. BOGUE, 103 DEARBORN-ST.:

Choice locations on the following avenues south of Thirty-ninth-st.:
Wabash-av. east and west fronts.
Michigan-av., east and west fronts.
Indiana-av., east and west fronts.
Prairie-av., east and west fronts.
Calumet-av., east and west fronts.

FOR SALE—BY GEORGE M. BOGUE, 103 DEARBORN-ST.

ASHLAND-AV., south of Adams-st., 112x200.
ASHLAND-AV., north of Taylor-st., 132x200.
ARCHER-AV., northwest corner of Loomis, 99x165.
WEST LAKE-ST., opposite Union Park, 50x150.
WEST LAKE-ST., southeast corner of Oakley, 62x96, with improvements.
WEST HARRISON-ST., east of Throop, 99x155.
OGDEN-AV., southwest corner West Congress-st.

FOR SALE — RIVER PROPERTY — North Branch—southeast corner Blanche and Fleetwood-sts.; 150 feet on river; 220 feet on Fleetwood-st.; 325 feet deep.
Also 30 lots in Taylor & Canda's Subdivision, near Humboldt Park.
Prices low; terms easy.
GARDNER G. WILLARD,
88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON MICHigan-av., 100 or 200 feet front; $190 per foot; a great bargain.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 2-STORY stone front near Twenty-eighth-st., $15,000, on easy terms. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 138 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY GEORGE M. BOGUE—
103 DEARBORN-ST.

NORTH CLARK-ST., northwest corner of Oak, 105x71.
NORTH WELLS-ST., northwest corner of Michigan, 206x120.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. E. PATTERSON, 138 Dearborn-st.:

Hermitage-av. and Polk-st., 75x125, with very nice two-story house and barn; a good home for $5,000.
Jefferson-st., near Adams, 2-story frame, lot 27½x98.
Ashland-av., corner Park-av., fronting Union Park, 80x125, with nice cottage.
Ashland-av. and Erie-st., 21x100, with cottage, only $2,000.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—3 FINE LOTS ON Fremont-st., near Garfield-av. C 27, Tribune.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY STONEfront house with improvements; has dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; 4 large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner De Koib and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—A RED-HOT RACE FOR one of LARKIN'S $200 lots, just west of Humboldt Park; he has forty left at that price close to the depot. LARKIN, Humboldt Park.

FOR SALE—A 50X150-FOOT LOT ON the boulevard at Humboldt Park, $40 less than the market price; do not all come at once. LARKIN, Humboldt Park.

FOR SALE—BY LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9:

Indiana-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., 2-story house, lot 25x125, east front; only $4,750.
Thirty-fifth-st.-boulevard, 121x181, corner of Forrest-av., at a great bargain.
Several desirable houses and lots cheap.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

Improved corner, North Clark-st.....$45,000
State-st., near Eighteenth, improved..... 20,000
Madison-st., improved, 25 feet..... 10,000
Madison-st., improved, 65 feet..... 5,700
Halsted-st., improved..... 15,000
Fifth-av., 8-room house..... 6,000
Michigan-av., 2-story B stone-front..... 6,000

FOR SALE—431 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., near Taylor, a two-story brick house; rented at $60 a month; price $4,200, on very easy terms. Only small amount down and balance at 6 per cent.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington & Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—SOME DESIRABLE CORners on Washington-boulevard for flats. Also 57 feet on Sheffield-av., near Lake, at $90 per foot.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT; RENTS for $25 per month; $23 West Van Buren-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY GEORGE M. BOGUE—
103 DEARBORN-ST.

MADISON-AV., just north of Forty-ninth-st., 50x130.
HYDE PARK-AV., at foot of Fifty-first-st., 50x130.
FIFTY-FIRST-ST., northeast corner of Greenwood-av., 132x130.
FIFTY-THIRD-ST., southwest corner of Madison-st., 100x150.
JEFFERSON-AV., southwest corner of Fifty-second-st., 300x150.
FIFTY-THIRD-ST., west of Madison-av., lots 50x150.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS E. PATTERson, 138 Dearborn-st.:

BARGAINS IN ACRES.

9 acres on Eighty-seventh-st., near S. W. R. R. car-shops.
7 acres in Midway Plaisance; very choice.
20 acres, very choice, and near the parks and Ill. Cent. R. R., in Sec. 14, 38, 14.
40 acres, mostly grove, near Normal; would make a fine subdivision and resell rapidly.
20 acres near the Stock-Yards.
10½ acres at Englewood, Fifty-eighth and School-st.
5 acres on Sixty-third-st. and Ashland-av.
30 acres on G. T. R. R., near Blue Island.
10 acres at Morgan Park; very high and beautiful.
20 acres at Morgan Park, corner of Western and Tracey-avs.
40 acres, the finest at Washington Heights.
27½ acres at Morgan Park; a great bargain.
Several choice acre tracts on the Calumet River; high and dry.
25 acres on river, near Riverdale.
10 acres near Garfield; has the best of railroad facilities and suitable for subdivision.
1,000 acres on Grand Calumet, in Indiana.
A number of acre tracts in Indiana, near Hammond.
5 acres on Twenty-second-st. boulevard, just west of city limits.

FOR SALE—BY GEORGE M. BOGUE, 103 DEARBORN-ST.:

FORTY-SIXTH-ST., northwest corner of Woodlawn-av., 200x200.
FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., southeast corner of Ellis-av., 102x167.
GREENWOOD-AV., northeast corner of Forty-ninth-st., 200x330.
GREENWOOD-AV., southwest corner of Forty-ninth-st., 300x324.
GREENWOOD-AV., northwest corner of Fiftieth-st., 100x300.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 60 feet high, 85 to the acre; mostly these are the cheapest lots in the market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lumber to build without any money down, or build a house to suit you; abstract free. I am building 22 cottages, 22x36, with 7 rooms; price of cottage and lot $1,600; only $250 down, and $15 monthly for balance. Stop paying rent and get you a home of your own. Come in or day at 10 o'clock and go and see the lots free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$5,000—WABASH-AV., near Forty-third-st. Residence of 10 rooms in fine order, and all improvements including furnace; good barn. Lot 82x160 ft. For anyone desiring to secure a beautiful home this property cannot be surpassed, and it is a bargain. Call here for keys. ELLIOTT & CRANE, Room 20 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and La Salle.

FOR SALE BY GEORGE M. BOGUE—
103 DEARBORN-ST.

20 ACRES northwest corner CENTRE-AV. and FIFTY-FIRST-ST.
20 ACRES northeast corner ASHLAND-AV. and FIFTY-FIRST-ST.
15 ACRES southwest corner COTTAGE GROVE-AV. and SIXTY-THIRD-ST.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—CHOICE suburban residence, with 5 acres of land, directly on the lake shore; a natural park, with fine native groves, observatory, lily-pond filled with goldfish, fountain, etc. Over $10,000 have been expended on the grounds alone. EDWIN LEE BROWN, owner, Clinton and Jackson-sts., Chicago. Only price $37,500.

FOR SALE—10 OR 40 ACRES AT CHIcago Lawn, at a bargain.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH CHICAGO, 12 lots, 200 feet front, on Calumet River, opposite Brown's Mills; a good investment. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—CLYDE, 2¼ MILES OUT on C., B. & Q.—Good lots, $150 up; 8-room cottages built on 50 ft. for $1,300, $200 down, $20 per month.
D. W. STORRS,
94 Washington-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—THIRTY 24-FOOT LOTS on McGovern-st., near Milwaukee-av., just outside city limits, at a low price and on liberal terms. W. H. COLVIN, 23 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY GEORGE M. BOGUE, 103 Dearborn-st.

WABASH-AV., southeast corner Fifty-sixth-st. 50 feet will be sold cheap.
WABASH-AV., 200 feet south of Fifty-sixth-st. 50 feet will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—I HAVE LOTS IN EGANBALE ON WOODLAWN, LEXINGTON, and GREENWOOD-AVS., which can be sold at a bargain.
GEORGE M. BOGUE, 103 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE BY GEORGE M. BOGUE—
103 DEARBORN-ST.

Lot 70 by 200 FEET with house, in Geneva Lake village. Will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—68 ACRES NEAR PULLman; $300 per acre.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY J.H. VAN VLISSENGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and 94 Washington-st., Room 34, Bargains in lots, houses, and acres at Pullman.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE, ONLY seven miles from Chicago three new stores, with living-rooms above; only $1,000 each; terms to suit. Inquire at 143 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—RENT OR EXCHANGE—Houses, lots, and acres at Hinsdale.
202 La Salle-st., Room 3. HENRY WALLER, Owner.

FOR SALE BY GEORGE M. BOGUE—
103 DEARBORN-ST.

EAST FRONTAGES ON GRAND BOULEVARD and the WEST DIVISION of the SOUTH PARK.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ON THE WESTern Indiana Belt Railroad; the best bargain in the market.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — RAVENSWOOD LOTS, east front, on Commercial-st., three blocks from depot. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN SEC. 36, TOWN 38, Range 13; Western Indiana Belt R. R. runs by it and the Wabash Road runs across the southeast corner; only $250 per acre. Taken now. A splendid chance for subdivision. JOHN C. LONG, 68 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT HIGHLAND Park on easy payments and at low prices. F. P. HAWKINS, 90 La Salle-st., Room 36.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—JUST FINished, a model 7-room Eastlake cottage, bath, water-closet, set tubs, high, sightly dorm, 80 shades, etc.; 1 year's pass goes with it; only $350 required down; $25 per month. Also brick basement cottages, $300 and $500 down and $25 and $30 per month. I also have the choicest lots in town and will build any plan you like. Call and bring your plans and talk it over.
D. W. STORRS,
94 Washington-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—75 FEET ON WENTworth-av. in Englewood at $2,500. Water, sewer, and gas in street. S. M. DUNNING, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—ON LA SALLE-ST., NEAR Fifty-fifth, Englewood—New cottages of 8 and 9 rooms within 25 minutes from the city; 5 cent fares to Union Stock-Yards; only $2,800. Will also sell lots and build to suit purchaser on easy terms. S. M. DUNNING, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—168X218 FEET WITHIN 2 blocks of the lake, nicely improved with trees, shrubs, small fruit, house, barn, lake water, and the most desirable of cost of Lake View; handsome and neighborhood can't be beat; first cost; $85 per foot, imp. extra. Address H. JACOBSON, Box 12,000, city.

FOR SALE—WE ARE AUTHORIZED to offer 20 acres adjoining city limits, already subdivided, and in a neighborhood that is improving very fast; can be had at a figure that will insure a very large profit at retail. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 13 ACRES of land in beautiful suburban town. A bargain for those who desire a fine place. PHINEY B. SMITH, Room 6, Major Block.

FOR SALE—12 MORE NEW COTTAGES and houses; prices from $1,400 to $2,600 each; only $50 cash; balance monthly payments. Don't fail to see them; take Milwaukee-av. cars to Western-av., then go on Milwaukee-av. cars two blocks to Hirsch-st.; my cottages are on Hoffman and Myrtle-avs., between the brick schoolhouse and Milwaukee-av.; man there to show them. J. M. ALLEN, 159 Washington-st., Room 20.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE — FOR city property—My farm, located and adjoining the Village of Delafield, Waukesha County, Wisconsin. It contains 114 acres, part timber and part improved. There is also located on the land the celebrated Nemahbin Mineral Spring. I will also sell with this or separately my brick cottage, containing 6 rooms, with 2 acres of ground adjoining the farm and in the village, only a few blocks from Lake Nagawicka.
JOHN MARDEN,
141 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—TEXAS LANDS—TRACTS of fine elevated grazing land in Northwestern Texas, in solid bodies, well watered, and containing from 20,000 to 200,000 acres, at 10 cents per acre; titles direct from the State to me; finest ranch land in the State, and covered with the celebrated mesquite grass, and within 40 miles of a railway in operation. Also other fine unimproved grazing and farming lands in Western Texas. Will exchange Texas lands for Chicago property. Address R. E. MONTGOMERY, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE—FARM CONTAINING 76 acres of land located on the beautiful shore of Sand Lake, Ill., 32 miles by railroad from Chicago on the St. Paul & Milwaukee, and one hour's ride by carriage from station. Good dashing 130 feet from the residence; daily mail; post-office near by, etc., etc. References: R. G. Woodward, 22 Dearborn-st. (Fourth floor), Chicago, or O. S. Lincoln, Esq., Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—LANDS IN EVERY COUNty in Northern Iowa, and elsewhere in the West; send for list of the county you prefer; no investment more surely profitable than in Iowa lands; put your money in. W. J. BARNEY, 27 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—CHOICE and large variety of improved farms; several near Chicago; now is the time to buy; farms occupied by owners, with stock and implements, etc. J. D. HUSZAGH, Room 18, 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE BY GEORGE M. BOGUE—
103 DEARBORN-ST.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY HOME in Henry, Marshall County, Illinois. 38 acres of the very best farming land. Fine brick house with good barn and outbuildings; 6 acres about the house beautifully improved; 6 acres in tree walnut grove. Good orchard and vineyard. Will be sold very cheap.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMproved city property, and give immediate possession, a beautiful place on Lake Monona, immediately opposite City of Madison, comprising a handsome dwelling with necessary outbuildings, 75 acres of fine land, embracing abundance of hardwood timber, quarter-mile lake-front, together with stock and farm implements. Address P. O. Box 1205, Madison, Wis.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARMS IN Iowa and Nebraska at very reasonable prices. S. F. BENSON, Union, Ia.

FOR SALE—$5 PER ACRE—80 ACRES of good, rich farm prairie land as there is in Iowa, 13 miles from Mason City, in Cerro Gordo County; title perfect; if you want a bargain this is it; no improvements. E. B. BOYD, Room 1, 159 Madison.

FOR SALE—TRACT OF GOOD PINE lands in Wisconsin, or will exchange it for city property. Address C 28, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—SEALED PROPOSALS ADdressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds will be received at the office of the Board of Education, 58 Fifth-av., up to Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m., for the sale to the City of Chicago for use of schools of a lot not less than 125 feet frontage suitable for the erection of a public-school building in the district bounded by Huron, Illinois-st., Clark-st., and Dearborn-av. Full description of the property offered must accompany the proposal.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all proposals received.

WM. CURRAN,
WM. FLOYD,
JAMES T. HEALY,
Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

WANTED—BUSINESS PROPERTY—not to cost exceeding $25,000, for a cash customer. A. LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

WANTED—LOT IN THE RESIDENCE portion of the North Side, north of Division-st., for a cash customer. A. LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

WANTED—BEST LOT $1,000 CASH will buy. Address B 58, Tribune office.

WANTED — A GOOD CORNER FOR residence on Grand boulevard north of Forty-third-st.; give lowest price and exact location. Address C 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH, FOUR LOTS ON West Side, between Kinzie and Canal-sts. Address C 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—FARM CLOSE TO STAtion not over 30 miles from Chicago, cheap for cash. J. S. BARKER, Room 18, 125 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BUY HOUSE AND LOT or residence lot south of Thirty-third-st. and east of Stanton or Cottage Grove-avs. Address for five days A 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—SEVERAL PIECES OF productive business property for cash buyers. J. G. HAMILTON, 108 Washington-st.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT IN Lake View, Hyde Park, or Englewood, $1,200 to $2,000; half cash, balance on time; or lot 30 to 50 feet, $500 to $1,000, all cash. No objection to tenant in cottage. Must be cheap. Address D 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—CITY OR FARM PROPerty, drug store, or light business, for good clear income property near Syracuse, N. Y.; $2,500 and cash. Address, giving particulars, D 19, Tribune.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT OR VAcant lot; North Side preferred; not to exceed $5,000. Address E 42, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG WIDOW, stranger in the city, would like to form the acquaintance of a respectable gent. Object, matrimony. Address B 86, Tribune office.

PERSONAL — A GENTLEMAN OF wealth, a stranger in the city, desires to correspond with a handsome young lady or widow who has some literary ability. Object, matrimony. Address E 77, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—X X X X—TUESDAY IS the glorious Fourth; it will be Friday. BEPPO.

PERSONAL—G — B—G, THERE IS a letter in the Post-Office for you. Q 83.

PERSONAL—SIMEON H. WEYMOUTH: If in city please come to the corner of Harrison and State-sts., 859, Room 29. S. E. WEYMOUTH.

PERSONAL—A. S. THAYER: CALL AT 59 West Twelfth-st.

PERSONAL—MISS KATIE HARTIGAN will learn something to her advantage by sending a postal-card to D 56, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—MARY HAGERTY: Please call immediately at 245 East Illinois-st., where once employed. Important.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN WELL to do financially desires the acquaintance of a young lady of cultured refinement. Object, matrimony. D 34, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—I. E. H., SEND YOUR address to GEO. RUSSELL, West Madison-st.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG LADY WISHES to join the stage. Would be pleased if this should meet the eye of some theatrical gentleman, to assist her. No others. Address MAUD SPRAGUE, Post-Office.

PERSONAL — WANTED, BY A LADY living alone, an attractive young lady with instrumental and vocal accomplishments. Address, Monday, C 36, Tribune office.

PERSONAL — WILL DELIA BURNS, who lived with Mrs. Hills, of Ellis-av., please call and see MRS. MERRIFIELD, 1936 Michigan-av.?

PERSONAL — GEORGE, WEDNESDAY or Thursday morning, without fail.

PERSONAL—A COUPLE OF PREPOSsessing young gentlemen would like to form the acquaintance of two amiable, intelligent young ladies. Object, matrimony. E 14, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN OF REfinement and culture, age 28, desires the acquaintance of a refined, affectionate young lady or widow. Flirts need not answer. Object, matrimony. Address E 30, Tribune office.

PERSONAL — WANTED — THE ADdress or whereabouts of John Hurley, who left Montreal last October, by his friend. No. 321 Lagauchetiere-st., Montreal.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—"THIS IS DE LA BANTA, I presume," said a lady shown into my parlors at the Palmer House. My most modest bow. "I see little to indicate your business; you evidently are your own greatest practicer," eyeing me with a quizzical look. "Not at present, Madam; my chief curiosity has lately arrived. She is a hopeless beauty of intolerable manner," bowing me out in a rage. "Adorable creature; how did she get here?" "She walked in." "If I were she I'd walk out." "So would I." "Will I address her?" "When I am, if you choose to address yourself." "Sir," she thundered, "I don't forget I am descended from Queen Elizabeth"—and I am action of Columbus, Napoleon, and Geo. Washington, and if there are more from your town coming in my establishment I shall show them a birth-mark inherited from Julius Cæsar; good-by." The above actually occurred in a dream, and I give it verbatim as a sample of the many from overwork necessary to attend to all my patrons. This will soon stop in part as ladies leave the city. This brings me to my beautifying specialties. It rarely requires above two weeks to remove any of the blemishes I treat. Ladies leaving town any time yet to completely change themselves. Those who prefer to improve their time while away to change the hair or brown, or remove wrinkles or sallowness, or pimples, or practice to use skillfully the necessary art devices I make, which defy detection, should procure them before going and learn their use. My Skin Bleacher, saf

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, stone stoop, in good order, parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor, conveniently located near Fortieth-st. station. Rare chance to secure a cozy home, on account of party leaving city. Address 24 Tribune office.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, pleasant to purchase furniture. Pleasant location. Call at 55 Sixty-ninth-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE HANDSOMELY furnished on Michigan boulevard, near Eighteenth-st., until May 15 to first-class private family. Address C 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3601 IN ELLIS PARK, TWO-story and basement brown-stone, 10 rooms, furnace, gas fixtures, bath, closet, speaking tubes; perfect order; no street in front; no dust; one block from street cars; two blocks from steam cars; livery stables near by; a perfect love cot. The Park is a beautiful spot. GEO. G. NEWBURY, Agent, 24 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ON LANGLEY-AV., NEAR Thirty-ninth-st., a fully furnished house all in first-class order. ELSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—DWELLING 147 TWENTY-first-st., nine rooms, cellar, bath, hot and cold water. Apply at 2159 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE, ELEGANT house on Michigan-av. Boulevard, for two or three months at half price, to a small, responsible family; good barn and all conveniences; is near the lake; is now ready. Address D 7, Tribune.

TO RENT—ON TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., west of Wabash-av., 2-story and basement frame house, newly repaired. Inquire at 2221 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1230 INDIANA-AV. — TWO story and basement marble front, 10 rooms, in first-class repair.

F. C. VIERLING & BRO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house; furnished, modern improvements; in good location, south of Thirty-fifth-st. C 18, Tribune.

TO RENT—2017 INDIANA-AV., THREE-story and basement stone front. W. S. HARBART, 36 Major Block.

TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE, 545 Michigan-av. Apply to H. K. COALE, 2240 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH OF Twenty-second-st., a fully furnished residence, with large grounds, etc., all in complete order. THOMAS A. MORNAM, Room 37 Portland Block.

TO RENT—97 SIXTEENTH-ST., 2-story brick house in good order, $45. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 189 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — A WELL-FURNISHED residence two blocks south of Twenty-second-st. Address O B 60, Tribune office.

TO RENT—8-ROOM BRICK, REAR OF 70 Thirty-first-st., suitable for man and wife; rent $18. Inquire of DR. GARRISON, 3025 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—8-ROOM COTTAGES; ALSO 5-room flats, near Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-ninth-st., new. Inquire at 31 Quincy-st., from 12 to 1.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND basement brick No. 61 Thirty-second-st. It has ten rooms, with all modern improvements, and brick barn in the rear; price $35. Apply at premises.

TO RENT—38 BRYANT-AV., 11-ROOM house; modern improvements, with barn; $50. A. HARSHBERGER, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., fine, large house, and carpets for sale. Address O E 22, Tribune office.

TO RENT—8-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH good barn. Langley-av., second house north of Forty-sixth-st. S. A. LITTLE, rear 195 Clark-st.

TO RENT—3242 PRAIRIE-AV.—FIRST-class stone front dwelling, 12 rooms; 3221 Prairie-av., 2-story frame, 8 rooms. A. D. HYDE, Room 25, 120 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$25—7-ROOM COTTAGE, 3733 Shields-av. Apply to ABNER SMITH, 15 Aldine square or 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, 73 Thirteenth-st. D. HORTON, 11 Reaper Block.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—

HOUSES.

221 West Harrison-st., 10-room stone-front, $40.
228 Walnut-st., 8-room house and barn, $30.
265 West Randolph-st., 6 rooms, $20.
305 South Leavitt-st., 6 rooms, $20.
586 South Ashland-av., 6 rooms, $20.
241 Ogden-av., corner Jackson-st., 4 rooms, $18.
256 West Lake-st., 3 rooms, $15.
769 and 772 Walnut-st., 3 and 4 rooms each.

Several furnished houses and parts of houses.

BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Cor. Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—TEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE in good order, 1248 West Monroe-st.; $25 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 346 OAKLEY-AV.; modern improvements; large grounds; in good repair. Inquire at 156 Washington-st., Room 27.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 602 CARROLL-av., $18 per month.

TO RENT — UNTIL MAY 1, FURnished house on Ashland-av., near Adams-st. Address E 5, Tribune office.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE, 100 Walnut-st.; 4 to 9 room flat, 268 Madison-st. D. LEONARD, 115 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEW DWELLING, 254 WEST Lake-st., six rooms; large yard. Inquire at 260 JOHN FOXON.

TO RENT—A FINE HOUSE ON WEST Side; all modern improvements and in complete order; rent reasonable at the present season of the year, and fully payable annually, with interest at eight per cent, or semi-annually at seven per cent, the first payment to be one-seventh of the principal and interest payable at the office of the Treasurer in Longmont, or at the office of Joseph Paton & Co. in the City of New York, at the option of the holder. For further information apply to the undersigned, who has complied with all the requirements in relation thereto, and is duly authorized by having voted to authorize the issue of water-works and the trustees of said town to pass an ordinance that is irrepealable, for the annual levy and collection of taxes sufficient to pay the interest and principal when due.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids or any part of any bid.

Bonds will be ready for delivery by the 1st day of August.

Information will be given upon application to

JAMES M. CAMPBELL, Mayor.

Bids will be addressed to the undersigned, Proposals for Bonds." Longmont, Colorado, June 26, 1882.

DANIEL RANSOM, Recorder.

TO RENT—594 DIVISION-ST. A 2-story and basement house of 10 rooms, thoroughly built and well finished, with large closets and sanitary plumbing; the location, near Lake Michigan, is very desirable. Apply to BRYAN LATHROP, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—46 FLORENCE-AV., NEAR Lincoln-av., cars, cottages, 6 large rooms and large grounds. Apply to R. S. ANDREWS, corner Lincoln and Sheffield-avs.

TO RENT—278 BISSELL-ST., 9-STORY and basement brick, with barn; 57 Seminary-av., lower flat, with barn. SCOTT & GAGE, 46 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FOR TWO MONTHS FROM July 4, house 281 Ohio-st., completely furnished. Competent cook and waitress to be retained. Answer at once as owner is going away. Rent very moderate. D 86, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A DRUG-STORE — GOOD city or country. Address for 1 week, Office.

TO RENT—SOME ONE TO ADOPT A healthy male child (infant). C. L. D., 279 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BOARD-OF-TRADE MEMName lowest price. D 61, Tribune.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SHIRTS OF EVERY DEscription, white or colored, all sizes, can be had at Shirt Factory. It will pay you to buy of the manufacturer and save the retailer's profit. Shirts made to order and perfect fit guaranteed. Prices the actual cost of manufacturing on the cash system. We can fit all shapes, and are the only establishment that manufactures shirts with exchanging sleeves, hence giving you a shirt that will suit you. We carry an immense stock of all kinds of goods of every description, which we will sell at low prices. Come around and see us. It will save you money. The Old Reliable Lone Star, 355, 357, and 357 Dearborn-st., corner Polk.

FOR SALE—A FEW SHARES OF MEMber in a popular banking and fishing club of 1,000, owns a club-house and beautiful grounds near Chicago, where members take their families and friends during the summer season for sport, first-class accommodations, and everything that can add to health, happiness, and comfort, and good cooking. Address Room 8, 79 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AN IMPROVED TYPEwriter, good as new. C 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NEWFOUNDland house. 2225 State-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 2-STORY FRAME house to move on West Chicago-av., on the north side, on Hawthorne-av. at Sheffield-av. By GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—SHERMAN HOUSE BILLiard and pool tables; one or more, very cheap; must be removed this week. Inquire at Sherman House office.

FOR SALE—MEMBERSHIP IN CHIcago Stock Exchange; make best offer. Address Office.

FOR SALE—A MARBLE TOP AND MAhogany dental table, good as new. Call at 02 Forest-av.

FOR SALE—SALOON FIXTURES AND stock. Corner Clybourn-av. and Dayton-st.

FOR SALE—DRY KINDLING WOOD delivered. SINDALL & ROOD, 55 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WILLOW BASKET TWIN carriage cheap; as good as new. Call at 173 Division-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—5-ROOM COTTAGE AND lot 2 Butterfield-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FRESH COWS, for common. E. L. BRAINERD, corner Lake and Woodlawn-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR FURniture, splendid piece of black silk, an elegant piece of lace skirt, Spanish lace scarf, jewelry, and other articles imported. 311 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A CALL BOARD TICKET for good seats. Address D 13, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A CALL-BOARD MEMber. Address with price D 39, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3 FLATS IN BUILDINGS 1620 and 1622 Wabash-av., rear part of up-stairs (5 rooms, $25; all of lower story (3 rooms), $45; second and third floors of front building (7 rooms), $40. These flats are all being newly painted and papered, and will be in readiness Wednesday. W. S. HALL, 154 Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 4 ROOMS, UNFURnished, first-class location; Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., $15; private family. G. P. OVIATT, Room 6, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A flat of 3 handsome large rooms, with fireplace and closets, at 3056 Wentworth-av., near Thirty-fifth.

TO RENT—48 ELDRIDGE-COURT, 2 new flats, modern improvements, $30 and $24. J. WRAY & SON, 181 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

TO RENT—3 FIRST-CLASS FLATS, IN good order, 1931 Wabash-av. Apply on premises from 9 to 1, or to E. F. HUTCHINSON, 90 La Salle.

TO RENT—FLAT, SIX ROOMS, WITH bath, 3020 Calumet-av. C. M. & A. W. CLARK.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—29 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., A flat of five rooms for housekeeping. Second floor.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE MASURY Building, Lake Front; first-class in every respect. BYRON A. BALDWIN, 191 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ONE FLAT OF 6 ROOMS and two flats of 6 rooms; first-class condition and neighborhood. 339 Thirty-second-st.

TO RENT—FINE FLAT OF 5 ROOMS at 173 Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—A SMALL FLAT OF TWO large rooms at 49 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—ONE FLAT FIVE ROOMS and closets in brick house and choice, $20. 2362 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FLAT OF 7 rooms; furniture for sale cheap. 13 East Van Buren-st., second floor.

TO RENT — FLAT OF SIX ROOMS, completely furnished for housekeeping. Rent taken in board if agreeable, or in advance. Pleasant location, fronting on Wabash-av. Inquire in drug-store, corner Sixteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FIRST FLOOR flat, 289 Ohio-st., 6 rooms and bath, side light, carpets and dining-room and kitchen furniture for sale, all new; entire flat has just been papered in the best style; immediate possession. CHAS. H. SAMPSON, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, FLAT ON State-st., near Chicago-av., furnished complete for housekeeping, sewing-machine, bedding, silverware, etc.; rent $40 a month to a responsible party. D 81, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ON AUG. 1, A BEAUTIFUL flat of 10 rooms in marble-front building on the North side. Rent $55 per month. Apply to A. F. STEVENSON, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 37.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FLAT, partly furnished. North Side. No car fare. Address E 56, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THIRD FLAT, SIX ROOMS, hot and cold water, bathroom, etc., $25 per month. 20 Granger-st. Apply at No. 31.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT NEAR LINcoln Park. Apply at 22 Maple-st.

TO RENT—A NEW TWO-STORY 7-room flat, corner Cass-st. and Chicago-av.; modern improvements, screens, etc. Apply Monday between 10 and 2.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FLATS, 741 WEST MADIson-st., 7-room flat on second floor, $25.50 per month. 736 West Madison-st., fronting Lincoln-st., 7-room flat on second floor, $35 per month. 262, 265, 274, and 316 Bissell-st., near Webster-av., new buildings, fine location, 7-room flats, $25 per month each. HENRY BIERK, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FINE FLAT OF FOUR large rooms with three large closets, at 286 West Madison-st. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, Agent, 114 State-st.

TO RENT—AT ONCE—PARLOR FLAT, furnished completely for housekeeping. 62 Park-av.

TO RENT—FLAT FOR SMALL FAMIly in doctor's residence, near Ogden-av. cars; $12; less to good tenant. Inquire at 431 Idaho-st.

TO RENT—NO. 561 WEST SUPERIOR-st., an elegant flat of 5 large rooms; bath and closets; everything in perfect order. W. A. COLEMAN, Room 19, No. 35 Clark-st.

TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARty, no children, flat of 6 rooms, completely furnished, for 2 or 3 months; nominal rent: West Side; street cars at hand; 10 minutes' walk. Address S, 143 La Salle-st., care PIERCE & WARE.

TO RENT—BY F. J. REED, 37 REAPER Block: 4 room flat, 497 Fulton-st., $12; 6 rooms, Hoyne-av., $22.50; 5 rooms, West Monroe-st., $15; 6 rooms, 521 Burling-st., $16; dwelling 345 Burling-st., $20; 8 rooms, Thirty-second-st., $25.

TO RENT—FLAT OF FOUR ROOMS, 75 Staunton-st. Apply at 719 West Washington-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—IN LAKE VIEW, AT NO. 1071 Clark-st., one block from street cars, a flat of 6 rooms, 4 closets, and attic, with a place in the basement to wash. Inquire in the rear of the house.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—288 WABASH-AV., HANDsomely-furnished rooms. This house is under new management and is furnished new throughout.

TO RENT—3416 INDIANA-AV., ELEgant parlor and alcove furnished, bath, etc., second floor; $30 per month. References exchanged.

TO RENT—AT 2970 SOUTH PARK-AV., three large pleasant rooms, one an alcove, second floor, bath, etc.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with all modern improvements, for light housekeeping; rent reasonable. 2546 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS—NO. 60 TWENTY-fifth-st., 3 rooms, single or en suite, second floor, south exposure; view of lake; use of bath-room; half-block from street cars.

TO RENT — A NICELY-FURNISHED room for gentleman; permanent basin, large closet, bath, hot and cold water, gas. 2215 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front rooms and others. 261 South Clark-st., first flat. Transient rooms, 50c to $1 per day.

TO RENT—194 MICHIGAN-AV., "BEAUrivage," a large, well-furnished, cool room, modern conveniences, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—A LARGE, NICELY-FURnished front room at 2715 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms at 74 and 76 East Adams-st.—75 cents and $1 per day.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED; GENtlemen only. 72 Thirty-fifth-st., near Douglas Station.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, single or en suite, first-class day board convenient; Michigan-av., north of Twenty-fifth-st. Address O B 21, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEWLY AND ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, 192 Michigan-av., Flat J.

TO RENT—1717 WABASH-AV.—THREE or four unfurnished rooms. References.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED FRONT room, with large closet, convenient to good board; terms reasonable. References required. 2114 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—2339 INDIANA-AV. — TWO furnished parlors for housekeeping with oil stove; also smaller room.

TO RENT—ROOMS—BY THE WEEK or month, single or en suite; suitable for families or single gentlemen; prices moderate; location first-class. 37 and 39 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS ON SECOND floor and three on parlor floor; marble-front; has bath, etc.; location very desirable; near steam and street cars. 3026 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—1731 WABASH-AV.—FLOOR of four rooms, or will rent en suite; don't object to light housekeeping.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVing more room than they need would rent a part or whole of one floor furnished to man and wife, or gentlemen. References. 1927 Michigan-av.

TO RENT — 1396 WABASH-AV. — DEsirable large furnished rooms with all conveniences; large front parlor suitable for a physician.

TO RENT—A SINGLE ROOM AND double parlors, with board, on Lake Front. No. 322 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—3233 CALUMET-AV., SECond floor, furnished or unfurnished, to small family of adults; modern conveniences; also barn.

TO RENT — ROOMS BY THE DAY, week, and month, to gentlemen only; 50c to $1 per day. 149 East Monroe-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms in new building, corner Harmon-court and Wabash-av., price $10 to $30 per month.

TO RENT — FURNISHED ROOMS — 65 East Randolph-st., Room 2, top floor.

TO RENT—3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping, or will furnish and rent separately. 67 Twenty-third-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished. No. 12 South Clark-st., Room 2. Mrs. CHURCH.

TO RENT—AT 1730 INDIANA-AV., AN elegantly furnished front room to a permanent responsible party; gentleman preferred.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED rooms. 3023 Wabash-av.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED rooms. No. 1 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room suitable for one or two gentlemen. 2136 Michigan-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT—A FRONT SUITE—WOULD like one or two young men for room-mates. 2057 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, one alcove, to gentlemen only; strictly private family. 2341 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, with or without board. 135 Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT—1338 MICHIGAN-AV., TWO elegant rooms; terms reasonable.

TO RENT—6 UNFURNISHED ROOMS on Wabash-av., north of Thirtieth-st. Address J., drug store, corner of State and Thirty-first-sts.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room, also one back, unfurnished, to University-place; can keep house or find board within a block.

TO RENT—AT 91 SOUTH DEARBORN-st., one large pleasant front room, suitable for two gents; gas and closets.

TO RENT—AT 46 AND 48 CLARK-ST., next to Sherman House, two or three more very elegant furnished rooms.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS without board, one a front alcove; first-class locality. 80 Bishop-court.

TO RENT—LARGE, CLEAN, PLEASant rooms at $3 to $7 per week. House has changed hands, and gentlemen only need apply. 142 and 143 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished. 3073 Ellis-av., near Hyde Park trains.

TO RENT—531 WABASH-AV., NICELY furnished front parlor, folding bed; also back room, furnished; all modern improvements.

TO RENT—1459 WABASH-AV., NICE rooms; everything convenient; will give privileges of light housekeeping to neat party if desired. Everything first-class.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE PLEASANT front rooms, with use of bath, at 2005 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—LARGE, WELL FURNISHed room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; private family; east of Wabash-av. and south of Thirteenth-st. Address D 1, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, LARGE handsomely furnished front room in private house. 1254 Michigan-av.

TO RENT — HANDSOME SUITE OF front rooms furnished; everything new; bath, hot and cold water; also two single rooms; only two blocks from largest hotels in city; lake front. Michigan-av. Address or call on MISS. S. M. S., at Flat H, Masury Building, No. 192.

TO RENT—TO 2 OR 3 GENTLEMEN, two very desirable rooms furnished or unfurnished, singly or en suite, at 36 Harrison-st., Flat 3, corner Wabash-av.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH family an elegantly-furnished front room, with an alcove; every convenience; gas, etc. 1256 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—IN ELLIS PARK, AN ELEgantly-furnished room in private house; all modern improvements; convenient to two first-class hotels, horse and steam cars. C 7, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL, COOL and light, furnished or unfurnished rooms. 1291 Wabash-av. Apply on premises, from 12 to 1, or to R. F. HUTCHINSON, 94 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE, 4 BLOCKS from Illinois Central cars, two blocks street-cars, second floor and basement, dining-room and kitchen, furnished. Cheap to right party who will board owner. References. C 57, Tribune office.

TO RENT — LARGE FRONT ROOM with alcove and closet; also bedroom; together or separately, with use of bath-room. 3317 Johnson-place, 2 blocks west of Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICE FURNISHED rooms, one front, 4 Park-row.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms in Hodges Building, corner Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av., flat 1.

TO RENT—2259 INDIANA-AV.—THREE rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for 2 months to a family without children.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED front room at 3651 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—194 MICHIGAN-AV., "BEAUrivage," nicely-furnished room; hot and cold water.

TO RENT—AT 1728 INDIANA-AV., three nice rooms, second-story, en suite, unfurnished; also basement, furnished.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED ROOM for gentlemen. 297 Michigan-av.

TO RENT — THREE UNFURNISHED rooms, closets, bath, etc., on second floor, for housekeeping; $20. References. 2023 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—1809 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASant furnished room, cheap.

TO RENT—1445 STATE-ST., NEAR Fourteenth—Furnished or unfurnished front rooms, with bath, on second floor, very nice and pleasant, in new block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BACK PARlor, with or without board. 3024 Michigan-av.

TO RENT — PLEASANT FURNISHED room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. References given and required. 3024 Wabash-av., Suite 4.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT AND COOL front alcove room, furnished, suitable for two gentlemen, or for gentleman and wife. Apply at 3300 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms at reasonable rates. No. 5 Park-row.

TO RENT—1302 WABASH-AV., HANDsomely furnished rooms.

TO RENT—1608 WABASH-AV., AN ELEgant alcove room, to a party wanting home and comfort; no children. Parties willing to pay good prices only.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room, suitable for two gentlemen; also single room; overlooking lake; private family. 472 Wabash.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED rooms, with use of kitchen and dining-room, or for lodging; rent reasonable; private family. 1319 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A GENT ROOMING ALONE has a pleasant and well furnished room, who wishes a young man room mate. 1353 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO NICE LARGE UNFURnished rooms on parlor floor suitable for light housekeeping, with use of bath-room. 1353 Wabash.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms at 2725 Butterfield-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEATLY FURNISHED rooms fronting on Wabash-av. to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; rent reasonable. Inquire at drug-store, corner Sixteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

TO RENT — 337 MICHIGAN-AV., A large, handsome furnished front room with alcove; all modern conveniences.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms. 38 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED pleasant front rooms at 79 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, at 140 State-st., near Madison. Most central in the city. Transients accommodated.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms in private family; gas, bath, etc. References required. 1636 Wabash-av., second flat.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, ELEGANT suite of rooms over parlor floor, suitable for light housekeeping; house has modern conveniences; near Sixteenth-st. depot; private family. 12 East Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT — A NICELY-FURNISHED front alcove room with the privilege of light housekeeping; also other rooms overlooking the lake. 1240 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—278 MICHIGAN-AV., FURnished large and small rooms; lake front.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, with use of bath, etc.; French family. 407 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PARLOR SUITE, WELL furnished and cool, south and east fronts, for gentlemen or ladies. 48 Congress-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FRONT corner rooms, near Court-House, to lady and gentleman. Address E 57, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED rooms with closet, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, in brick house, up-stairs, between Jackson and Adams-sts.; reasonable rent. 69 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE, WITH all modern conveniences, second floor, half block from Ogden-av. cars. 626 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—A NEWLY FURNISHED front alcove bedroom, suitable for two gents. 757 West Monroe-st., corner Robey.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FURNISHed south front room on West Side, near city. Address E 13, Tribune office.

TO RENT—5 CONNECTING UNFURnished rooms convenient for light housekeeping; modern improvements. 29 Park-av. References required.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front room, first floor: all conveniences; private family; board if desired. Pleasant locality. 75 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED room, suitable for one or two; $8; modern conveniences; half block of cars; board convenient. 246 Marshfield-av.

TO RENT — ELEGANT FRONT PARlor, furnished or unfurnished, also front basement, in a first-class location; responsible party only. 22 North Throop-st., near Washington.

TO RENT — 8 FURNISHED ROOMS with gas and use of bathroom; rent reasonable. No. 442 West Taylor, near Centre-av.

TO RENT—THREE FRONT ROOMS, second floor, suitable for offices. 289 West Madison-st. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—226 OGDEN-AV.—ROOMS furnished and unfurnished.

TO RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE south rooms, single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished; location best, rent very cheap. Inquire 634 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—MONROE-ST., EAST ASHland-av., suite two rooms, finely furnished, or unfurnished, in private family. Modern conveniences. O B 97, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR two gentlemen. 231 Washington-boulevard.

TO RENT—A FAMILY LEAVING CITY would like to find parties to take their rooms. A very pleasant place to board with a child. 627 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—292 WEST WASHINGTONst., several handsomely furnished rooms. Price $6 to $16 per month.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, at 220 Park-av.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED south front suite, 53 Washington-boulevard. Terms low to permanent parties.

TO RENT—329 PARK-AV., FRONT parlor, nicely furnished; to gentlemen only.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS FURNISHED complete for housekeeping, July 1 till Sept. 1, two months, $25. 17 South Ann-st.

TO RENT—THREE PLEASANT ROOMS, three closets, water, bath-room, etc. 745 Madison-st., third floor.

TO RENT—NEWLY AND ELEGANTly furnished room, with or without board, for gentlemen on Ashland-av., opposite Union Park. Address C 14, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR two gentlemen with or without board. References. 607 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board. 400 Park-av., West Side.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURnished rooms for housekeeping in a quiet family; no other roomers. 463 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 FRONT ROOMS ON first floor No. 151 South Hoyne-av., furnished or unfurnished, suitable for lodging or light housekeeping.

TO RENT—AT $18 AND $20, FIRST floors of 254 and 256 Hermitage-av., near Van Buren-st., three and four rooms respectively, newly painted and papered. W. S. HALL, 154 Madison-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BASEMENT; will take meals or work for rent; nice location, West Side. Address 97 Clark-st., Room 64.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, cheap; best in city for the price. 674 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—111 A LOOMIS-ST., GOOD sized finely furnished room in new octagon-front house; all improvements; terms moderate; gentlemen only.

TO RENT — FURNISHED DOUBLE front and single room. 42 South Sheldon-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR LADIES OR gentlemen. Call at 26 South Curtis-st., corner Madison; transients accommodated.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM nicely furnished to two gentlemen; two blocks from cars. Apply at 993 Adams-st.

TO RENT—2 PLEASANT FURNISHED single rooms to first-class parties; reasonable. At 51 South Sheldon-st., between Washington and Madison.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 4 FINE rooms; bath, hot and cold water, plenty closets, wire screens all round, good back yard, stone front, east, west, and north light, corner. Monroe-st. and Western-av. Call Monday.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, well furnished; also back parlor. Table board next door. 351 Washington-boulevard.

TO RENT—A FRONT ALCOVE ROOM beautifully furnished; modern conveniences. 642 Monroe-st.

TO RENT — NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, front or back, with or without board. Splendid location, opposite Union Park. 503 West Lake-st.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED rooms. No. 11 North Throop-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN GOOD LOCALITY. 268 South Ashland-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room for one or two gentlemen in modern brick house, with all conveniences. 53 South Curtis-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED SUITE OF front rooms for gentlemen or light housekeeping. Call Sunday at 234 West Washington-st., top flat.

TO RENT — NICELY-FURNISHED room, private family, best location. West Washington-st. Terms moderate. Address D 40, Tribune.

TO RENT—54 SOUTH ANN-ST., FURnished room to rent, without board.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM WITH privilege of kitchen. 87 North Elizabeth-st.

TO RENT—THREE FRONT ROOMS suitable for housekeeping with bath, etc., in marble front. 641 West Madison-st. Apply to A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS TO A SMALL family at 695 Indiana-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board; stationary basins, hot and cold water, and gas. 276 Chestnut-st.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, CLOSETS, bath, etc., North Side; very desirable; no car, but cable fare. Address E 39, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A NEATLY-FURNISHED parlor bedroom, with or without board, at 167 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN—2 FRONT adjoining rooms; breakfast and supper if desired; private family. 225 Rush-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—ONE front alcove room and one single bedroom, at 53 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY—Furnished apartments, best residence portion of North Side; 10 minutes' walk from Court-House; half block from cars. References required. 522 Erie-st.

TO RENT—NEW AND ELEGANTLY furnished rooms from $1.50 to $4. Inquire for MRS. DUNNE, third floor, 127 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, SOUTH front, suitable for two gentlemen; bath. 239 Dearborn-st., between Clark and Dearborn.

TO RENT—SINGLE OR DOUBLE FURnished rooms, at 85 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—207 EAST OHIO-ST., NICELY furnished room, for gentleman only.

TO RENT—3 NICELY FURNISHED rooms on parlor floor for one or two gentlemen, on Dearborn-av., near Division-st., in private family. Address D 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room to one or two gents, with gas and use of bath; room two blocks from Water-Works. No. 247 Cass-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms, suitable for gentlemen or ladies employed during the day. 14 Rush-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—GENTLEmen wanting elegantly furnished rooms (one with an alcove), bath, hot and cold water, strictly private family, will find such at 311 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—328 LINCOLN-AV. SECOND floor, 6 rooms. Price $17. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE WELL-FURNISHED room; gentlemen preferred. 112 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—AT 246 NORTH LA SALLEst., a large east front room and a single room.

TO RENT—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN will find a nicely furnished front room, with all conveniences, at 54 Rush-st.; only ten minutes' walk from business centre.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL improvements; board if wanted. 97 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED room. References. 320 Ontario-st.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED front, also east rooms, suitable for two or four gentlemen or man and wife. 234 North La Salle-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED front room for two gentlemen in private family. 223 Rush-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF BEAUTIFUL furnished front rooms, to two or three respectable gentlemen. Call at 228 East Chicago-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED front room, with all conveniences, at 36 Rush-st.

TO RENT—2 HANDSOME FURNISHed front rooms to single gentlemen only. Inquire at 230 Division-st., 2d floor, opposite Sedgwick.

TO RENT—3 NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, clean and neat, with use of bath-room; pleasant location near Lincoln Park; one block from street-cars; gentlemen only. 778 Larrabee-st.

TO RENT—232 ILLINOIS-ST., CORNER State, furnished front rooms for two or more gentlemen. At 10 Rush-st., two furnished rooms, parlor and conveniences for housekeeping; also single sleeping-room.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED room to a gentleman, at 276 East Erie-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, NEWLY furnished; gentlemen. Ring west bell. 228 East Huron-st.

TO RENT—85 LINCOLN-AV., ONE block from Lincoln Park, three pleasant rooms unfurnished; price $22.

TO RENT — NORTH SIDE, A FURnished second floor, or will rent singly to nice parties for light housekeeping. C 12, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms with or without the basement; convenient for housekeeping. 252 Erie-st., corner Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—183 HURON-ST., TWO UNfurnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping; back parlor and bedroom.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS furnished complete; gas and bath. 464 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—THREE NICE ROOMS ON second floor for small family; $12 per month. Inquire at 146 Menominee-st., down-stairs.

TO RENT—NEW FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, bath-room, and hot and cold water throughout the house. Inquire at 271 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED front room; also one single room; with all modern conveniences at 267 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT — BACK PARLOR N

BASE-BALL.

Rapid Progress of the Chicagos Toward the Front of the Race.

They Are Now but One Game Behind Both Providence and Detroit.

A Very Narrow Escape from Defeat by the Boston Team Yesterday.

Buffalo Beaten by Providence, Detroit by Troy, and Worcester by Cleveland.

Williamson's Latest Double Play—American Association Games—Notes and Gossip.

The League Championship.

The contests of the past week have wrought radical changes in the positions of the clubs in the championship race. A week ago Providence had a clear lead of three games over Detroit and Boston, while Chicago and Troy were two games further back. In the course of the changes of the week it happened on one day that the first five clubs were separated by but one game—Providence standing at 23, Detroit 21, Boston 20, Chicago 19, Troy 18. Chicago has been making tremendous strides toward the front at the expense of Providence and Boston, from whom five games were won during last week. Beginning with the game at Boston June 17 Chicago has achieved the remarkable record of ten games won out of eleven played. At this rate of play the champions will soon have so firm a hold on the pennant that nothing can take it from them. They have showed a marked improvement in their play of late, and after yesterday's let-down in field work they ought to keep on with the job of bringing up their averages. The coming week finds Troy in Detroit for one and in Chicago for three games, Providence in Buffalo for one and in Cleveland for three game, Boston in Detroit for three, and Worcester in Buffalo for three. Detroit will find it hard to hold its tie with Providence, while the latter should be able to win three out of its four games. In the Troy team Chicago will have a powerful antagonist, but may reasonably expect to win two out of three. At the close of yesterday's play the situation was as follows:

	Boston.	Buffalo.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	Detroit.	Providence.	Troy.	Worcester.	Games won.	Postponed.
Boston	—	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	20	0
Buffalo	2	—	4	3	1	2	2	4	18	3
Chicago	4	1	—	4	3	4	2	4	22	0
Cleveland	2	3	1	—	1	1	4	6	18	2
Detroit	1	4	3	5	—	2	3	6	23	2
Providence	4	3	3	3	4	—	4	4	25	2
Troy	4	4	2	2	3	3	—	3	19	2
Worcester	2	1	0	0	0	1	3	—	9	2
Games lost	19	20	15	23	14	14	19	29	150	—

Chicago 6, Boston 5.

The closing game of the first series here between the Boston and Chicago teams proved to be the most stubbornly-contested and exciting game of the season, and was the source of intense interest to a great crowd of fully 4,000 people. After losing many games through their own bad play at critical points, the Chicagos finally had the luck to get the benefit of their opponents' bad play. It was a case of pure luck, for the home team made errors enough to lose four average games. Boston presented Whitney and Rowen again as their battery, and this time Whitney proved very effective, nobody but Dalrymple gaging him with any success. Corcoran proved to be "pie" for the Bostons, who, although showing but eight clean hits in the score, did some fine batting, five out of their seven bases on errors being on ground balls driven with tremendous force, and very difficult to handle cleanly. Kelly was kept very busy muffing them, and he improved his opportunities with great zeal and effect. His five misplays, two missed foul flies by Flint, a muffed fly by Gore, fumbles by Nicol and Dalrymple, and a base on balls given by Corcoran when the bases were already filled, gave the Bostons their five unearned runs. There was some heavy hitting by Whitney, Morrill, and Hotaling, but perfect fielding would have blanked the visitors throughout. Chicago opened the run-getting in the first inning, and on singles by Dalrymple and Gore, clever steals of second and third by the latter, and Wise's silly wild throw to first of a ball which was hit safe, two tallies were made. In the fourth inning singles by Kelly and Burns, Buffington's fumble, and Rowen's passed ball gave two runs, one earned. There was nothing more scored by Chicago until the last half of the ninth inning, which saw the score 5 to 4 in favor of Boston. Anson made first on Buffington's crooked throw to Morrill, and on Williamson's timely two-baser over right-field fence he trotted to third, the crowd applauding vigorously. Burns now hit straight to Wise, who quickly sent the ball to the plate, and Anson was caught between third and home. On the second pass of the ball between Rowen and Sutton the latter dropped it, enabling Anson to score the tying run and Williamson to reach third. Corcoran also hit to Wise, and the latter made a quick gather and threw to the plate, but not quick enough to head off Williamson, who got there clearly in advance of the ball, and the winning run was scored amid great cheering. Boston had played much the best game throughout, and did not deserve to lose. The best fielding was done by Burdock, Burns, and Anson, the latter making a mighty leap for a hot line fly, and by its capture making a fine double play. The result of yesterday's game places Chicago squarely in third place, Providence and Detroit being a tie for first, and only one game ahead of Chicago at that. Troy comes next, playing two games on the Fourth of July, one beginning at 10:45 a. m., and the other at 3:30 p. m.

THE SCORE.

	A.	R.	B.	T.	P.	A.	E.
Chicago.							
Dalrymple, l. f.	4	1	3	4	2	0	1
Gore, c. f.	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kelly, s. s.	4	1	1	1	2	1	5
Anson, 1b.	4	1	2	0	7	1	0
Williamson, 3b.	3	1	1	2	3	2	1
Burns, 2b.	4	0	1	1	6	3	0
Corcoran, p.	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Flint, c.	3	0	0	0	5	2	1
Nicol, r. f.	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
Total.	33	6	7	9	27	14	11
Boston.							
Hotaling, c. f.	5	1	2	3	0	0	0
Hornung, l. f.	5	0	1	1	3	0	0
Morrill, 1b.	5	1	2	3	11	0	0
Whitney, p.	5	1	2	4	1	2	0
Sutton, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2	1	1
Rowen, c.	3	0	0	0	1	3	2
Buffington, r. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	2
Burdock, 2b.	4	0	1	1	2	6	0
Wise, s. s.	4	2	0	0	1	4	1
Totals.	39	5	8	12	24	16	6

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0—5
Chicago	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2—6

Earned runs—Chicago, 1.
Two-base hits—Whitney (2), Morrill, Hotaling, Dalrymple, Williamson.
First base on balls—Williamson, Sutton, Rowen.
Bases on errors—Chicago, 2; Boston, 7.
Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Boston, 8.
Struck out—Burdock, Hornung.
Double play—Anson-Burns.
Passed balls—Rowen, 2.
Umpire—Hawes.

Providence 4, Buffalo 3.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 1.—Today's contest proved a close and exciting one, and, although the Bisons outbatted and outfielded their opponents, they lost the game through bunching all three errors in the third inning, letting in as many runs. Ward and Gilligan formed the Providence battery, and Daily and Rowe pitched and caught respectively for the home team. Both pitchers were very effective, Daley striking out six men in succession. Purcell scored in the first on Denny's wild throw to first and a wild pitch. Providence tied the score in the same inning on a base on balls, a passed ball, and Start's hit. In the third inning the game was won by Providence. Wright led off with a hit to White, and in attempting to cut him off at first White threw so wild that he reached third. Farrell reached the bag on balls, and Start sent Wright home with a hit. Then O'Rourke and Richardson both muffed easy grounders, letting in two additional runs. The day was cold and disagreeable, and but 600 people witnessed the contest. Pearce's umpiring was the most satisfactory had here this season.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Buffalo	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—3
Providence	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	*—4

Base hits—Buffalo, 6; Providence, 3.
Total bases—Buffalo, 7; Providence, 3.
Errors—Buffalo, 3; Providence, 4.
Earned runs—0.
Two-base hit—Daily.
First base on balls—Providence, 3.
First base on errors—Buffalo, 4; Providence, 2.
Left on bases—Buffalo, 4; Providence, 1.
Double plays—Farrell-Start, Ward-Farrell-Start, Gilligan-Farrell-Start.
Passed ball—Rowe, 1.
Umpire—Pearce.

Cleveland 5, Worcester 3.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 1.—The Worcesters played an excellent game today with the exception of the fourth inning, when their errors let in four runs. The batting was hard but scattered and the fielding sharp. Three double plays of the Clevelands kept down Worcester's score. Careless base-running lost the Clevelands two additional runs. In the first inning Stovey scored on singles by himself and Hayes, the latter going through Muldoon's legs. In the third Stovey sent the ball over the fence for a home run. In the sixth two-basers by Irwin and Mountain yielded another run. For the Clevelands Briody scored on two-basers by himself and Dunlap. In the fourth two-basers by Muldoon and Dunlap, Evans' missed fly and passed grounder, Creamer's missed fly and a passed ball let in four runs, virtually deciding the contest. The features of the game were the batting by Stovey, Mountain, Briody, and Dunlap. Eight hundred present.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cleveland	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0—5
Worcester	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0—3

Base hits—Cleveland, 10; Worcester, 8.
Total bases—Cleveland, 14; Worcester, 14.
Errors—Cleveland, 5; Worcester, 3.
Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Worcester, 2.
Two-base hits—Dunlap (2), Muldoon, Briody (2), Irwin, Mountain, Hayes.
Home run—Stovey.
First base on balls—Cleveland, 1; Worcester, 2.
Bases on errors—Cleveland, 3; Worcester, 3.
Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Worcester, 5.
Double-plays—Cleveland, 3; Worcester, 1.
Passed balls—Bushong, 4.
Umpire—Dunnegan.

Troy 11, Detroit 5.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 1.—Today's game was played in a gale of wind, and errors were abundant. The Trojans had on their batting clothes, however, and hit Weidman so hard that he gave way to Derby, who fared little better. Trott caught for the Detroits, and Welch and Holbert were the Troy battery.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0—5
Troy	0	0	0	1	5	3	0	2	*—11

Base-hits—Detroit, 9; Troy, 16.
Total bases—Detroit, 11; Troy, 18.
Errors—Detroit, 9; Troy, 3.
Earned runs—Detroit, 1; Troy, 6.
Two-base hits—Knight, Farrell, Smith, Ferguson.
First base on balls—Detroit, 2; Troy, 1.
Bases on errors—Detroit, 2; Troy, 4.
Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Troy, 8.
Double play—Hanlon-Trott.
Passed balls—Trott, 2; Holbert, 2.
Umpire—Bradley.

Athletic 8, Allegheny 6.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 1.—The game today resulted as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Athletic	0	0	0	4	0	1	2	1	0—8
Allegheny	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0—6

Cincinnati 6, Baltimore 0.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., July 1.—The home team won today by the following score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	0	1—8
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Metropolitan 5, Philadelphia 1.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—In the game today between the Metropolitan and Philadelphia Clubs, the former won by a score of 5 to 1.

Local Games.

The Mutuals defeated the Clippers 29 to 8.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. 15, J. V. Farwell & Co. 1.

Einstein, Longini & Co. 15, Henry W. King & Co. 2.

The Actives were beaten for the first time this season by the Clippers; score 9 to 2. Another report says 11 to 2.

The Paregorics, of Morrison, Plummer & Co., defeated the Castor Oils, of Lord, Stoughtenburg & Co.; score 15 to 11.

The Lake View Blues and the Lakesides, the crack nine of the South Side, played a match game at South Park yesterday. The score was as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lakesides	3	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0—10
Lakeview Blues	1	1	2	2	3	0	2	1	*—11

Gossip of the Game.

The Clevelands will soon throw aside their zebra uniforms and appear in a neat costume of white.

Connor's inability to throw is the result of an injury to his shoulder recently sustained in falling while running a base.

McVey has at last been heard from. Cal is still in the "glorious climate of California," and is playing first base with the Nantics in San Francisco.

Chicago is contemplating a new uniform. President Spalding keeps it dark—the secret, not the uniform—but the outfit is certain to be something natty and pleasing.

"Reader": The Troy team has not yet played in Chicago this season, but will play here two games next Tuesday and a third game on the following Saturday.

The Detroits went to Owasso, a town near by that city, and played a local nine, defeating them handily. The Rev. L. B. Pratt, the Congressional minister, covered second in very good style.

Detroit people say the stockholders of their ball club are stingy, because they will not furnish the scores of all league games. Guess they are. The stockholders want the pool-rooms to reap the benefit of that privilege.

Thomas Kearns, who formerly caught Weidman in a patent-medicine nine, and who has the reputation of being a heavy hitter, has been engaged by Manager Bancroft as general substitute in the Detroit team.

Mountain is no longer with the Athletics, of Philadelphia, having been ordered to report for duty by the Worcesters, as he was merely loaned to the Athletics for a limited time. To take his place Sweeney, recently employed by Providence, has been secured. He is said to be a very swift pitcher. Mountain joins the Worcesters at Detroit.

McLean's umpiring in Buffalo was very unsatisfactory. His besetting weakness is the frequent loss of his temper, when he becomes silly and incompetent. Just before one of the Boston-Buffalo games his pugnacious proclivities cropped out to the extent of trying to bully a reporter for making use of his name in a disparaging manner in connection with a report. McLean said, if it wasn't for fear of arrest, he would haul the reporter out of the stand and throw him over the fence.

An association has been formed in Milwaukee, the necessary $5,000 subscribed, and an effort will be made to get into the league next season, a committee having been appointed to make the application. As the Metropolitans and Philadelphias, the two League-Alliance clubs, have each an application on file, the chances for Milwaukee are slim, especially as only the Worcesters are likely to withdraw. There should be a Western and an Eastern league. There are plenty of good clubs to fill them both, and the sooner the division is made the better. The champions of the two leagues could play a series of games at the close of the season to decide the National championship.—*Detroit Free Press.* A Western and an Eastern league is an exploded idea. It won't work, and will never be tried.

Shetzline, of the Baltimores, had a funny experience in St. Louis. He was released in the morning, and went out in the afternoon to see the game. The man in his place made a failure, and he was promptly re-signed in the evening.

Excursion trains, charging half-fare rates, will be run on all roads leading into Chicago for the two games of July 4 between the Troy and Chicago clubs. The management are putting in new seats, and will be prepared for a big crowd. The morning game is an innovation, but will probably prove very acceptable to many.

Ewing, of the Troys, met with a serious accident at his room in the American House in Cleveland, inflicting a deep cut in the thumb of his right hand while fooling with the handle of a broken water pitcher. The injury will incapacitate him from playing for a couple of weeks. His services will be sadly missed by the club, which count on him as their best general player.

The old Lakeside Club of Chicago, known for several years as the best nine in the southern part of the city, has reorganized, with Frank Thacker Captain and Will Hulbert, No. 104 Michigan avenue, Secretary. The remainder of the nine includes Messrs. Scott, Berry, Sherwood, Miller, Curtis, Buckley, Chittenden, and Gordon. Their first game will be with the Lake View nine at an early date.

Ed Williamson, Chicago's third-baseman, has taken unto himself a wife. He was married last Sunday at St. Louis to Miss Nettie L. Tucker, of Salem, Va. This neat double-play was made by Williamson very quietly, and it was not until a day or two ago that it was given to the scorers. In view of the extraordinary brilliancy of Williamson's play during the first five games of the honeymoon, the remaining Benedicts of the team should lose no time in doing likewise. The best third-basemen in the annals of base-ball is hereby tendered THE TRIBUNE'S hearty congratulations and good wishes.

McGeary was released last night. When he began with the men this season he showed excellent judgment and did some fair batting and fielding. He has been gradually falling off, however, a fact which he himself acknowledged quite frankly. He is not active enough for short, has failed as a batter, and is responsible for several serious errors in recent games in the direction of his men. All these circumstances justified the Directors in their decision. For the present Trott will continue to catch and Bennett to play second base.—*Detroit Free-Press.* McGeary's batting average for the season was .082 and his fielding average .925.

"B, a base-runner, is on second base; C is a batsman, and while such batsman makes a foul hit. B immediately runs to third base, but as soon as the foul hit is called B walks back to second base and is declared out by the umpire for walking instead of running back to his base. Has the umpire any authority to make such a decision? Must the base-runner not be put out by being touched with the ball in the hand of a fielder? See Rule 55 of the playing rules. Please give both the questions and answers an insertion if space will permit." The umpire has the authority and must decide a man out for failing to run back to his base after a foul ball has been hit and called. Rule 55 says: "The base-runner shall return to his base and shall be entitled to so return without being put out, provided he do so on the run." It follows necessarily that a failure to run back puts out the runner. The return of the ball to the pitcher, etc., is an old rule no longer in force.

Phil Powers, who formerly played with the Bostons, and who has recently signed with the Cincinnati, has been expelled by the Alfred Merritt Club of Camden, N. J., on the ground that he had agreed to play with that club and had accepted $25 advance money. Powers stated to the Cincinnati Directors that some time ago he received a telegram from the Merritts asking him if he would play with them for $150 a month. He replied that he would if he could get his release from the Tecumseh Club. A day or so after another telegram came, saying that there was $25 in the office for his expenses, and requesting him to report at once. He laid the matter before the Directors of his club to gain their opinion. Soon after the telegraph company notified Powers that unless he accepted the $25 it would be returned; so he drew it, holding it for the decision of the Directors. The latter finally concluded that if the Merritts would pay them $200 for Powers' release they would give it to him. The New Jersey club was notified of this finding, but no answer was ever had from them. Following this came the Cincinnatis' offer. The latter were informed of the terms upon which Powers could get away. These were promptly accepted. Powers left the $25 with his wife to hold until he discovered who sent it to him, as the signatures to the various telegrams were all different. Powers' reputation in this city as an honest man, and one incapable of double-dealing with any club, is above reproach, and his many friends will be loath to believe that he is guilty of any dishonest motives in the present case.—*Boston Herald.*

THE SHERMAN HOUSE.

Henry W. Bishop Appointed Receiver for the Sherman Estate—J. Irving Pearce Takes Possession of the Hotel as Its New Lessee.

Judge Rogers yesterday decided the motion for a Receiver in the foreclosure case of the United States Mortgage Company against Henry W. Leman, trustee of the Sherman estate, and others. The Judge said:

I have examined to some extent—as far as the hot night and limited time would allow me—the papers which were read yesterday, and have considered the suggestions which were made by counsel, and I will say that I think the case made justifies the appointment of a Receiver. I think the Court upon the facts here stated is justified in finding that the complainant has made a case which calls for the appointment of a Receiver to take charge of this property, at least temporarily. The ground for the appointment of a Receiver in the differences that exist as to the amount due on the mortgage, so that it is important to adjust that first. The facts show that while this is a mortgage on the entire property, with provisions in case of default for the sale of the entire property, and a tacit admission of this fact, yet, owing to the death of the late trustee of the estate, the payment of interest has been stopped, and the mortgage has been without interest for a year ago last May, and without income except from the hotel. Again, therefore, that there is ample power to call for the exercise of the discretionary power of the Court to act so as to conserve the estate for the benefit of all parties. It was obvious from the outset of this controversy that the difficulty which divides the parties is not with reference to the mortgage, but with reference to the furniture in the hotel, which it became necessary that the mortgagee should take possession of and acquire title. What the title was it is not necessary for me to decide. It appears that in 1875 the furniture was subject to a mortgage, the mortgage came, and the mortgagee threatening to foreclose. If that had been carried out the hotel could not have been kept running. The Sherman estate was not able to refurnish it. The furniture had to be kept there to make the hotel pay interest on this debt. Under these circumstances, the mortgage company, through its President, advanced the necessary means to pay off this mortgage, and he also claims to have purchased the pretended equity of the Sherman estate in the property. This is a disputed fact, but the Trustee now in charge claims to have such arrangements as to be able to pay into court the money due on the mortgage, which might be considered as sufficient answer to this motion for a Receiver, if I could see that the estate would be disembarrassed from its present troubles. But if the money were paid into court and the mortgage closed, then it would leave the controversy as to the ownership of the furniture unsettled and in such a position that the mortgage company, to protect itself as to the furniture, might have to replevy it, which would leave the hotel without furniture. There is no present means in the hands of the estate to refurnish the hotel if the furniture should be taken away. For these reasons I think that the Court should exercise its discretion in the appointment of a Trustee rather than in accepting the offer of defendant to pay the amount due on the mortgage and secure a release of it. The case would be no nearer to a settlement of the chief controversy—the recovery by the mortgage company of the money it has invested in the furniture.

Neither the bill nor the cross-bill refers to the difficulty about the furniture. The bill should be amended so as to make this appear. I shall also endeavor as far as possible to settle this controversy as soon as possible. The array of counsel before me suggests such expense that the Court should not allow prolonged litigation. The account should be settled in twenty or even ten days. There are no questions except the computation of legal interest, the question as to whether 6 or 9 per cent interest should be paid on the coupons, the premium in gold, and the questions of the diversion of trust funds. Inasmuch as the mortgagor claims that he has made such future arrangements that he can pay off this mortgage as soon as the controversy is at an end, I shall make it a condition for the appointment of a Receiver that the proof shall be closed in a few days, so that this matter shall be brought at once to a determination. As I have already said, the Receiver shall be put into possession of the property, with directions from the Court to ratify the lease made by the Trustee, or to make a new one.

Mr. C. B. Lawrence, on behalf of the Trustee, claimed it would make no difference if the furniture was taken away; that J. Irving Pearce would take the hotel lease for $45,000 and furnish the hotel himself, and the estate would have an annual income of $60,000. As to the question of possible litigation between the trustee and Babcock, that was a matter that should not be noticed by the court, as Babcock was not a party. Besides, if the Receiver be appointed, the Trustee could not get the loan.

Judge Blodgett said that there was no use arguing the point. He thought that there were plenty of capitalists who would be glad to loan money on such security as the Sherman House.

The lawyers on each side then sent up a list of six names for Receiver. The defendants had sent in among others the name of H. W. Bishop, and when the attorneys for the mortgage company learned this they said they had no objection to Mr. Bishop. The Judge thereupon appointed him Receiver.

Mr. Leman then wanted to know whether he could go on and effect the new loan, so as to take up the present mortgage to the mortgage company. The Judge evaded giving any direct reply further than to intimate that Mr. Bishop should be consulted on the matter, but Leman was left free to do what he could. The Judge remarked further that he would recommend the Receiver to carry out the lease of the hotel to J. Irving Pearce.

In the afternoon the parties came in with a draft of the order appointing the Receiver. A long discussion ensued as to giving possession of the hotel to Pearce, the mortgage company strongly opposing it, but finally Judge Blodgett directed Mr. Pearce to take possession, and the latter went off about 4 o'clock with his attorney to install himself as "mine host" of the Sherman House. An order was also entered appointing Mr. Bishop Receiver under a bond for $50,000, and leave was given the mortgage company to amend its bill so as to raise the question as to the ownership of the hotel furniture, and to make S. D. Babcock a party defendant.

Mr. Pearce has no doubt but that the lease made between him and Mr. Leman will be ratified by Mr. Bishop and Judge Blodgett. The lease was made after full notice, Mr. Pearce's bid proving to be the highest. Mr. Hulbert surrendered possession without objection, and the change has been made without any jar.

PRISONERS' AID.

Extending a Helping Hand to Women at the Police Stations.

The Committee on Detention and Prison Discipline of the Prisoners' Aid Society met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Judge Jameson's court-room, with Homer N. Hibbard in the chair. The object of the meeting was to encourage and ask for the appointment of women as Matrons for all the police stations in the city to look after women who are placed in them under arrest. It was stated that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union had already started this reform by having a woman act as Matron at the Harrison Street Police Station, and that this society should coöperate with them. It was also stated that the Mayor was looking favorably upon the matter. It seemed, in the opinion of some of the members of the Prisoners' Aid Society, that this association should have charge of this work among the women at the police stations. High compliment was paid to Mrs. Lyttel, who is acting as Matron at the Harrison Street Station, and is doing a noble work. The whole matter was finally referred to the following committee, who are to report to the Executive Committee a plan of action: Judge Jameson, Mr. Plummer, and Mr. Hibbard.

Mrs. Hobbs gave a brief history of the work done by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the police stations—not only among the women, but in attending to injured men and dressing their wounds. She said half of the $30 per month received by the Matron of the Harrison Street Station went towards food and medicine for sick women brought there. She thought the city should provide for the food and medicines for sick women, even if they were arrested and placed in a police station for being drunk. She related how several persons had been reclaimed from the paths of vice by this work among the police-station prisoners, including boys and girls.

A friend to the rich and poor. A medicine that strengthens and heals, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

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Elison, Flersheim & Co.,
84 & 86 Randolph-st.,
THE OLD RELIABLE AND POPULAR
Auction House
SALES DAYS AT STORE
Wednesday & Saturday.
Thursday Morning, July 6
At 10 o'clock, we sell at
181 Monroe-street,
Or 20 ARCADE-COURT (House of David),
1 Large Refrigerator,
Plate Bar Mirror,
2 Counters, 2 Show Cases,
1 Stove, 6 Gas Fixtures,
2 Tables, 1 Desk, Shelving, Pictures, Etc.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
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FRIDAY, JULY 7, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
WE SELL, WITHOUT RESERVE,
AT FISHER'S STABLES,
Sixteenth-st. and Wabash-av.,
Twelve head High-Bred
Kentucky Horses
CONSISTING OF
Coach Horses, Trotters,
Saddle and Harness combined,
AND
Gentlemen's Road Horses.
Catalogues, with full description of Horses to be sold, can be had at stables, where the horses may be seen before day of sale, or of the Auctioneers.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
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By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.
On account of the 4th coming on Tuesday we will hold our
Boot and Shoe Sale
ON MONDAY,
At which time we will offer a very fine line of
Men's and Boys' Shoes. Also a line Wo.'s Shoes and Slippers.
Don't forget the day, MONDAY, at 10 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, AT 9:30,
Regular Weekly Sale
OF
Crockery in W. G., C. C., Porcelain, Rock and Yellow Ware.
Goods packed for Country Merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers

DRY-GOODS DEPT.
REGULAR TRADE SALE
THURSDAY, July 6, 9:30 a. m.,
Five Hundred Lots
Miscellaneous Merchandise.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By CITY AUCTION COMPANY.
At 328 Milwaukee-av.,
Wednesday, July 5,
At 2 o'clock p. m., will begin the grand Opening Sale of a $4,000.00 stock, consisting of
Crockery, China, Glassware Lamps, Etc., Etc.
These goods are all first-class, and to be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve.
The sale will continue every afternoon and evening until the whole stock is sold.
Ladies are especially invited.
PECK & McMILLAN, Auctioneers,
89 Dearborn-st.

THE CROWNING SENSATION!
BATCHELLER & DORIS'
GREAT
Inter-Ocean Show.
LAKE FRONT,
ONE WEEK,
Commencing Monday, July 3d, 1882.
COMPOSED OF A GIGANTIC
Museum, Menagerie, and Circus,
Which for Vastness, Attractiveness, and Originality has never been equaled.
ENGAGEMENT UNPRECEDENTED,
For the Season of 1882, at the Marvelous Salary of $25,000, with the RENOWNED
MILLIE CHRISTINE,
The Two-Headed Lady.
She is the most marvelous human being since the creation, having two perfect heads and shoulders, four hands and arms, four lower limbs and feet, but one body. Both heads speak German, French, Italian, and English. She is a splendid vocalist, one voice a contralto and one a soprano.
OUR CORPS OF ARTISTS:
WILLIAM SHOWLES,
The Champion Hurricane Hurdle Rider, America's Pride.
MISS ELLA STOKES,
Crowned Princess of the Arena. The most daring, dashing, beautiful, and incomparable Bareback Rider the world has produced.
ABELARDO LOWANDA,
The Picturesque Somersault Rider.
MLLE. ETTA,
The Premier Lady Contortionist.
The Three Royal Russian Athletes,
FREDERICKS, GLOSS, and LA VAN,
The undisputed Champions of the World.
THE GREAT NELTON,
Egyptian Boy Juggler.
THE MILO BROTHERS,
Classic Acrobats.
PRINCE SATSUMA'S
Troupe of Japanese Jugglers.
MLLE. LA FAVRE,
Whose perilous feats on the Flying Rings stamp her as an artiste of rare merit.
J. SHOWLES,
The Matchless Equestrian Juggler.
PROF. D. J. WINGFIELD'S
School of Educated Dogs.
5 GREAT CLOWNS, led by
MR. JOHN PATTERSON,
The famous Irish Humorist and Rambler from Clare; and a Legion of Leapers, Tumblers, Acrobats, and Athletes.
A GRAND PARADE
Will take place on MONDAY, July 3, exhibiting the vast resources of the establishment. The pageant will traverse the following route:
Starting at 9 o'clock a. m., from the grounds on Lake Front to Wabash-av., south to Twenty-second-st., to Indiana, to Twenty-fourth, to State, to Harrison, to Clark, to Monroe, to Fifth-av., to Washington-st., to Wabash-av., returning to exhibition grounds.
Three Performances on the Glorious Fourth,
At 10 a. m. and 2 and 8 p. m.
Doors open one hour earlier.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under nine, 25 cents. Reserved Chairs, 75 cents.
Tickets for sale at SPALDING'S, 103 Madison-st.; CLAYTON'S, 103 Madison-st.; MAYER'S, 18 Washington-st.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY.....Proprietor and Manager.
A BRANCH TICKET OFFICE is now open at S. BRAINARD'S SONS' Music Store, 136 State-st., for the accommodation of the public, where Reserved Seat Tickets may be purchased at the usual slight advance.
HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK. POSITIVE SUCCESS. THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
JAMES O'NEILL,
Supported by
JOHN A. MACKAY, CARRIE TURNER, CLARA BAKER,
In the Hit of the Season, by C. T. Dazey,
An American King!
Grand 4th of July Matinee Tuesday. This Evening and Every Evening This Week. Regular Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Sunday, July 9th, MISS MINNIE MADDERN AND COMPANY in her New Play, "FOGG'S FERRY."
HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
JAMES O'NEILL
AN AMERICAN KING.
Tonight and every night this week. Extra matinee Tuesday, July 4.
A FEW FACTS.
$100—There are in Chicago a great many animated advertisements in the form of mortals who are wearing watches which they found in cans of tea and coffee purchased at the Importers' Tea Company's branch stores at 151 South Clark-st. and 187 West Madison-st. A few of the fortunate ones that found watches in value from $8 to $50: The Rev. Robert Gray, Baptist minister, stopping at 204 Third-av.; Henry Jackson, 248 West Lake-st.; William Blackwell, St. Caroline's Court Hotel; A. J. Buckley, machinist, 331 Randolph-st.; J. M. Geznan, Deputy Clerk Criminal Court, 157 West Madison-st.; Robert Knickerbocker, St. Dennis Hotel, West Madison-st. The following found money and diamonds from $25 and upward: Father Ryan, Cincinnati, diamond collar-button; Gus Levy, barber at Grand Pacific Hotel, ring; John E. Charles, 111 East Madison-st., collar-button. The following silver service was found in tea and coffee: Mrs. Krino, 174 Jefferson-st., goblet; Miss Mary Brickman, 278 Church-st., fruit-dish; Miss Nellie Crant, 3840 Vincennes-av., silverware; Patrick Conlin, 1235 Western-av., goblet; Mrs. Beemis, 104 George-st., pickle-dish. The following are a few complimentary notices of the Philadelphia newspapers:
"FACT I ASSURE YOU."
Of the many who daily purchase tea from the Importers' Tea Company, on Chestnut street, below Tenth, none, so far as has been ascertained, has raised a tangible objection to the quality of the tea, the treatment received, or the gift found in the package. This may seem a broad assertion, but it is based on facts.—Philadelphia Transcript, Oct. 23, 1881.
THE IMPORTERS' TEA COMPANY, No. 823 Chestnut street, continue to make large sales and distribute prizes. All, of course, cannot be lucky, but that fact does not make it a swindle, as some have alleged when some fail to get a prize.—Philadelphia Republic, Oct. 25, 1881.
THE IMPORTERS' TEA COMPANY claim that their teas and coffee are equal to that supplied in any store, and that if any dissatisfaction arises it is from the fact that everyone cannot draw a prize.—Philadelphia Sunday Press, Oct. 23, 1881.
TO RENT.
Second Floor Front Office in Tribune Building.
WM. C. DOW,
Room 8 Tribune Building.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
TOMORROW NIGHT!
OPENING NIGHT OF THE SERIES OF
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS
Every Night.
Saturday Matinee.
To be given in the EXPOSITION BUILDING under the direction of
THEO. THOMAS
SINGLE TICKETS, 25c and 50c. For Sale at the Exposition Building.
THE PROGRAMS Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Afternoons will comprise miscellaneous selections of the most popular music. Tuesday Evenings will be Composers' Nights. Thursday Evenings, Symphony Nights. Friday Evenings, Request Programs.
MILWARD ADAMS, Manager. MRS. GEO. B. CARPENTER, Lessee.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
OF
AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY.
N. B.—After the present week this Admirable Company of artists and universal favorites will not be seen in Chicago for a year.
THIS SUNDAY and TOMORROW (MONDAY), JULY 2 and 3,
ODETTE!
FOR POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME.
Wednesday Evening, July 5, and Every Night and Saturday Matinee,
NEEDLES AND PINS
Daly's Great Holiday Comedy, with all the Favorites in the Cast.
NEXT WEEK---AN ARABIAN NIGHT
Augustin Daly's Greatest Comedy, with a Special Company.
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RELIGIOUS.

Prof. Kuenen's Hibbert Lectures at Oxford University.

The Universalism in Religion—Growth and Development of Christianity.

Complications Liable to Arise Out of the Revisers' Greek Text.

How Some Preachers Put Together the Modern Sermon—A Striking Example.

General Notes at Home and Abroad—Personal Mention—Sunday Musings.

A WORKER'S PRAYER.

Lord, speak to me, that I may speak
In living echoes of thy tone;
As Thou hast sought, so let me seek
Thy erring children, lost and lone.

O, lead me Lord, that I may lead
The wandering and the wavering feet;
O feed me, Lord, that I may feed
Thy hungering ones with manna sweet.

O, strengthen me, that while I stand
Firm on the rock and strong in Thee,
I may stretch out a loving hand
To wrestlers with the troubled sea.

O, teach me, Lord, that I may teach
The precious things Thou dost impart;
And wing my words that they may reach
The hidden depths of many a heart.

O, give Thine own sweet rest to me,
That I may speak with soothing power
A word in season, as from Thee
To weary ones in needful hour.

O, fill me with Thy fullness, Lord,
Until my very heart o'erflow
In kindling thought and glowing word,
Thy love to tell, Thy praise to show.

O, use me, Lord—use even me,
Just as Thou wilt, and when and where,
Until Thy blessed face I see,
Thy rest, Thy joy, Thy glory share.

PROF. KUENEN.

THE HIBBERT LECTURES AT OXFORD—UNIVERSALISM IN RELIGION — ISLAM — BUDDHISM—THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHRISTIANITY.

New York Herald.

The Hibbert lectureship promises to become one of the most popular and powerful institutions of the kind in a country which is peculiarly rich in such foundations. The theological and religio-philosophical literature of England owes much to the Bampton, Hulsean, Boyle, and other foundations of old date. These older lectureships, which are still powerful for good, were all established for the purpose of meeting some special want, or for combating some special evil, and the terms of their constitution are such that they are not easily diverted even temporarily from their purpose. Advancing time has developed new exigencies, and the result has been new foundations to meet the fresh requirements of the times. Among these last the Hibbert lectureship has taken a prominent place. Last year the chair was filled by T. W. Rhys Davids, one of the most accomplished scholars of these times. Mr. Davids confined his attention to Budhism—a subject with which he has made himself thoroughly familiar. The year before M. Renan was lecturer. His subject was the growth and development of Christianity, viewed particularly in connection with the Roman Empire and with the forces which came into operation when that Empire fell to pieces. The lecturer this year was the famous Dr. Abraham Kuenen, Professor of Theology at the University of Leyden, Holland. The lectures are delivered at Oxford, in the theatre of the University Museum, in the last week of April or the beginning of May. Much interest was attached to the appearance of Dr. Kuenen at that ancient and orthodox seat of learning. He is one of the greatest scholars and one of the most pronounced men of his day. Of late years Holland has become the principal centre of that school of Biblical criticism known as the "destructive"—a school which aims at the demolition and reconstruction of Old Testament history. Formerly this school was most powerfully represented at Tubingen, but latterly and for some years past Leyden has been the seat of this school of thinkers Dr. Kuenen is a prominent leader. With the teachings and methods of this school English and American readers have been made familiar by the writings of the famous Scottish Professor, Mr. Robertson Smith. In the lectures which have just been concluded, Dr. Kuenen's main object was to show from what sources Christianity had sprung, how it had developed, gradually assuming universalist characteristics, and how it has finally become by way of distinction the one universal religion. This is the theme, but the learned Doctor took occasion in the course of illustrating his subject to point out the distinctive features of Mohammedanism, Buddhism, and Judaism comparing one with another and contrasting all of them with Christianity. It is proposed in this article to reproduce some of the points made by the lecturer.

There are three religions which, according to Dr. Kuenen, are entitled to be regarded as universal—Buddhism, Christianity, and Islamism. Some are disposed to dispute the claims of the last. It was true, he said, that Islam could only boast of 175,000,000 adherents as against Christendom's 400,000,000 and Buddhism's 450,000,000. But the followers of Mohammed included many separate races. In the sense of spreading over many and diverse nations and races—Semites, Aryans, Tartars, Malays, negroes—with its grip on two continents and a foothold in the third Islam was indisputably a universal, or, at least, an international, religion. But it was no less undeniable that the character of a religion could not be determined by its outward successes alone, and the causes of Islam's conquests unquestionably demanded investigation, since it by no means followed that they lay in its universalistic nature. The problem before them was to estimate cautiously, but also with freedom, in the light of history, the connection between the universal and the national religions as furnishing the explanation and the measure of their universalism. As contrasted with the cloud overshadowing the rise of Buddhism and Christianity, Renan's reference to "that strange spectacle of a religion coming into being in the clear light of day," was in every mouth. The authenticity of the Koran, with a few trifling exceptions, was above suspicion. And by the side of Mohammed's preaching therein preserved we had the traditions about his person authenticated by testimony going back to his own immediate surroundings. The biography of the Prophet was later, but still was relatively ancient, resting upon materials yet older than itself, and, above all, it could be tested by the authentic documents. Knowing much, however, the thirst for certainty made them long to know more. And the fact was that their information was most defective just at the very points where it would be most valuable. The tradition was colored throughout by the dogmatic convictions of the first believers, and was often open to the gravest suspicion. And the Koran? Spren ger had called it "a book with seven seals.' Dr. Kuenen's contention is that Mohammedanism will not stand the test of time. It has excellences, but it has many defects. There is a want of certainty in regard to certain fundamental essentials. It has the one essential excellence of being monotheistic, but it is non-progressive.

In one of his lectures Dr. Kuenen reminded his hearers that when Christianity was born in Palestine there was a world religion in existence already, a religion which, unhindered by difference of nationality, had overstepped the boundaries of the fatherland two centuries before. This was Buddhism, the first born among the universal religions. The lecturer held to the theory that Buddhism and Brahminism had a common origin, although the former was to a certain extent indebted to the latter. The great extent to which Buddhism was indebted to Brahminism for its doctrine and organization, as proved by continuous research, was exemplified in many particulars. The Buddhist metaphysics and ethics were alike borrowed from the older systems. Even the Buddhist monachism was copied, down to minute details, from Brahminic ascetics, though it should be added that asceticism holds quite a different place in Brahminism from that which it takes in Buddhism. Even gregarious asceticism was pre-Buddhistic, and Sakya-Muni did nothing unheard of in gathering round his hermitage a circle of disciples. The founder of the new faith lived and died a Hindoo, and the fact being certain that the universal religion sprang out of the national they had been brought so much nearer to the real question before them—namely: how this came about. This problem was only to be solved by a critical examination of the legendary history of the Buddha, an inquiry of enormous difficulty, involving the discussion of all the various theories of any importance down to Senart's explanation of the founder as a mythical sun hero. The same thesis was now defended on a far broader scale, and still more thoroughly by Kern in his great work on the history of Buddhism in India, the publication of which began at Haarlem last year. The real question seemed to the lecturer to be whether Buddhism was or was not *une œuvre impersonnelle*. As he did not aspire to an epitaph such as Phaeton's, he would not himself attempt a solution. He limited himself to the expression of opinions justified by the present state of the researches. He evolved much meaning from the short formula of adhesion to Buddhism: "I take refuge with the Buddha, the doctrine (*dharma*), and the community (*sangha*)." The result of the investigation was this—a monastic order with affiliated believers—such was Buddhism. But now, added the lecturer, they had reached a point, if he were not mistaken, at which analogy failed them. For Buddhism was not content with this freer and wider extension of its borders. Without ceasing to be a monastic order it became a Church. It took up into itself countless lay brothers and sisters. Presently it overstepped the boundaries, not only of its narrow fatherland, but even of India itself. It established itself in Ceylon, in every region to which its missionaries could penetrate. Whence was this? How did a religion for the world spring out of a monastic order? In answer to these questions the lecturer had many things to say, finding at last much resemblance between St. Francis and Buddha, who had both a tender compassion toward every living thing, not forgetting "our brothers, the birds," and "our sisters, the swallows," but turning above all to suffering man. Concluding this part of his subject, the lecturer said they had seen how Hindooism had become international in Buddhism, how Buddhism had sprung from a single monastic sect, and how it had acquired Universalist characteristics. Buddhist ethics were deserving of all praise, but their inevitable result was quietism; and if quietism at last married compassion, who could wonder?

In order to get at the true origin of Christianity, Dr. Kuenen entered at great length into the discussion of questions connected with the religion of earlier Israel. Israel, Christianity, he said, was the next great universal religion which they were to examine in connection with the national religions from which they have sprung. They might naturally look for his transporting them to Palestine at about the beginning of our era. But before doing so he must ask them to make a long detour with him. That Judaism was at the time of Jesus could be understood only by studying it in its true light as the lawful heir of its own past. Hence they must begin with a retrospect, and the spectacle would be found of an interest to chain the attention, while—and that was his present point—in Israel's past would be seen the prophecy of the wonderful development of eighteen centuries ago, by a sense Christians had always held so. The Church dated her origin from the creation itself, and regarded the fates of Israel as an express portion of her own history. Though not for a moment meaning to uphold this idea in its primary sense—for his point of view was not that of the Church—yet, in recognizing the close connection between the Judaism of which Christianity sprang and the whole of the preceding spiritual conflict in Israel, he was in hearty agreement with the Christendom of all ages. They had, therefore, no choice but to study the character and motives of this conflict. The antithesis of "national" and "universal" would serve best as their clew while investing facts familiar to all with the charm of novelty. When speaking of Judaism's antecedents, he could only mean the recognition and worship of that Divinity whose proper name our translations rendered the Lord—a name which they had good grounds for pronouncing "Yahweh." He would be understood if he began by propounding the question, "Was the worship of Yahweh among the preExilian Israelites national? And, if so, in what sense? According to the traditional view, which they would soon find to be rooted in the Old Testament itself, the answer would seem to be ready enough, but very perplexing. Before the Babylonian captivity Yahwism was the religion of a minority, and the worship of other gods had better claim to be called national, since it was undeniable that the prophets of Yahweh opposed themselves to the masses.

It ought to be added that Dr. Kuenen addressed his audience in English.

REVISED GREEK TEXT.

COMPLICATIONS LIKELY TO GROW OUT OF THE REVISERS' TEXT.

Another complication has arisen out of the revision of the Greek text in preparing the revised New Testament. The case is very clearly stated in the following letter to the New York *Observer* by one of the most learned and distinguished American missionaries in China, the Rev. A. P. Happer, D.D., who writes from Canton May 8, 1882:

"The British and Foreign Bible Society, almost as soon as the revision of the New Testament appeared, wrote a circular letter to all missionaries engaged in translating in the languages in heathen lands, to conform to the Greek text, adopted by the English revisers.

"The American Bible Society have virtually adopted the same. It writes, February, 1882: 'All persons engaged in behalf of this society in the work of translation or the revision are hereby authorized to adopt such deviations from the *Textus Receptus* as are sustained or suggested by the English or American Revision Committees (*sic*) of 1881.'

"But why introduce all this diversity into versions among the heathen? In old Christian countries the discussion will not unsettle faith, but it is different in heathen lands.

"Why are not steps taken to have a committee composed of scholars from Germany, France, England, and America to agree on a *Textus Receptus* in Greek for Protestant Christendom, and which shall be the text from which translations shall be made in Christian and heathen lands? If we do not take this preliminary step there will be as many Greek texts as there are nations in Europe, and the German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English versions will differ among themselves, and there will be a difference in the versions prepared by the missionaries of the respective Christian lands among the heathen. Surely all the considerations which lead us to pray 'that all may be one,' should lead all Protestant Churches to take special pains to preserve for themselves 'one Scripture,' both in the original and then also in the several translations into the language of every several country."

A MODERN SERMON.

SHOWING HOW MUCH MAY BE MADE OF A SIMPLE TEXT BY AN INGENIOUS PREACHER.

Brethren, the words of my text are:

"Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard,
To get her poor dog a bone;
But when she got there the cupboard was bare,
And so the poor dog had none."

These beautiful words, dear friends, carry with them a solemn lesson.

I propose this evening to analyze their meaning, and to attempt to apply it, lofty as it may be, to our every-day life.

"Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard,
To get her poor dog a bone."

Mother Hubbard, you see, was old; there being no mention of others, we may presume she was alone; a widow—a friendless, old, solitary widow.

Yet, did she despair? Did she sit down and weep, or read a novel, or wring her hands? No! "She went to the cupboard." And here observe that she went to the cupboard. She did not hop, or skip, or run, or jump, or use any other peripatetic artifice; she soicly and merely went to the cupboard.

We have seen that she was old and lonely, and we now further see that she was poor. For, mark, the words are "the cupboard."

Not "one of the cupboards," or the "right-hand cupboard," or the one above, or the one below, or the one under the stair, but just *the* cupboard. The one little humble cupboard the poor widow possessed. And why did she go to the cupboard? Was it to bring forth golden goblets, or glittering precious stones, or costly apparel, or feasts, or any other attributes of wealth? It was to get her poor dog a bone! Not only was the widow poor, but her dog, the sole prop of her age, was poor too.

We can imagine the scene. The poor dog crouching in the corner, looking wistfully at the solitary cupboard, and the widow going to that cupboard—in hope, in expectation may be—to open it, although we are not distinctly told that it was not half open, or ajar, to open it for that poor dog.

But when she got there, the cupboard was bare,

And so the poor dog had none.

"When she got there?" You see, dear brethren, what perseverance is.

You see the beauty of persistence in doing right. She got there.

There are no turnings and twistings, no slippings and slidings, no leaning to the right, or falterings to the left.

With glorious simplicity we are told she got there.

And how was her noble effort rewarded?

"The cupboard was bare!" It was bare! There were to be found neither oranges, nor cheesecakes, nor penny buns, nor gingerbread, nor crackers, nor nuts, nor lucifer matches.

The cupboard was bare!

There was but one, only one, solitary cupboard in the whole of that cottage, and that one, the sole hope of the widow and the glorious loadstar of the poor dog, was bare! Had there been a leg of mutton, a loin of lamb, a fillet of veal, even an ice from Gunter's, the case would have been different, the incident would have been otherwise.

Many of you will probably say, with all the pride of worldly sophistry: "The widow no doubt went out and bought a dog biscuit."

Ah, no! Far removed from these earthly ideas, these mundane desires, poor Mother Hubbard, the widow, whom many thoughtless worldlings would despise in that she only owned one cupboard, perceived—or I might even say saw—at once the relentless logic of the situation, and yielded to it with all the heroism of that nature which had enabled her without deviation to reach the barren cupboard.

She did not attempt, like the stiff-necked scoffers of this generation, to war against the inevitable; she did not try, like the so-called men of science, to explain what she did not understand.

She did nothing. "The poor dog had none!" And then at this point our information ceases.

But do we not know sufficient? Are we not cognizant of enough?

Who would dare to pierce the veil that shrouds the ulterior fate of old Mother Hubbard, the poor dog, the cupboard, or the bone that was not there?

Must we imagine her still standing at the open cupboard door—depict to ourselves the dog still drooping his disappointed tail upon the floor—the sought for bone still remaining somewhere else?

Ah! no, my dear brethren, we are not so permitted to attempt to read the future. Suffice it for us to glean from this beautiful story its many blessings; suffice it for us to apply them, to study them as far as in us lies.

BROTHER BARNES.

THE MOUNTAIN EVANGELIST OF KENTUCKY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MORGAN PARK, July 1.—Having seen a number of articles in THE TRIBUNE lately concerning E. O. Barnes, the so-called "mountain evangelist," none of which gave a correct sketch, I wish to state a few words concerning him from personal knowledge. Mr. Barnes is a native of Kentucky, and served during the Mexican war in company with Green Clay Smith, the well-known politician. After returning home he went to Princeton College, where he studied for the ministry. Graduating, he went to India under the auspices of the American Board, and labored as a missionary for fifteen years. He then returned to America and settled in Stanford, Ky. Here he lived for a number of years, and labored throughout different parts of Kentucky and the West as an evangelist. Through the influence of the late Mr. Owsley he was induced to come to Chicago, and preached a little more than a year in a chapel on the West Side built by Mr. Owsley. Becoming somewhat restless here, he thought it was his duty to return to Kentucky and labor among the mountaineers. He remained in the mountains very near four years, during which time he converted more than 20,000 people. In this short time he did more in ridding that terrible district of criminals and in civilizing the people than all the Kentucky State laws had done in twenty-five years. His wonderful power over wild and uncivilized people has never been equaled by any man. It was through him that a great many "moonshiners" became honest men and many illegal distilleries were broken up. Since he left the mountains he has been laboring unholy in other parts of Kentucky with great success wherever he went. In no place could buildings be secured to accommodate the vast crowds that came to hear him; and many times he has been obliged to preach in the open air. Mr. Barnes is eloquent but simple. He believes in taking the Bible as it reads, and sticking to it. He gets his theory from using the "Bottle of Oil" for anointing from the Epistle of James, v., 14-15, which is: "Is any sick among you? Let him call for the elders of the church; and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord; and the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up; and if he have committed sins they shall be forgiven him." It is well known by many who have been in a position to know, that great numbers have been fully restored to health, after being anointed in oil, in the name of the Lord Jesus, and prayer being offered by E. O. Barnes. This evangelist, who has caused such a great commotion throughout the country during the last few years, is a man of power, both mentally and physically; a man of deep pity and fully consecrated to his work with both soul and body. He believes that Christ has the same power over men in this day that He had while preaching to the simple fishermen on the shores of the Galilee. Few persons ever leave after hearing Mr. Barnes preach without confessing his deep earnestness, his great power over men, and his great knowledge of the Bible. G. H. B.

GENERAL NOTES.

The *Northern Christian Advocate* remarks that the Methodist Church "South" may get rid of its objectionable suffix by calling itself the Methodist Episcopal Church Junior.

The sum of $40,000 has been raised for the completion of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity in Paris by the rector, the Rev. John H. Morgan, during his visit to America.

The "wickedest woman in England," Jane Johnson, age 84, has been converted. She has been in Leeds Prison 240 times, and nearly as many times in other jails. She is now preaching in Hull.

The attempt to erect a synagog at Long Branch has been laid over for the season. During the summer a simple service of song and prayer will be held on Sabbath afternoon in the spacious parlor of a friendly cottager.

The Carmelite nuns of New Orleans are much distressed for proper quarters and facilities for carrying on their life of perpetual devotion, and therefore appeal to the Christian community for assistance, that a suitable place may be provided for them.

The Methodists have made arrangements to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the organization of their first conference by a general conference in Baltimore in December, 1884. In honor of the occasion they will raise a fund of $2,000,000 to be applied equally to church extension, education, and foreign missions.

Thirty-four young men graduated from the theological seminary at Allegheny, Pa., last month. Eighteen will enter the home-mission field. Five will devote themselves to the work of foreign missions—one in Africa, two in China, one in Siam, and one in India; while one goes to South Carolina to labor among the freedmen.

The Rev. Dr. George Washburn, President of Robert College, Constantinople, writes to the *Independent* that "There is less interest in foreign missions in America than there has been at any time during the last thirty years. There has been no increase of contributions commensurate with the increase of wealth and population in the country. The societies depend more and more upon legacies, which represent the feeling of a past rather than a present generation." He calls for more zeal, more men, and more money.

At a Baptist council held June 15 with the First Church of Paola, Kas., nine churches were represented and the following was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Rev. J. R. Downing has been clearly convicted before this council of the charges of lying and the immoderate use of intoxicating liquor as preferred against him by the First Baptist Church, Paola, Kas., and whereas, it appears from ample testimony that these practices have been both habitual and of long continuance with him, giving little or no hope of reformation; therefore we would recommend the Church to recall his ordination papers and to withdraw from him the hand of church fellowship.

Prof. Max Muller has announced a curious discovery of Sanscrit manuscript recently made in Japan by two of the Japanese pupils at Oxford. The work is the text of the celebrated "Diamond Knife," forming part of the Sacred Canon, or Bible, of the Buddhist, but hitherto known only through Thibetian and Mongolian transalations, the original being supposed to be irrevocably lost. Owing to the early practice among the Chinese Buddhists of making pilgrimages to the holy places of their worship in India, and taking back with them Sanscrit manuscripts, Prof. Muller has always been of opinion that a number of such precious relics must be existing in China. Such a discovery in Japan, however, was wholly unexpected.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Foss of the Methodist Episcopal Church is slowly improving, but his complete recovery is not yet assured.

The Rev. Wayland Hoyt, of Brooklyn, has accepted a call to become pastor of the Memorial Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

The Rev. John Eichbaum has resigned the rectorship of All Saints' Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, to accept a charge at Menominee, Mich.

The Rev. H. M. Sanders, of New York City, will fill the pulpit of Dr. Lorimer's church in this city during the tour of the latter through Europe.

Mrs. Parker, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, pastor of the City Temple, London, reports her husband's sermons for a religious newspaper in that city.

Of the late Charles Lowder the *Christian Union* says: "Though Mr. Lowder was a high-church ritualist yet his heart was warm and tender toward the most degraded."

The Rev. Samuel W. Longfellow has resigned as pastor of the Unitarian Church at Germantown, Pa., for the purpose of writing a biography of his brother, Henry W. Longfellow.

The Rev. Joshua P. Bodfish, formerly a Paulist Father in New York, and now Chancellor of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace by Gov. Long.

In addition to the degrees conferred upon him by Yale College and the Universities of Pennsylvania, Berlin, and Paris, the Rev. Henry E. Dwight, of Philadelphia, has just received the honorary degree of D. D. from the University of Washington and Lee, Lexington, Va.

The Rev. Dr. Kittridge has returned from the East. Last Sunday he delivered the address before the Society of Christian Research, Hamilton Place, Clinton, N. Y. He preaches today in the Third Presbyterian Church. In a few days he and his family will leave the East. His vacation will be spent at Swampscott, near Boston, on the seashore.

The Rev. J. A. Brown, D. D., LL.D., who died last week at Lancaster, Pa., was, before the War, Professor of Theology at Newberry Seminary in South Carolina. The day before the steamer Star of the West was fired upon at Charleston he heard that a committee of Rebels intended calling upon him in the evening to learn his attitude toward the impending conflict. That afternoon, when the 300 students gathered in the chapel for prayers, he entered the pulpit, and said he had heard of the intention of his neighbors and would anticipate their action; he had been born in the Union, he expected to live in the Union, and, God willing, to worship in the Union! That evening he left for the North with his family, leaving behind him all his property.

SUNDAY SMILES.

The clothes communion Baptists are those who meet together to compare dress finery.

When is a man like the woman of Samaria? When his wife tells him "all things he has ever done."

"I have heard every sermon preached in this church during last fifty years," said a man of quiet satire, "and," he added airily, "I'm a Christian still."

A young man named Onion has lately been ordained as a minister. Whenever he unfolds himself before his auditors, he will doubtless move them to tears.

Member of the church, out of breath—"What are you ringing that bell for?" Sexton—"Why, Mr. Blower is dead." M. C.—"O, no! it isn't true! Stop the bell!" Sexton—"Well, then, I s'pose I've tolled a lie."

A clergyman says that the door of the circus is the gateway to Hades. The Boston *Post* says that depends a good deal on whether you're going in to see the show or coming out to face the stern realities of life.

A new contribution basket has been invented which rings a gong every time a button without an eye or a 10-cent piece with one is dropped into it. The first Sunday it was tried in a country church it went off like a Gatling gun the whole round trip.

It was an old itinerant of Virginia who delivered a sermon fifty years ago which, as a model of a certain sort, not even Talmage can improve upon. He was on the text, "Though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God," and divided his discourse into three parts, thus: First, the worms; second, what the worms done; and third, what the man seen after he was eat up.

A young lady who had some idea of marrying a parson asked advice of the venerable widow of a clergyman. The old lady said: "If you ever marry a minister marry one who, in an emergency, has enough of the grace of God in his heart to go from the pulpit to the kitchen and pare the potatoes for dinner without growling." A woman who draws such a matrimonial and ministerial prize as this ought to be willing to go luto the pulpit and take her turn at preaching when an emergency compels.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

July 2—Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
July 7—Fast.

CATHOLIC.

July 2—Fifth Sunday after Pentecost; visitation of the B. V. M.
July 3—Most Precious Blood.
July 4—Of the Octave of SS. Peter and Paul.
July 5—SS. Cyril and Methodius, Bb. Cc.
July 6—Octave of SS. Peter and Paul.
July 7—St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland, W. (from June 10).
July 8—St. Elizabeth, Queen of Portugal, W.

SHADOWS.

For The Chicago Tribune.

The sweetest dreams we ever dream
Are but the shadows of the night;
The brightest hopes that ever beam
Are shadows which delude our sight.

The smiles which dimpled on some face,
And gave it beauty, but this morn,
By eve are vanished, and the place
Usurped by shadows newly born.

The hair like threads of living gold,
It seems to us, but yesterday,
Has changed, and we today behold
The shadows falling on the gray.

The eyes, just now, which like a gem
Sparkled without one thought of care,
Are dim, and on the heart thro' them
We see the shadow crouching there.

The thousand lives which toil and groan,
The thousands born to pomp and pride,
The lives in crowds and lives alone,
Each has its shadow by its side.

And that veiled figure, dark and stern,
Relentless still, by land or wave,
Speaks at the last, and then we learn,
Startled, he claims us for a grave.

CHICAGO, June 29, 1882. R. N. M.

Forest Fires Useful if Annual.

Joaquin Miller, in recent articles in the *Independent*, advocates with much plausibility the annual burning of forest leaves, mosses, prairie and hedge grasses, and all rubbish accumulation, as a means of health and for the purpose of destroying the numerous and increasing pests of agriculture. He argues that the rotting of these things increases fevers, malaria and death, besides harbouring insects, reptiles, and worms and smothering many of the new grasses, flowers, shrubs, and fruits of the growing year. The borer, caterpillar, Colorado beetle, bull-cricket, and grasshopper were comparatively harmless and unknown as enemies of civilization till the white men began to mismanage the forest. The Indians from time immemorial have been accustomed to burn over the forests and prairies annually in what is called the Indian summer, and this practice was accompanied with far less destruction of life and property than we suffer when they are left for a decade. He thinks forests are necessary to a great nation, as necessary as lungs to a man, and that the decline of all nations begins with the destruction of their forests. Egypt, Italy, and the whole eastern shore of the Mediterranean, where empire was once so powerful, are now largely shorn of their woods and have become weary, melancholy lands of fever and ague. He would preserve the forests by burning them out every autumn, and thus purify the earth for the habitation of man.

The burning might be regulated by law. Every State should have a Forest Commissioner charged with the duty of keeping the forests clear and clean. Mr. Miller thinks the thing is as feasible as the cleaning of the streets of a city. He would have over all a Federal Commissioner of Forests.

CELTIC NAMES.

The Macgillicuddy, The O'Gorman Mahon, the O'Flahertys, and The O'Quin of Munster.

New York Tribune.

ASCOT HEATH, June 10.—Last Saturday being the Queen's birthday, was the occasion, of many State dinners; that at the Lord Chamberlain's leading me to the conclusion that Irish landlords are not quite ruined yet. Lord Kenmare gives very good dinners, although not one-third of his 90,000 acres in Kerry have paid him any rent for eighteen months past, and he is as popular in London as he once was in Ireland. He ought to be popular in Ireland now, for he has always been a resident proprietor, and his hair is nearly as red as that of "The Macgillicuddy of The Reeks." There is a genuine Celtic ring about the latter title, but Irish genealogists assure me that The Macgillicuddy is only a "Saxon Irishman" after all, and descended only in the female line from the ancient chieftains who owned the picturesque rocks and bog known as The Reeks.

There are others besides The Macgillicuddy—pronounced Macticuddy—who are fervently believed in here as Celtic chieftains, but whose Celtic origin is not accepted in Ireland. Of these the most conspicuous is The O'Donoghue, M. P. for Tralee and stepson of Mr. Macarthy O'Leary. At one time the first place among the spurious chieftains was occupied by The O'Gorman Mahon, the original of Thackeray's "The O'Mulligan," who indicated his dwelling-place by a sweep of his stick, taking in two-thirds of the horizon, saying, "I live over there." So completely immortal is The O'Mulligan that when an essay appeared some ago with the title "Overtheseia," everybody understood at once that it referred to part of the great and ill-defined Kingdom of Bohemia. Old clubmen are fond of telling how The O'Gorman challenged, or was about to challenge, Mr. Thackeray, and seem to think that blood would have been spilled instead of ink, only for the intervention of that most agreeable of hard livers, Mr. Dion Joan O'Connor, whose genial humor the most ferocious man-slayer would have found it impossible to withstand. The O'Gorman Mahon still lives, and is at this moment one of the members for County Clare. He is a magnificent old gentleman to look upon, very courteous and dignified in his manner. His father called himself plain Mr. Mahon, as did The O'Donoghue plain Mr. O'Donoghue, without the Celtic handle of chieftainship; but the sons love to proclaim their delight in their adopted tribes. So far as I am aware the O'Flahertys, of whom two or three families still survive on their native soil in Galway, are almost the only genuine representatives of the so-called Irish Kings. Everybody knows that Ireland never approached nearer to the condition of a kingdom than did England under the Saxons. "The King" was only one of the chieftains, and chiefship, as in the case of The O'Brien, otherwise known as Lord Inchiquin, was only secured by intermarriage with the invaders. It is, of course, unnecessary to point out that the "Kings" were not Irish at all, but Norman adventurers, De Burghs, now Burkes, Joyces, Blakes, D'Arcys, and the rest. The famous Martins of Ballynahench, who owned the district where the mortgage passed into the hands of the Law Life Assurance Company and finally into those of Mr. Berridge, a partner in Meux's Brewery, were very recent people indeed, late in the second settlement on the territory of the indigenous O'Flahertys.

So there is a great deal of nonsense talked about Celtic nationality, for the very names which have the most thoroughly Irish ring, such as the Fitzgeralds, are Norman—as much as Norman as Bruce itself is now known to be. There are very few exceptions to this rule, but one of them is distinctly noteworthy. Lord Dunraven, created by the Treaty of Kilmainham, very sharply on Monday, could, if he were not a Peer, style himself The O'Quin of Munster. It is claimed that his family descends from the same stock as the O'Briens. The Earldom of Dunraven takes its name from Dunraven in Glamorganshire, but the title borne by the present Earl while he was their apparent, Lord Adare, belongs distinctly to County Limerick, where the family estates are mainly situated. Adare Manor is one of the most charming houses, and with the prettiest gardens in Ireland. Lord Dunraven went over the other day to meet his tenantry, and got, I hear, a large amount of cold shoulder for his pains, for the adventurous Peer is popular from London to the Rocky Mountains. He was special correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph* during the Abyssinian war, and since then has shot many lions, bears, and bighorn in the Rocky Mountains. He owns a considerable estate "out West," if not quite so extensive a domain as that acquired by Lord Mandeville from the Northern Pacific Railroad in the valley of the Saskatchewan. It has a curious effect on London gossips this apparent anxiety on the part of English and Irish landholders to acquire property in a country where the rights are likely to be worth little or nothing for some time to come. Nobody would think of buying land here, either on speculation (except for immediate building purposes) or as a permanent investment. Land as such is a drug in the market, like the great Swinton estate sold the other day. When the borough franchise is extended to counties land will no longer be of political value, and will be sought only for sporting purposes and the social dignity which it confers. It is, indeed, moreover, doubtful whether the social position of a landholder will survive the extinction of his political influence. That Lord Mandeville, heir to the important Duke of Manchester, should want land on the Saskatchewan is at least a noteworthy sign of the times. There is this to be said—that he is very fond of America, went on many hunting parties in the West, was a friend of Buffalo Bill, and finally married an American wife.

DIAMOND-DIGGING.

A Talk with One Who Has Visited Central Africa—Something About the Largest Diamond in the World.

St. Louis Republican.

A gentleman who has been stopping for several days at Barnum's Hotel, and who has traveled a great deal in Europe and Africa, including in his sight-seeing several visits to the diamond-fields of Africa, was induced by a *Republican* reporter to narrate some interesting matters connected with diamond-digging at the richest and most productive mines in the world.

The account was given substantially as follows:

"I was in London some years ago, and while there I heard a great deal about the diamond-fields of Africa. I went to Paris, and took passage through the Straits of Gibraltar and went to Cape Town and Punjaub, Central Africa. After going across the East Indies I took a greater interest in what I had heard, and engaged passage for the purpose of visiting the diamond mines by way of the Gambesa River. When I arrived it was difficult to obtain very much information, for one cannot get much freedom, as the mines are under the control of strong consolidated companies. However, isolated diamond dealers gave me what information seemed necessary before going to the fields—more particularly the different processes by which diamond-mining is carried on by the large companies. The process, as usually applied, is to excavate solely. The diamonds are found in small spaces—that is, the fields do not cover any great area. It was estimated that at the close of the fiscal year when I was in Africa the value of the stones produced aggregated $175,000,000.

"Diamonds are found at random—in no particular place in the mine—but imbedded here and there in the sand and gravel. Neither is there any regular rule by which they may be picked up; but they are found in the same manner as the miners discover gold dust in the mines and placial deposits. As regards the value of the stones found, it varies according to the mine. One mine I visited was working 5,000 men, and at the lowest computation by an experienced dealer the average yield per day was $5,000 in value. I saw a great number and variety of stones there, ranging in value from $30 to $500 per carat. Diamonds increase in value at the rate of 100 per cent to the same per cent in weight.

"While abroad I was fortunate enough to see the largest and most valuable diamond in the world. It was my good fortune to learn of a very rich one in the hands of a slave who had made his escape from the coast, and had been away from the mines about a year, but it was not then known that he had gotten away with anything very valuable in the shape of a stone. He roamed around for a period of eighteen months, through every vicissitude. He had many difficulties before him in trying to gain passage. Finally he got on board a boat which chanced in the Gambesa River. Twice he was confined in servitude, until by two escapes he finally made a safe arrival in London. There he inadvertently became acquainted with an African woman who had been brought from slavery to London and was then free. She was a servant in the family whose guest I was. This woman could speak his tongue, and, after becoming better acquainted with her, he divulged his secret, telling her that he had been a slave in servitude for years in the diamond fields of Africa; that by providential escape he had made his way to London. He told her that he wanted to obtain information in reference to getting his wife and children to London. The black woman in her ignorance was not able to tell him what to do, and she applied to me, knowing that I had a knowledge of slave times in America. After hearing the story, I advised them to apply to the British Consul in the Provincial Building. I went with them, and upon explaining to the Consul, the question arose, among other questions, what recognpense he could make the English Government for going to such expense as he had asked. After demurring a good while, on account of the great fear he felt about letting the officials know he had such a treasure, he finally admitted that he had a rich stone. Upon further inquiry and delay he requested the gentleman to come and make an examination. He exercised great caution for one of such ignorance, but finally he brought down a large, stale loaf of bread and laid it on the table for an examination. Before the loaf was cut open he negotiated for the safe arrival of his family and protection against his former master, provided the value of the diamond was such as represented. Having tendered him advice, was given an invitation to be present in the Provincial Building when the examination was made. I was not prepared, however, to believe that I would have the satisfaction of seeing what is considered as the largest and most valuable diamond in the world. When the loaf was cut open few believed that a diamond would be revealed. Hatton Garden experts were called, and they were loath to believe that the stone was as large and valuable as the owner had represented. It was the size of an ordinary orange when revealed; and thereupon it was at once claimed by some present that it was of a very low grade and of inferior quality. On a more thorough examination and partial cutting it was found to represent a weight of over 450 carats. It was subsequently shown to a number of the largest diamond-dealers in London. Its history was traced as accurately as possible; the slave was believed, money was put up and his wife and children were at once sent for. The slave was treated like a lord of the manor, and the last time I saw him he was riding in a fine carriage and enjoying all the comforts and luxuries of London. It was a queer sight to see him—as black as tar and a regular Ethiopian.

"The diamond was purchased by a syndicate of capitalists, and the best experts pronounced it a very fine specimen. Its owners hold it at £3,500,000; and have refused an offer of £3,000,000 for the stone. Shortly after it passed from the hands of the black man to its present owners, it was examined and admired by the Queen of England and the Prince of Wales."

The gentleman was asked to give a few more facts concerning the diamond fields of Africa. He said:

"The diamond district proper is about eighty-five miles long three miles wide. Some very fine stones are found sixty miles from the present openings, but the richest are found within a radius of from two to six miles. The excavations in the deepest places are about 600 feet. The strictest surveillance is placed upon the men and women who work in the mines. Guards are kept there all the time, and a workman does not have much of a show in getting away with a stone of any great value. In Africa there are not many slaves worked, but in the Brazilian mines they work slaves altogether. The mine owners of Africa use some slaves sent them by the conquerors of the various tribes. There are many English, Scotch, and Irish workmen employed. Some of the latter have obtained stones by swallowing them, but they cannot swallow any very valuable ones. When they do make an escape they write back to friends, telling them the modus operandi, but of late the owners have been intercepting the letters. A woman secreted a large stone about her person and got away, but others tried that and were caught.

"In South Africa a great many precious stones are found in the vicinity of Cape Town, but there are no diamonds there of as great value as those found in the central part of the country, but they are perhaps as fine as those taken from the old Brazilian mines. There are many diamond-dealers who cannot distinguish these stones from the richer ones. The most ready method of distinguishing them is to unset and apply a microscope to the worse side, as the stone is only finished brilliantly on the face side. A coronet was sold to a London dealer while I was there for $100 without any trouble. It was thought genuine, and was placed in a splendid gold setting, while the workmanship was of the best character. When his old senior came in he tried his method. He placed the back of the stone in water, applied the microscope to the front, and the trick discovered correctly the fact of the diamond, or rather imitation, had received its finish. A great many sham diamonds are palmed off on the public."

SOCIETY.

Seasonable Suggestions on the Benefits of Judicious Exercise.

How to Enjoy One's Self at the Seaside, on the Beach, or in the Country.

Matrimonial Events of the Week—Social Happenings—Personals—What to Wear.

The Great Benefit of Exercise.

Nature is kind and generous to all her children who cheerfully and faithfully obey her laws. How few of the many millions of human beings that inhabit the earth give heed to these laws! Multitudes of persons die every year from both ignorance of the changes silently going on within us, demanding our attention, and an absolute disregard of Nature's mandates. A little watchfulness and care would obviate much—very much—anxiety and suffering.

One of the first principles conducive to health is exercise. No excesses are allowed; hence even this must be properly and consistently indulged in, or the result will be more damaging than beneficial. So many persons have a horror of going out of doors for fear of taking cold. If it is a little too windy, a little too cold, a little too warm, or the sun is too bright, or not bright enough, or the atmosphere feels a trifle damp, any and every atmospheric change serves as an excuse, until weeks and months have passed away, and the habit of remaining indoors has grown so strong upon them they are glad to find a reason why they should not expose themselves to the pure and refreshing air of heaven. The result is, they become inactive, low in spirits, nervous, irritable, and so enfeebled that their constitutions have no power of resistance. In reality, the least thing in the world gives them a cold. The draft in the house, the change of temperature in different rooms, cause premonitory pains and aches which add to their depression and misery. The entire machinery of the system is out of order. The strength which Nature provided to carry on the metamorphoses which our physical, moral, and intellectual being is continually undergoing has been exhausted—imprudently neglected—until health and spirits have given way, and the result is one of endless misery, whereas if the habit were formed of going out an hour or two to walk every day a very different result would follow. The duty so irksome at first would soon become enjoyment as well as physical and intellectual gain. None grumble so much at Nature as those who misuse her laws. She ever abhors violence, hence it must be remembered that delicate constitutions should be governed by their physical strength. Such persons cannot expect to take the same vigorous exercise that a robust person can endure and enjoy. They must commence with a short walk every day, never to be omitted unless the weather is bad. With this practice faithfully followed, the weak will soon become strong and healthy. It is a great misfortune that this most pleasurable health-preserver—a daily "constitutional"—is so little heeded by the masses. It is not until health has fled that the truth is permitted to obtrude itself. "How different if I had taken proper care of myself."

Ladies go to the country with their families. They rise late, encouraging their children to do so also. The consequence is a headache, or, what is quite as distressing, a languid, half-alive feeling—every muscle weakened, every nerve relaxed, energy dead, ambition gone. After sipping cup of coffee and enjoining the children, who are thin and weak, not to eat too heartily, the mother repairs to her room or to a cool seat on the porch to while away the morning. The children make a feint of playing, and after an hour or so return to their mother tired, hot, and fretful. Too weak herself to do other than sympathize with the little weaklings, she advises them to go to their rooms and lie down until it is time to dress for dinner, which is at 2 o'clock—the very hottest and most uncomfortable hour of the day, chosen by the proprietors as if to torment and worry humanity. The children are awakened from sleep, heated and unrefreshed, and elaborately dressed for the second meal. How their little hearts long for a loose "slip," without the mammoth sash. But this is dinner. The meal is eaten as if from custom only, they, like their parent, having no appetite. The hours following, until the setting sun, mark a decrease in the heated atmosphere, and are either passed in the drawing-room or on the porch. This, then, is real enjoyment; this is real comfort. To escape to the country for your health and rest, and here you sit, the perspiration flowing with uncomfortable profusion, your clothes—your very best—feel tight and sticky, your corsets cutting you in two, and your bustle like a ton of lead fastened to your back! I have seen it and felt it all, so I can sympathize with the ladies who sit like martyrs, wishing themselves at home in charming and comfortable negligé, with the blinds tipped, the awnings down, and a cool breeze playing around them, soothing them to a siesta. But they left home for enjoyment, and this is the interpretation of the word. The hours in the early morning, when the birds chirp and sing, when the dew is fresh on the leaves and flowers, when all insect life is breathing the pure, fresh, health-giving air, are spent in the impure atmosphere of a close room and simply slept away, at the same time exhausting and wasting the vital powers.

At the seaside particularly one observes a great disregard of the laws of health. It always occurred to me that the hours intervening between 9 and 7 were almost wasted, unless the latter hour was spent in what was delightful. I was not surprised to hear a physician, who stands very high in his profession at Cape May, say that more people were permanently injured by their own imprudence and foolish exposure to the sun's rays than ever were benefited by a sojourn by the sea. What a pity that despotic fashion cannot echo these words into the ears of her votaries and give them timely warning. But no; this is the program: A late breakfast, bathing from 11 until 1, dinner—full dress—at 2, and then between half-past 3 and 5 the fashionable people are invisible. After this hour they come sauntering in one by one until tea-time. In the evening walks are taken, and then the only real enjoyment begins. These few hours are the only redeeming feature of a summer at the seashore spent at a fashionable hotel.

"I never go down to the ocean," remarked a lady. "At the fashionable bathing-house the sun is too strong, the glare hurts my eyes, and affects me otherwise unpleasantly. If I bathe I find the trouble of dressing in a little cooped-up bath-house, just big enough for a hen and chickens, and hot enough to smother one, too great; in fact, the very thought of it is exhausting as well as dangerous." "What do you do with yourself in the morning, then, when all the world surrounding you is at the sea?" "Lie on the bed in my room reading—or trying to—fanning myself with all my might, dreading the trouble of dressing for dinner, and looking forward to the cool evening which is sure to follow." "But if you never go to the beach you can hardly appreciate the grand old ocean and its wonderful and mighty music?" "No, I can hear its roar and enjoy the air just off of the sea; that is all I come for. You see, the band begins at 8 o'clock. We are hardly through supper before that. Then the people begin to flock here, and I find myself sufficiently amused." "Do you find much benefit at the end of the season?" I asked. "Oh, I go home about as I came, tired out with dressing, but improved, of course, for have I not been to the seashore?"

This is not an imaginary picture, but one which I have often seen, and the ideas of this one woman are maintained by many. Had she taken an early walk after a cup of coffee and a biscuit, down to the sea, with a view to brace and strengthen the body, restore its nerve, when the sun was pouring resplendently down upon the white beach, as she judiciously did, but taking again her evening walk, then could she have been a witness to the beneficial effects of the seashore.

There are several points in the manner of taking exercise which should be as religiously observed as exercise itself. The kind of exercise, the proper time, the duration—these may be considerably diversified according to the endurance of the person. Dress is also to be considered. The time to indulge in exercise hardly admits of a rule, but depends upon a variety of concurrent circumstances. There is a wastefulness of one's self, and the observations made on the effects of air, food, etc., must govern the time. Violent exercise should never be taken directly after eating, nor is walking even quietly to be recommended, as digestion is thereby retarded. The worst consequences may arise from sitting down to a meal after a fatiguing walk, when the blood is heated and the body in a state of perspiration. Better wait a little while until the body is rested, carefully avoiding cold drinks until it is so. I cannot imagine anything more wearisome than sleeping and yawning away the hours at the seashore, or in the country, or taking walks when the sun is high in the heavens, deluging the earth with floods of heat. That is the time I look for a cool, pleasant spot, and sit quietly down, ready and refreshed to walk in the cool of the early evening.

It is a grave fault to go to the country and shut yourself up in the house. Outdoor exercise is so very necessary to health and life. But it is just as serious a fault, and even more dangerous, to be ignorant of the proper time and the proper amount of exercise one can endure.

Look over our large cities and see the vast amount of suffering, the result of ignorance of the laws of health among the lower classes and of inaction, thoughtlessness, and love of leisure among the wealthy. This is a grave question—of such importance that every mother should bring up her children with correct habits in this respect fully formed and their importance explained. They should be tutored in the care of their health. Their capacity of comprehension is much greater than many grown people give them credit for. What they know they comprehend; hence, if the reasons are fully explained in childhood, the habit will fasten itself upon them and never leave them. The great art is to so train this faculty as neither to depress nor overdo it. If the laws governing health, which are so simple and pleasant, were more fully understood by parents and guardians, and taught as commonly as the alfabet, we should see less misery and less suffering. We should see happy smiles where we now see cold and sunless faces. Where there is health there is contentment and joy.

SAVILLE.

Matrimonial Events.

The marriage of Miss Alice Goodwin, daughter of Mr. W. W. Goodwin, and the Rev. W. J. Watson, of Kenosha, Wis., was solemnized Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 30 Thirty-seventh street, the officiating clergymen being Prof. R. M. Goodwin, D. D., of Olivet, Mich., uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. D. Wilson. The bridesmaids were Miss Hattie Goodwin, sister of the bride, and Miss Ada Goodwin, of Olivet, Mich., cousin of the bride. The groomsmen were Mr. Joseph Watson, brother of the groom, and Mr. W. H. Goodwin, brother of the bride. Only the relatives and a few intimate friends witnessed the ceremony. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful, useful, and costly presents. After the distribution of the bride and groom's cake, and other refreshments, and honoring the congratulations of the invited guests, Mr. and Mrs. Watson left for St. Paul and Minneapolis, with the expectation of going to housekeeping. Mr. Watson will preach in the beautiful suburb of Kenosha, Wis.

Miss Isabella M. Burns and David M. Hutton were married at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 693 North Halsted street, by the Rev. H. M. Collsson, of the Fullerton Avenue Church, Wednesday evening at half-past 8 o'clock. Only relatives and intimate friends were present. The appended list includes most of the wedding gifts; The groom's father, a silver caster; the bride's mother, a solid silver tea set; Mr. and Mrs. Brice A. Miller, china tea set; Mr. and Mrs. William Hutton, family Bible; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Reed, rattan rocking-chair; Mr. and Mrs. Hyslop, decorated vases; Mr. and Mrs. James N. Burns, silver knives; Mr. and Mrs. James Tookey, silver cake-basket; Mr. and Mrs. William J. Burns, silver pickle-caster and card-receiver; Dr. and Mrs. Moody, Huron, D. T., silver berry-dish; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Read, hanging lamp; Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Burns, Buffalo, N. Y., silver fruit-basket; Henry Burns, Titusville, Pa., hand-carved card-receiver; Mrs. L. Feldtsid, silver pickle caster; Miss E. Barclay, silver card-receiver; Minnie L. Burns, Titusville, Pa., set of tidies; Mr. and Mrs. B. F. De Gole, silver napkin rings; Mr. Charles H. Chowre, elegant statue and scrap-book; Mrs. Kerr, table linen; Mr. and Mrs. Willett Ocorn, silver cake-basket; Mr. and Mrs. John McElroy, silver butter-dish; Mrs. Chowre, bedspread; Mrs. Huntington, towels. During the evening congratulatory messages were received from distant friends.

A very pleasant but quiet wedding occurred Wednesday evening, June 21, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Rev. Dean Terry officiating, the contracting parties being Miss Mary Garrity, daughter of the late John Garrity, and Mr. James Friend, of this city. The bride was tastefully attired in a wine-colored silk, trimmed with cream Spanish lace. She was attended by her sister, Miss Kittie Garrity, who was neatly attired in bronze silk, trimmed with cream Spanish lace. The bouquets were of tea-roses. Mr. L. Hodginson acted as best man. A reception followed at the home of the bride, No. 41 North Carpenter street, where they received the congratulations of their friends. The young couple were the recipients of many beautiful and valuable gifts from their many friends and relatives.

Mr. Charles B. McCoy and Miss Willimine M. Logan were married Wednesday, June 28, at Garner, Ill. The Rev. Mr. Lee Laughlin, uncle of the bride, performed the marriage service according to the manner of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, and, assisted by his wife and Mrs. Logan, mother of the bride, did the honors of the occasion in a becoming manner. Numerous kind remembrances were received from friends, and the occasion was pronounced by all an unusually happy one. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy came immediately to Chicago after their marriage, and from hence went to Highland Park, where they will spend the month of July, stopping at the Highland Hotel. They expect to take an extended Eastern trip in the latter part of the summer.

In Sheboygan, at high noon, by the Rev. Robert Bierr, of Grace Church, Miss Fannie Bell Tuttle, youngest daughter of W. F. Tuttle, to Mr. Fred Harmon, of Chicago. The bride was the recipient of many rich and elegant presents.

Mr. Elmer E. Bast, son of Mr. J. S. Bast, and Miss May M. Cromlish were married Tuesday last at the residence of the bride's parents, the Rev. E. M. Taylor officiating. The wedding was a very quiet one, only the immediate relatives being in attendance. After a tour of the lake pleasure-resorts the happy pair will return and be "at home" to their friends after July 13 at No. 354 La Salle avenue.

Mr. William F. Erg, of the General Passenger and Ticket Agent's office of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, was married Tuesday, June 20, to Miss Jennie Passmore, of Hamilton, Ont. The ceremony took place in the Church of the Ascension of that city. The affair was quite fine, elegant, about fifty intimate friends participating, who presented the bride with many substantial and beautiful testimonials. Mr. and Mrs. Erg will be "at home" to their friends at No. 684 Adams street after July 3.

The marriage of Mr. Charles Bemelmans and Miss Trudie Wilson was solemnized at Riverside Wednesday, June 28, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. A. M. Kinzie, by the Rev. Dr. Falk, of Racine, Wis. The bride was attired in a handsome white moiré underskirt, cut en traine, with surah overdress and pearl ornaments. Only the relatives and intimate friends were invited, and the presents were numerous and handsome. The bridesmaids were Misses Daisy and Fannie Wilson, sisters of the bride, Miss Charles, of Racine, Wis., and the Misses Nellie, Eleanor, and Adele Kinzie, cousin and nieces of the bride, who wore white embroidered mull dresses and tan-colored gloves. Mr. Downs acted as "best man." Mr. and Mrs. Bemelmans will make Oak Park their home, where they will be happy to see their friends.

A very pleasant wedding occurred Wednesday evening, June 28, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Stone, No. 618 Fulton street, the parties being Belinda A. Kennedy and Willis C. Stone. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, in the presence of relatives and friends. The list of presents was quite large, and included many costly articles—among them a handsome watch and chain from the groom. Mr. and Mrs. Stone left that evening for an extended trip East.

Miss Ida L. Clydesdale, daughter of George L. and Maria Clydesdale, was united in marriage to Mr. Arthur W. Dole, cashier for the firm of H. C. & C. Durand, Monday evening, June 26, at Calvary Episcopal Church, the Rev. Luther Pardee officiating. The ceremony was witnessed by the numerous friends of both parties. The bride looked charmingly in cream colored silk, wreath of orange flowers, veil, and diamond ornaments. A reception, attended by the relatives and intimate friends, was held at that home of the bride's parents, where the young couple were the recipients of numerous and useful presents. Mr. and Mrs. Dole will be "at home" to their friends Thursday evenings during the month of July, at No. 50 South Carpenter street.

Social Happenings.

A pleasant social gathering occurred on Monday evening, the occasion being a farewell dinner given by Mr. S. A. Freeman prior to his departure for Europe. Sixteen guests were present, and a very enjoyable time was had by all. Brief speeches, expressive of good-will, were made by Messrs. Gorwan, Herrick, Robert and D. J. Lyon, and the evening passed very pleasantly.

A golden wedding was celebrated at Frankfort, Will County, Ill., on the 20th inst., in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Karch, old and esteemed settlers, who have brought up their family of five sons and three daughters on the farm where they now live, all being settled around them except one son, who was killed in the War of the Rebellion, and Mrs. Bergher, of Dalton, who, with her husband, was present. They showed their estimation of their parents by uniting in valuable gifts, such as gold spectacles, handsome easy-chairs, etc. Many others left enduring mementoes. The sons sent to Germany, the "Faderland" of their parents, for a keg of old wine for the occasion, which was pronounced very fine. The refreshments consisted of a dinner of great variety at noon and a fine supper at 5. There was music, prayer, and speeches, and all seemed to feel that it had been a day of real pleasure. This is the third golden wedding in this village and neighborhood. The other two were those of Mr. and Mrs. Holden and Mr. and Mrs. Doty, the latter couple living to celebrate their sixtieth wedding-day three years ago.

The Hon. O. V. Tousley will be entertained Sunday, July 2, at No. 474 LaSalle avenue, by Mrs. N. H. Warren, of this city. He is on his way to Trieste to take up his duties as United States Consul.

The Wide-Awake Pleasure Club gave one of their popular moonlight picnics at Garfield Park last Tuesday evening, over 200 couples being present. The evening was spent in dancing and boating.

The fifth annual reunion and banquet of the North Division High School Alumni, at Brand's Hall tomorrow evening, promises to be one of the pleasantest social events of the season.

The ladies of the First Presbyterian Church, Hyde Park, gave a very enjoyable social at the church parlors Friday night.

The ladies of the First Baptist Church, Hyde Park, assisted by the Women's South Side Temperance Union, will have charge of the sale of refreshments at East South Park July 4.

A union picnic of the Roman Catholic churches of Hyde Park will be held at the Woodlawn grounds on the Fourth.

Miss Ida Smith entertained a party of friends from the University of Chicago at her residence on Jefferson avenue Thursday night.

The Rev. J. R. Wellboen, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Grand Crossing, gave a pleasant reception at the residence of William Everett, Friday evening.

Personals.

The following Chicago people sailed for Europe last Wednesday by the Cunard steamer Scythia: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Giles, the Misses Annie, Kittie, and Allie Giles, and Mr. William Giles, Mr. J. G. McWilliams, Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Farris, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Howard, Mr. William D. Kerfoot, Mr. John D. Adair, Mrs. Alice Van Valkenburg, Miss Cora Baker and maid, Mrs. Twamley and son, Mrs. J. C. Ulrice, Miss Ulrice, and Miss Stella A. Kroff, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Allen, Mrs. Alexander Allen, Mr. Charles E. Austin, Miss Kate Burnett, and Mr. and Mrs. George Burnett.

Mr. A. J. Schureman and family, and Mrs. J. T. Williams, accompanied by Miss Helen Spain, left last week for Ashland, Wis.

Mrs. Dr. H. Brown and little Miss Ethel Brown are visiting in Sabula, Ia.

Mrs. Gorham F. Baker and her daughter, Nettie, leave Englewood July 3 for a two-months' visit East among relatives.

Mrs. A. T. Hazlehurst and daughter, Maud, Mrs. W. H. Howell, and Ella Howell have gone to New York and Boston for two months.

Mrs. W. W. Kendall and family, of Kansas City, are visiting Mrs. Kendall's sister, Mrs. George E. Atwater, of No. 1149 North Clark street, on their way to spend the summer at Martha's Vinyard.

Miss Dora Shaver has returned to her home on the St. Lawrence River for a short vacation.

Dr. Daniel T. Nelson and family, of No. 2400 Indiana avenue, have returned from their trip to St. Paul, Winnipeg, and Miles City.

Miss Merrick, of Holyoke, Mass., is visiting the Misses McLeish, of No. 637 West Adams street.

Mr. Charles Liebenstein, of St. Paul, and Messrs. Martin Steenbock and Moses Landsberg, of Chicago, were guests at the Park Hotel, Lake Minnetonka, last week.

Mr. Will H. Gardner, of Valparaiso, Ind., visited Chicago friends during the week.

Mr. A. C. Keeler and Mrs. C. D. Bradley have gone to Amherst and Elelia, O., for a short visit.

Messrs. A. F. Bane and H. S. Wright are fishing at Geneva Lake.

Miss May Hawkes is home from Painesville, O., where she has been attending school.

Miss Carrie Howard is visiting in Detroit.

Miss Mame Griffen, who has been attending Monticello Seminary for the past year, has returned to her home at Lawndale.

Miss Susie Corwith has gone East to spend the summer.

Mrs. Fred Branford of Geneva, is visiting her mother, Mrs. H. A. Bogardus, corner of Wabash avenue and Thirtieth street.

Mr. W. T. Kirke will spend the Fourth in Erie.

Miss Kittie Giles is in Europe.

Miss Nellie Bowers is at the Holland House, Rockford, Ill.

Miss Florence Gessie left yesterday for St. Paul, where she expects to spend the summer.

Mr. Walter E. Miller, of Drexel boulevard, goes to Wisconsin for a few days.

Mrs. Oliver and sons, George and Fred, have just returned from the East, where Master Fred has been attending college. His many friends will be glad to hear of his carrying away three of the four gold medals, presented for good scholarship, etc., at De Veaux College.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Gunther were sightseeing the first part of June in Warsaw, Moscow, and St. Petersburg, Russia.

Miss Lizzie M. Foley leaves for a two months' visit in the East, during which time she will visit Newport, Providence, and Nantucket.

Dr. Mary H. Thompson has returned from the East.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Taylor, of St. Louis, who are well known in this city and have been for the past two weeks the guests of their friend, Miss Annie Carter, of No. 531 Carroll avenue, left for home last evening.

Mr. George L. Forman left Thursday last for a six weeks' business and pleasure trip East.

Mr. John Forman and Mr. William Salsbury leave July 5 on a fishing excursion to Geneva Lake.

Florence Homer has just returned from Wellesley College and will spend a part of her vacation with her parents, at No. 642 Monroe street.

Mr. Dwight Cutler and family, of Grand Haven, and Miss Helen Cutler, of Grand Rapids, who have been guests of the Clifton for several weeks, left for home yesterday.

John Gibbons, of this city, and P. T. Barry, of Englewood, will fly the American Eagle at Crystal Lake July 4.

Mr. S. S. Thrall, of Kenwood, is East on a pleasure trip of several weeks' duration.

Mrs. L. W. Edwards and Mrs. Dunlap, of Oakwood, have sailed for Europe.

Mr. Samuel H. Wright, of Kenwood, is attending the commencement exercises at the University of Vermont, at Burlington.

Mr. Henry P. Dickinson, of Oakland, is visiting relatives in Council Bluffs, Ia.

Mr. and Mrs. James S. Smale and daughters and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. L. Frasher and family, of Kenwood, have left for a trip to Grand Haven, Spring Lake, and other points on the Michigan shore.

Mrs. G. T. Potter, of Pullman, has left for a visit to Washington, D. C.

Mr. W. F. Stewart, of Texas, visited his father, Prosecuting-Attorney Stewart, of Hyde Park, last week, on his way to Washington, D. C.

Mr. J. W. Tinsley and daughter, of Grand Crossing, start Tuesday on an Eastern trip.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Sargent, of Hyde Park, have gone to Grand Forks, their residence for the future.

Woodbury M. Taylor, of Oakland, has returned from a visit to Washington, D. C.

Mr. Morris Lewis, of Binghamton, N. Y., passed through the city Thursday en route to Laramie City, W. T.

Mrs. M. L. Alvord is visiting friends in the East, and will be away several weeks.

Mrs. D. D. Cornell, of Hyde Park, has returned from Oquawka, Ill., where she was called to the death-bed of her mother.

Prof. Leslie Lewis, Superintendent of the Hyde Park schools, has gone on a flying trip to Grand Traverse Bay.

Mr. John A. Colby has gone East, and will sail in a few days for Europe.

Mrs. A. B. Ward and Miss Ward, of Washington, Kyg., are visiting Mrs. Joseph N. Barker, of Kenwood.

Miss Clara Allison, formerly of Hyde Park, is passing the summer with her aunt, Mrs. James Morgan, of Hyde Park.

Messrs. Anderson and L. B. Sherman are at Ashland, Wis., enjoying a short vacation.

Miss Hinman, of Hyde Park, is visiting friends in Lafayette, Ind.

Lieut. Noyes, U. S. A., visited friends in Hyde Park last week.

Miss Lowe was the guest of Miss Alice Bowman, of Kenwood, last week.

Mrs. O. A. Bogue, of Hyde Park, is away on a short trip to Denver, Colo.

Miss Agnes Fuller, of Columbus, Wis., who resided in Hyde Park last winter, is lying seriously ill at her home in that place.

The Misses Hopkins, at Madison, Wis., are passing a few days with their sister, Mrs. B. F. Ayer, of Kenwood.

Mr. D. S. Dewey, Principal of the Hyde Park High-School, has left for his home in Burlington, Vt.

Mr. H. L. Walt, of Kenwood, is the invited guest of Col. Loomis on the "Viking," and will be with the yacht until Thursday.

Mrs. Henderson, of Kensington, and daughter, left Friday evening on a visit to friends in Michigan.

Miss Chamberlin, of Three Oaks, Mich., Miss Goe, of Villa Ridge, Ill., and Miss May Dixon, of Kankakee, Ill., are visiting friends in Kensington.

Miss Lottie Ousley, of Gibson, visited Mrs. A. G. Towle, of Hammond, last week.

Miss Belle Dresser, of Hyde Park, is visiting relatives in Lafayette, Ind.

Miss Iva Ott, of Hyde Park, has returned from Princeton, Ill.

Miss Elizabeth Cornell and Mr. John E. Cornell, of Hyde Park, have returned from the University of Michigan.

Miss Miller has returned from a short trip to Wisconsin.

George M. Pullman left Friday evening for the East, to be away about two weeks. He will visit the Pullman car works at Detroit, and make a short stay at Niagara Falls, New York City, and Long Branch.

Latest New York Modes.

New York Evening Post.

Prune de monsieur is the name of the new French shade of mauve.

White "Indiana" silk is a sheeny material much used for evening dresses for young girls.

The very handsome shade of red now in vogue is made odious by calling it sang de bœuf.

Wall-flowers and shaded geraniums, made of velvet, are much used to adorn hats and bonnets of straw.

Imitation pink pearls are now carved out of very pale-tinted coral; and these so closely resemble the real pearl that the eye of an expert is needed to detect the difference.

Beautiful wash-costumes are made of sheer light-colored ecru batiste, or Saxony muslin, the skirt being trimmed with embroidered flounces and kiltings, and the waist with embroidered bands and narrow flounces to match.

Black will be very fashionably worn all summer—handsome toilets of silk, satin, or grenadine being profusely trimmed with jet bands, special ornaments, and jetted-lace, or relieved by a bright color, as preferred.

Jaunty-looking corsages for young girls are shown, made of tinted satin, to be worn over skirts of white surah, nuns' veiling, or French nuslin, adorned with embroidery. These are laid in the throat, with Marguerite sleeves reaching to the elbow. In front they are open all the way down, but laced together over a chemiset of silk-embroidered tulle, with sliken cords the color of the corsage material. For older persons this style is reproduced in fabrics of velvet or moire.

A very handsome carriage costume is made of fawn-colored French cashmere, with pointed corsage and Watteau tunic, over an underskirt of dark fawn-colored moire, box-plaited to the waist. A long Spanish carriage cloak of fawn-colored vigogne is lined with scarlet satin, with elegant trimmings of fawn-colored and bronze chenille around the neck, and oddly-shaped sleeves. The bonnet, of golden fawn-colored straw, is trimmed with surah of a shade to match and a cluster of scarlet ostrich tips, veiled by three drooping ostrich tips of fawn-color tipped with bronze.

The tight-fitting habit basque of Pekin, or, in other words, of satin and velvet stripe alternating, is still a garment that meets with much favor—many ladies not caring for the "independent" jacket of moire, while those of brocade, whether of silk or velvet, have been utterly done to death. The Pekin fabric, if not new, has never become so commonly worn, and has also the indubitable merit of wearing admirably.

An odd toilet, made for a lady in Newport, is a black and gold brocaded foulard silk, with plaited flounces edged with buttercup-yellow lace, headed by a band of black velvet, put on bias of the goods. The short tunic, with full Buckingham puffs over the hips, is trimmed to correspond, and the Camargo bodice has a deep collar and wide turnover cuffs of black velvet, edged with yellow lace. A Tuscan straw bonnet in the Langtry shape, trimmed over the crown with flois of wide black velvet ribbon, and inside with a tiny wreath of primroses, and a black and gold foulard parasol, trimmed with yellow lace, are en suite.

A young lady, a handsome brunet, attracted considerable attention recently by driving through Central Park in a little gold-colored phaeton. She was dressed in a striking costume of "Pharaoh" red satin, draped with black Spanish lace, with bright glimpses of the unveiled satin showing here and there on the bodice and upper portion of the dress. The bracket on the back of the phaeton was an immense canopy of red satin, lined with "sunset" brocade and edged with a deep ruffle of yellow ficelle lace. The lady wore an Asiatian peasant's hat of immense brim and high towering crown, covered with red and gold-colored feathers, laid one over the other alternately. Long Mousquetaire driving-gloves of deep yellow were drawn over the close red-satin sleeves, and at her throat was pinned a bunch of yellow cowslips.

For skirt trimmings, one wide flounce headed by several small ones, two narrow knife-plaited frills, headed by a wide, falling bouillonne, and several small flounces, or the skirt covered to the knees by alternate narrow ruffles and puffings, are the favorit styles. Above these skirt trimmings—set on in whatever manner they may be—is the inevitable scarf, draped around straight à la Espagnole, or shirred in the centre and arranged en panier. In very rich materials the skirt is usually plain, the only trimming consisting of a full wide garniture around the bottom, three puffings, with a fluted edge each way, a double box-plaited flounce headed with a contrasting color, or a coquille ruche, feathery and full, being three popular modes of forming this trimming.

After spun-silk hose the first choice are the lisle-thread stockings, which come in all the new shades of mastic, crushed strawberry, silver-gray, deep orange, bronze, laurel-green, Burgundy, cadet-blue, and claret, as well as the more delicate shades of water-green, pearl, cameo, flesh, mauve, and many other exquisitly delicate tints. Black hose are in great demand, as well as those of dark-green and nuns' gray—three shades which are in high vogue with ladies of fine tastes. Aside from hose of a monochrome color are an endless variety of fancy ribbed, plaided, striped, and polka-dotted patterns, which accord exactly with many of the dress effects in color and pattern. The fashion of wearing the very low-cut Louis XIV. slippers, or Grecian sandals, which display so much of the stocking, has caused a great demand for hose elaborately decorated in both fanciful and artistic designs. As a result, there has been a lively competition among the manufacturers, and stockings which were but lately to be found in a few standard dyes now appear in every conceivable shade of color, and ornamented in the most novel and striking manner. Choosing a stocking to harmonize with the costume is much followed, and in the latest dyes are to be found all the fashionable esthetic shades noticeable in dress fabrics, both in pale and dark colors. In anticipation of the demand for dainty open work and other fancy hose, to be worn with delicate summer costumes, unusual preparation has been made, and besides this great attention has been paid to the manufacture of stockings for general wear in the matter of durability as well as fineness of texture. Children's hosiery follows very closely in design and color the styles brought out for older persons, but as a rule children do not wear elaborately ornamented or open work hose.

Perfect "loves of bonnets" are imported for summer wear, and the range in style and adornment is almost without limit. Poke, for the very youthful faces, are the capotes and Gypsy-shaped bonnets of white or tinted crape, adorned with flowers so perfect in coloring and so natural in shape as to excel, if such a thing can be, the handiwork of nature herself. A beautiful bonnet from Virot's, in the Gypsy shape, is made of ivory crape, lined inside with sea-shell pink surah, veiled with the crape. Outside is set a garland of perfumed roses, with buds, stems, thorns, and tender green foliage mingling with the soft folds of the crape. Another bonnet of mauve-tinted crape glitters with a wreath of white carnations, covered with a crystallization which glitters like diamonds in the sunlight; and a thread of almond-colored crêpe de chene is trimmed with moresque lace, tresses, and ox-eyed daisies. Next in attractiveness are the dainty shirred silk bonnets, in every conceivable shade of color, trimmed with feather tips, roses, and loops and strings of satin ribbon. Then come the more practical-looking bonnets of cactus lace, Sunatra, bamboues, Italian, and English straw, in shapes and trimmings each beautiful in themselves, and becoming and graceful enough to make a plain woman look pretty, and a pretty one positively "angelic."

Quaintness and picturesqueness is still the aim in the dressing of children, and summer costumes now exhibited designed for them show all the artistic beauty and dainty effect which characterized their winter toilets, the only difference being in the texture, which at present is, of course, more delicate and airy. The Mother Hubbard and Kate Greenaway are still copied for quite young children, and often inappropriately for children of larger growth, who, with elongated limbs and unchildlike faces, simply burlesque th's pretty fashion. Among commendable and stylish fabrics for little girls' dresses are chene silks with finely molred grounds, which are scattered with bouquets and garlands. There are also shepherds' check silks in the plain colors, the most popular being those of pale-blue, dark-green, brown, or violet, checked with white. Those silks are usually combined with some monochrome color, in satin merveilleux or surah, these latter materials forming paniers, sash, collar, vest, and cuffs. The chene and pin-checks divide favor with the new foulard patterns, some of which are particularly designed for the little people. Lace is used upon the last-mentioned fabrics with charming effect. In white goods piqué and marseilles are again in favor. These are trimmed with embroidery or braid which will bear the test of the laundry. In lighter materials are very sheer nainsooks and French muslins, to be trimmed with Irish point, and lastly, for cool days, are pretty suits of white nuns' cloth, trimmed with soutache braid and fancy cords and buttons.

Society Topics.

It is rumored that Oscar Wilde will wed a Boston girl. The change from a diet of lillies to that of beans will probably extinguish him.

Cards are generally dispensed with at a watering-place, except at the conspicuous ones like Newport, Saratoga, and the like, where they are necessary.

Lady school-teachers will be delighted to hear that the firm of Morgenthau Bros & Co., State, corner Monroe street, are issuing discount cards to all ladies who are identified with some institute of learning, either public or private. Considering that this firm has strictly but one price, this offer is equivalent to selling goods to school-teachers at wholesale prices.

The coming servant girl will say to her mistress: "You will please not associate with Mrs. X., as I do not know the woman, but I hate the lady who works in her kitchen, and could not think of permitting any intimacy between the two families."

James Hall, the popular milliner and hair-goods man of 193 State street, will open a new department of laces, etc., tomorrow, in which he offers special bargains.

It is perfectly proper for people to be on good terms at a watering-place, to talk on the piazza, at the bath or water-drinking rooms, and not to know each other when they return to their own cities.

Waves in all prevailing styles, the finest switches, a large assortment of ornaments, and unexcelled hair-dressers at Burnham's Central Music-Hall hair-store.

"You've made a fool of me," said an irritated man to his wife. "My love," she sweetly responded, "you do yourself injustice; remember that you are in all respects a self-made man."

Current comment claims: Cummins' constant care, coupled with skill, account for his large practice in dentistry. 70 State.

Equality is the first essential of good society, and where that does not exist in reality it must do so in appearance.

The older public school scholars are now arranging to take a summer course at H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College.

A fragment of the veritable shield of Achilles, bearing the sculptures and a portion of the text of Homer, has just been unearthed, as Prof. Bariabi writes from Rome.

Best makes of refrigerators, ice-cream freezers (all sizes), wine and beer coolers at Harbeson & Judd's, 88 North Clark street.

Zephyr lawns made of the material used for Scotch ginghams and similarly woven, but as thin and soft as mull, are among the most popular of thin wash goods.

Splendid hair-goods in all styles at Mrs. S. L. Stevens', 90 State street. Low prices.

The crinkled silk China crape and white silk muslin, with embroidered dots, trefoils, diamonds, and rings, are the favorite scarfs for fine straw hats, and are also used on the small bonnets.

"*Bontecou*," our leading modiste, obtains designs from Paris as soon as issued.

It turns out that the singer engaged to take Conly's place in Emma Abbott company has a voice like a bell, not "like a bull," as nearly all the papers have printed it. The fact that he is a basso probably accounts for the blunder.

No wonder the "Little Beauties" are so popular with the ladies, for they are cigarettes that are exquisite and do not stick to the lips.

The Irish point embroideries on muslin and the finest ecru batiste, with open Saxony-work, are very effective trimmings for the country hats of fine split straw or the less expensive satin straw.

The ladies all patronize Mme. Lassagne, professional lace cleaner, No. 1246 Wabash.

Three hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars has been paid by Mr. Bonner in his time for fast horses.

Refrigerators, water-coolers, ice-cream freezers, oil-stoves. Seavey & Co., 49 State.

Georgia and Louisiana can grow as fine tea as China can, but it doesn't taste the same. We don't get the hang of adulterating it with the right poisons.

All ailments of the feet successfully treated by Dr. Kahler, chiropodist, 208 Wabash-av.

Wagner now thinks his "Nibelungen Ring" rather tedious.

The best—the genuine Fisher refrigerator to be had only of Hatch & Breeze, 50 State.

The pleated dress of Turkey red calico grows in favor for children for seaside and country use.

Joshua Smith, 206 N. Clark, is busy multiplying children's photographs.

Lilacs are coming into the favor already shown them in Paris, for there are entire bonnets of the palest pinkish lilacs stripped from the stalk, and their only contrast of color a velvet binding of wood brown, with two pairs of narrow strings, one pair of the brown velvet and the other of the pale pinkish lilac hue.

Rice was introduced into Europe by the Saracens. It is introduced into the Chinese with chop-sticks.

BEFORE DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.

For fall millinery Mrs. G. L. Brown, No. 171 Wabash avenue, will sell all her elegant hats and bonnets at a great discount during July. New summer designs have just been received.

A LULLABY.

For The Chicago Tribune.

The herd-boy sings
As home he brings
The loitering, lowing cows;
The stars now peep
From Azure's deep—
I see them through the boughs.

The birds prolong
Their evening-song
To make a lullaby
For thee, my dear;
So do not fear,
For pleasant dreams are nigh.
Thou'lt dream of fishes floating down,
Of fishes framed with gold;
And a robbin in a russet gown
Will sing thee stories old.

There close thine eyes;
Let dreams arise—
They'll come like the meadow-mist.
Ah! they are near—
They now are here—
Thy lips and eyes they've kissed!

MT.

D MEN!

HN F. HANCOCK,
t of the National Phar-
sociation of the United

n's Iron Bitters has a
es, is conceded to be a fine
e character of the manu-
is a voucher for its purity
cinal excellence."

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ltimore Pharmaceutical
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ores it as a fine medicine,
as a strengthening, tonic,
alcoholic poisons, and can
ended as a tonic,
hose who oppose alcohol."

FARIS MOORE, PH.
r of Pharmacy, Balti-
eutical College, says:

n's Iron Bitters is a safe
ble medicine, positively
nticholic poisons, and can
ended as a tonic, and use
hose who oppose alcohol."

WARD EARICKSON,
ltimore College of Phar-

ndorse it as an excellent
g, a good digestive agent,
on-Intoxicant in the fullest

CHARD SAPINGTON,
more's oldest and most
sicians, says:

who have used it praise its
, virtues, and the well-
haracter of the house which
it is a sufficient guarantee
eing all that is claimed, for
e men who could not be in-
to offer anything else but a
medicine for public use."

Cured.

nsboro, Md., Oct. 22, 1880.
lemen: Brown's Iron Bit-
ers of a bad attack of
ation and fullness in the stom-
Having tested it, I take pleas-
recommending it to my cus-
, and am glad to say it gives
satisfaction."
. W. HOFFMAN, Druggist.

r Druggist for BROWN'S
ERS, and take no other.
will convince you that it
t you need.

TAIN HOUSE,
fings, Cambria Co., Pa.
as June 22, 1882.
f Pennsylvania Railroad, 2,300 feet
ituated in a park of 100 acres, amid
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and freedom from malaria, fitness
ocating nearly 1,000 guests. Cottages
e rented by those desiring the quiet
Rooms specially fitted for families.
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W JERSEY.
H END HOUSE
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Table and attendance first-class.
C. T. SMITH, Manager.

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BESIC, MANCHESTER, N. H., open
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ass, pure air and water, magnificent
, fine tennis and croquet
circular address
JAS. I. MURRAY & CO.
Manchester, N. H.

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Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, by
ROBT. BELL.
The Finest Bathing, Fishing,
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JAMES P. WELCH.

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OCEAN BEACH, N. J.,
OPENS JUNE 24.
RMS, TERMS &c. ADDRESS
FRED. E. FOSTER, MANAGER.

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Beach, Gloucester, Mass. Finest surf
scenery on the Atlantic coast.
Open this season. Circulars sent.
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West of City Limits, between Rad-
fifth-sts., City Office, 88 East
Washington-st.
the attention of all parties, espe-
ons of the West side, desiring to se-
ots in the Forest Home Cemetery
Cemetery has already been laid
Rural Beauty of Natural Scenery
her commendable features, such as a
horough and complete Interment
Law System, and the establishment
Fund under the Control of the
Commissioners, to take charge of
ds on the Chicago & Northwestern R.
where carriages to the Cemetery can
at reasonable rates. The access to the
tion with the City, now approaching
is fully established.
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ction of guests, either permanent or
is charmingly situated, being a central
which fashionable families, public
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inutes' walk of the elevated roads and
ooms. The ventilation, sanitation, &c.,
arranged on the most approved prin-
el is conducted on the European plan.
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interesting information about Florida
an inclosed stamp, though not de-
appreciated.
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FOR THE 4TH OF JULY.
and steamerettes, there will be a
monstration at Ogden's Grove on July
of the U. A. O. H. are requested to
et at 8 a. m. sharp.
ERT E. KELLY, Grand Marshal.
M. Cullinan, P. Murray, Wm. Maher,

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Lung
DR. PEIRO devotes
of Diseases of Throat

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A PROSPECTIVE DUEL.

Senator Mahone and Col. Hounshell of Newport, Ky.

Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—A serious misunderstanding has arisen between Col. D. S. Hounshell, a Virginian by birth, lately of Newport, Ky., but now practicing law in this city, and Senator Mahone. The facts, as nearly as can be ascertained, are that Col. Hounshell recommended Mr. Preston Williamson, a young attorney of this city of the highest Virginia lineage, who has from a bronchial affection so far lost the use of his voice as to interfere with the practice of his profession, for an appointment under the Federal Government. His letter to the Senator in that regard was discourteously received and the young gentleman's request very rudely treated. When informed of this Col. Hounshell, whose temper is none of the best, addressed the Senator as follows:

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 27.—*The Hon. William Mahone—Sir:* Mr. William Preston Willi amson has informed me of the rudeness he has received from your hands in furtherance of the business I wrote you in which he was interested. That letter was such as should have secured for him, if not the distinguished courtesy due from an American Senator, yet at least the politeness which obtains between common people in their everyday life. This civility, it seems, has been denied him, and if in the manner reported by him, of which I do not in the least doubt, becomes very offensive behavior on your part toward me; and as such I denounce it as the rudeness of an upstart whom fortune has elevated above his deserts. Yours etc.,

D. S. HOURSHELL.

No response to this warlike missive has yet been received, but it is momentarily awaited, both gentlemen are well-known fighting men and an affair of honor is seriously apprehended. It behooves bezel-makers like Wade Hampton and Gov. Carlisle to bestir themselves when blood is so apparently upon the moon.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Opened Lower, Closing Very Dull, but Steady.

The Bank Statement Shows a Large Decrease in Reserve.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active—Prices Easier at the Outset, but Rallied Later.

Provisions Closed Strong and Corn Firm—Very Light Stocks of Grain in Store.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks opened with a little weakness. The market, in consequence of the approaching holidays and the absence of the large operators, was almost stagnant. The appearance of the bank-statement, showing a decrease in the reserve of $3,950,225, made no change in the temper of the room traders, and prices were bid up at the close.

The bears piously express the hope that the increase of the loans in the last bank-statement does not represent money borrowed to pay dividends and interest.

It was stated that the New York Central had made terms with the brakemen, agreeing to pay them $3 a day. It was thought probable in Wall street the labor troubles would soon be settled.

Authoritative announcement was made of the fact that Drexel, Morgan & Co., Winslow, Lanier & Co., and Belmont had called under their option for $5,000,000 more of the Northern Pacific first mortgage 7s, and that the company being unable for various reasons to deliver them, the option had been extended, in accordance with the terms of the contract.

The Receiver of the Reading Railroad Company advertised to pay the July coupons of the general mortgage due yesterday. This is the first coupon of these bonds which has been paid in cash at maturity since January, 1877. The scrip and some other interest will not be paid, but it is said by the friends of the company that they will be during this month.

Windsor gossip said the Tweed-third street bear party were very heavily short of Lackawanna. The bears who hold Manhattan down did succeed in getting back their stock. It was reported in railroad circles that the prospect was not quite so bright for the settlement of the railroad troubles, but the executive officers of the Vanderbilt roads declared they were not alarmed over the situation. R. P. Flower, M. C., said that the brokers would have no difficulty in avoiding the provision of the new law prohibiting over-certification of the banks. Four millions of the car trust bonds of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company are offered at prices which will net the buyers 6½ per cent. The President of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal & Iron Company, a Gowen man, said that he should be greatly disappointed if there was any default, as he had been informed over a week ago that the company had the full interest money on hand. Superintendent Toucey, of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company said that the brakemen's strike had ended, the $2 per day demanded by the men being granted.

It is reported that there has been a private meeting of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Directors, and the issue of the new stock has been decided upon. The plan will be to allow each stockholder a pro rata share of one-half the new stock, and of whatever remains the company will have the right to dispose as it sees fit. The other half will be paid for out of surplus earnings.

It was announced from Philadelphia that the Reading Company would pay the interest on the general mortgages, but not the coupons on the convertible 7s, nor the sterling scrip, nor the dollar scrip, nor the dollar scrip coupons.

Kiernan reports that the Houston & Texas Central Company has nearly completed negotiations for the sale of a large tract of land to an English syndicate. Official notification has not been received, but the papers are understood to have been forwarded by mail. The syndicate includes the Duke of Westminster, Duke of Sutherland, and representatives of the Bank of England. The syndicate proposes to colonize the lands immediately. The amount of land sold is not known, but is understood to be between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 acres. The price paid is said to be $2.50 per acre. The syndicate has the option of buying additional lands. Proceeds of land sales are devoted to a sinking fund for the redemption of the company's bonds. The New York & Texas Land Company, in which is vested title to the extensive land grant of the International & Great Northern Railroad, has lately received a proposition for the purchase of a large tract of land at a price satisfactory to the company. The buyers have taken a short option, paying about $50,000 as earnest. The Finance Committee appointed to examine the condition of the Jersey Central Company consists of Messrs. H. S. Little, E. C. Knight, Sidney Shepard, and Mr. Clark. Officers of the company were unable to make any estimate of the loss to the Jersey Central and Pennsylvania Companies, resulting from the accident near Long Branch.

The North River Construction Company is rapidly securing rights-of-way in Monroe, Genesee, and Erie Counties on the seventy-five miles east of Buffalo. More than half the rights have been secured. The company is preparing to contract for the grading between Syracuse and Buffalo, 148 miles. The contract for laying track between Syracuse and Little Falls, sixty miles, has been awarded to Belden, Donohoo & Co., of Syracuse. The interest on the West Shore bond subscriptions will be paid today at the company's office in the Mills Building. The Texas Pacific Company will not pay scrip interest on land grant bonds due July 1. Seven per cent was paid in scrip a year ago, and the discovery that payment would not be made this year occasioned surprise. This payment is optional with the board, and is alleged to be passed because payment would put an additional lien on the lands which secure the bonds. The lands pledged to secure the income bonds amount to 4,700,000 acres.

According to the Philadelphia *Times*, the Gowen-Garrett Vanderbilt Railway scheme is one of great proportions. It means a northern outlet for the Baltimore & Ohio, and a southern outlet for the Reading, by a new line from Philadelphia to Baltimore; an outlet for the Reading from Williamsport to the lakes by the Pine Creek route, and an outlet for the Reading to the West from the Cumberland Valley through the southern border counties. The scheme, if its consummation can be attained, will mark a new era in Pennsylvania progress, and add vastly to the prosperity of the State.

The New York *Herald* says the general notion seems to be that values will not reach seriously lower figures for some months to come unless something unexpectedly disastrous to the crops should happen meanwhile. At the same time there is nothing in the future to favor higher prices except that the harvests promise to be bountiful and the fact that the cliques, loaded up with stocks, must necessarily push up prices if they desire to make a market for their holdings. Taking the thick and thin of the situation together it is a reasonable surmise that for the next three months more money will be made by buying stocks than by selling them.

During the five months ending June 10, 1882, in which the Mutual Union has been doing business for the public, the earnings of the company have increased from $43,294 to $92,784. The average expenses have been about $70,000 per month. The company has now in operation 15,000 miles of line, including 48,000 miles of wire, connecting the principal commercial centres, and will soon have additional lines completed, which will add $15,000 per month to the receipts.

Chicago bank clearings for the week are reported as follows by Manager W. S. Smith, of the Chicago Clearing-House:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 6,620,964	$ 784,182
Tuesday	5,925,779	762,853
Wednesday	6,157,262	867,298
Thursday	6,248,987	839,754
Friday	6,508,729	680,347
Saturday	11,051,076	1,422,336
Total	$42,560,823	$5,174,378
Corresponding week last year	38,067,857	5,084,747

Clearings for June, 1882, $195,579,254; for June, 1881, $192,579,181.

Clearings for the six months past have been $1,118,101,538, against $946,022,335 in the first six months of last year.

Foreign exchange was quiet. Sterling posted rates were 486¼@489, actual 486@488¼, and documentary rates 483¼@484. Posted rates for francs were 516¼@513¾, documentary, 520. Marks, posted, were 95¼@96, and documentary were 94¾@94⅝.

Chicago bank clearings were $11,000,000. New York exchange between banks was 25@50c per $1,000 premium. Loans were quiet at 5@7 per cent, with loans on call to independent borrowers at 4 per cent.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Highest.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Canada Southern	60	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
C., B. & Q	132¾	131¾	132¾	131¾	132¾
Central Pacific	103¾	102¾	103¾	102¾	103¾
Chattanooga	102	97½	97½	97½	97½
Ches. & Ohio	25½	24¾	25½	24¾	25
C., C., C. & I	103¾	99	99	99	99
Delaware & Hud	113¾	112¾	113¾	112¾	113¾
Del., Lack. & W	131	129¾	131	129¾	130¾
Den. & Rio Gr'de	113¾	109¾	113¾	109¾	113¾
East Tenn. & Ga	21	20	21	20	20¾
Erie	30¾	30	30¾	30	30¾
Erie seconds	90	90	90	90	90
Han. & St. J. pfd	121	83	83	83	83¾
Hous. & T. Cen.	87¾	86	87¾	86	87¾
Kansas & Texas	34	33¾	34¾	33¾	34¼
Lake Shore	120¾	119¾	120¾	119¾	120¾
Lou. & Nash	113¾	113¾	114	113¾	113¾
Michigan Central	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾
Missouri Pacific	114¾	114¾	115	114¾	114¾
Mex. Central Con	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½
New York Central	135	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾
N. Y., C. & St. L		12	12	12	12
Northern Pacific	51	50¾	51¼	50¾	51¼
Do preferred	80¾	79¾	80¾	79¾	80
Northwestern	138	135¾	138¾	135¾	138¾
Do preferred	147¾	146	147¾	146	147¾
Omaha	51	49¾	51	49¾	49¾
Do preferred	109½	107	109½	107	109½
Ontario & Western	27	26¾	27	26¾	26¾
Peoria, D. & E	27¾	28	29	28	29
Pullman	151	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
Reading	45	44¾	45	44¾	44¾
Rock Island	140¾	139	139¾	138	139¾
St. L. & San F	83	82¾	83	82¾	82¾
Do preferred	97½	96¾	97½	96¾	97½
St. Paul	122¾	121¾	122¾	121¾	122¾
Texas Pacific	44¾	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¼
Union Pacific	131¾	130¾	131	130¾	131
Wab., St. L. & Pac.	60	59½	59¾	59	59¾
Do preferred	97	96¾	97¼	96¾	97¼
Western Union	95	94¾	95	94¾	94¾

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were irregular.

State securities were fairly active; Tennessee mixed strong.

Stocks were extremely dull, but strong, closing prices being ¼@1 above those of yesterday. Transactions were only 81,000. The Stock Exchange closed until July 5.

Money, 1@1½ per cent, closing at 1. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady at 483½; demand, 488¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s		6s (cur'cy)	112
5s (ex. int)	103¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	129
4½s	114		

BONDS.

Cent. Pacific (ex. div.)	103	Union P. pfd (ex. int.)	123
Erie seconds	95	U. P. land-grant	114
Lehigh & W	109¾	U. P. sinking-fund	121¼
Louisiana consols	65	Virginia 6s	40
Missouri 6s (ex. int)	102	Virginia consols (old)	60¾
St. Joseph	110	Virginia deferred	11½
St. P. & S. C. Grain	110	Tex. Pac. land-grant	23½
Tennessee 6s	55	Tex. Pac. R. G. Div	8½
Tennessee new	53		

STOCKS.

Adams	131	Northern Pacific pfd	78¾
Alton & Terre Haute	25½	Northwestern	134½
Do preferred	61	Do preferred	146¾
American	94¾	New York Central	135¾
B., C. R. & N	109¾	Ohio Central	10¾
Canada Southern	51¾	Ohio & Miss	34¾
C., C. & I. C	99	Do preferred	97½
Central Pacific	103	Ontario & Western	26¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	25¾	Pacific Mail	113¾
Do first preferred	30	Panama	235
Do second preferred	22½	P., D. & E	29¾
Chicago & Alton	139¾	Pittsburg	152½
Chicago & Iowa	90	Reading	44¾
Chicago & Northwest	135¾	Rock Island	139¾
Do preferred	146¾	St. L. & S. F	82¾
C., B. & Q	132¾	Do preferred	96¾
C., St. L. & C	76	St. L. & I. M	45
Cin., San. & Cleve	112	Do preferred	80
Cleveland & Col	72	Do first preferred	90
Delaware & Hudson	117¾	St. Paul	122¾
Del., Lac. & Western	131¾	Do preferred	127¾
Denver & Rio Grande	50¾	St. P., M. & M	134
Erie	30	St. Paul & Omaha	49¾
Do preferred	73¾	Do preferred	102¾
Hannibal & St. Joe	35	Union Pacific	131
Do preferred	83¾	United States	114½
Harlem	275	Wabash, St. L. & P	59¾
Houston & Texas	34¾	Do preferred	51½
Illinois Central	141	Fargo	120
L. S. & M. S	135¾	West. Union	94¾
Kansas & Texas	34¾	East Tennessee	10¾
L. E. & W	77	Do preferred	19
Lake Shore (ex. div.)	120¾	Carolina	13¾
Louisville & Nashville	67¾	Central Arizona	4
Lou. & Nash	113¾	Exchange	1
M. & C. first preferred	10	Homestake	17¾
Do second pfd	4½	Little Pittsburg	2¾
Memphis & Ohio	40	Hurlburt	3½
Michigan Central	89	Quicksilver	8¾
Missouri Pacific	94¾	Do preferred	43
Mobile & Ohio	17	Silver Cliff	1
Morris & Essex	133¾	Standard	185
Nashville & Chat	58	Sutro	1¾
New Jersey Central	75¾	Tennessee	9
Norfolk & Western	36¾	South Pacific	3
Northern Pacific	51¼		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 1.—4 p. m.—Consols—Money, 99 11-16; new 5s extended, 103.

Illinois Central, 138½; Pennsylvania Central, 60; New York Central, 134¼; Erie, 30¾; do seconds, 87; Reading, 47¾.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £25,000.

PARIS, July 1.—Rentes, 80f 85c.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Mining stocks very dull, the only active stock being State Lines Nos. 2 and 3, which declined from 30 to 28; Robinson sold at 105 and 110; Chrysolite, 350; Navajo, 435; and Green Mountain, 1,000 each. Sales, 12,200 shares; total for the week, 1,018,130. The mining boards adjourned until Wednesday, July 5.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
Flour, brls	7,345	17,848	6,423	16,354
Wheat, bu	30,462	35,000	10,559	5,000
Corn, bu	95,930	540,333	97,991	506,103
Oats, bu	86,761	135,535	77,951	49,730
Rye, bu	2,100	911	731	4,077
Barley, bu	2,104	1,500	2,899	1,564
Grass seed, lbs	13,910	7,000	24,538	7,200
Provisions, lbs	196,500	740,000		289,700
Broom-corn, lbs		840,000	14,819	84,507
Cured meats, lbs	668,400	472,400	1,307,777	1,694,915
Beef, tcs				75
Beef, brls			337	40
Pork, brls		75	60	1,000
Lard, lbs	25,000	210,800	889,900	655,310
Tallow, lbs	7,965	11,841	151,360	23,785
Butter, lbs	367,770	370,000	365,184	203,000
Live hogs, No	16,435	25,507	6,45	4,146
Cattle, No	5,134	6,219	3,134	4,237
Sheep, No	1,000	1,000		
Hides, lbs	180,191	220,956	288,991	184,930
Highwines, brls	256,643	276,090	271,551	234,780
Whisky, brls	4,500	2,215	86	1,000
Coal, tons	7,618	7,141	1,5	1,125
Hay, tons	155	120	51	60
Coke, tons	7,410	10,918	3,51	3,91
Shingles, m	3,130	8,010	61	569
Salt, brls	7,549	24,176	4,6	4,602

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 4 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 3 cars No. 3 do, 1 car no grade, 4 cars No. 2 spring, 11 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected (25 wheat); 39 cars and 2,500 bu No. 2 corn, 26 cars high mixed, 45 cars and 3,000 bu rejected, 9 cars other grades (119 corn); 7 cars No. 2 oats, 10 cars white do, 28 cars and 2,000 bu rejected (45 oats); 1 car No. 2 rye; 2 cars No. 5 barley. Total (192 cars), 110,000 bu. Inspected out: 146,828 bu wheat, 131,895 bu corn, 14,009 bu oats, 6,641 bu rye.

The following were the receipts of breadstuffs in this city during last week:

	July 1, 1882.	June 24, 1882.	July 2, 1881.
Flour, brls	44,253	41,464	114,159
Wheat, bu	44,160	58,023	703,020
Corn, bu	551,083	535,501	2,930,365
Oats, bu	508,936	493,384	946,035
Rye, bu	4,719	11,152	14,000
Barley, bu	28,439	33,099	16,200

The corresponding shipments were:

	July 1, 1882.	June 24, 1882.	July 2, 1881.
Flour, brls	38,689	36,323	100,946
Wheat, bu	534,960	530,054	515,611
Corn, bu	1,158,702	1,417,238	3,222,030
Oats, bu	423,350	457,441	478,022
Rye, bu	19,723	51,623	12,877
Barley, bu	8,556	6,880	13,019

The Board of Trade of this city and the Call Board now stand adjourned till Wednesday morning. A proposition has also been made to adjourn the afternoon call entirely till the beginning of September, and it will probably be done, notwithstanding a vigorous protest from one or two members.

The leading produce markets were moderately active Saturday. There was an easy feeling early in the day, partly traceable to the fact of large deliveries of pork products on July deliveries, and more settled weather in grain. But there was a later reaction, wheat and corn recovering the loss, while provisions closed stronger. The trading was pretty largely in settlement of outside deals, to permit the holiday to be enjoyed without worry. These included some settlements of June contracts for wheat. Mess pork closed 20 @22½c higher, at $21.60@21.65 for July and $21.17½@21.80 for August. Lard closed 7½@ 10c higher, at $12.25@12.30 for seller July and $12.42½ @12.45 for August. Short ribs closed 2½@5c higher, at $12.40 bid for August. Wheat closed steady, at $1.34 for spring seller July, $1.15¾@1.16 for regular July, and $1.08¾@1.09 for do August. Corn closed ½c higher, at 75½c bid for July and 75¾@75¾c for August. Oats closed ¼@⅜c lower, at 49¼@49⅝c seller the month and 39¼c for August. Rye was steady, at 73½c for spot, 74c for July, 73@73¾c for August. Barley was dull, with few transactions of any kind, and prices almost entirely nominal. Hogs were quiet at $7.75@8.35 for light and at $7.75@8.75 for heavy. Cattle were dull at $3.50@8.25. The receipts for the week were 26,100 cattle, 67,600 hogs, 3,200 sheep. For June the receipts were 112,118 cattle, 428,962 hogs, and 24,718 sheep, against 122,305 cattle, 624,155 hogs, 22,429 sheep for the corresponding month last year.

There was a good demand for staple and fancy groceries, and the market was firm and steady. Dry goods were dull, with prices unchanged. In the dried fruit and canned goods market there were no changes. Trade was fairly active, and previous prices were firmly held all around. Fish were firm as last quoted. In dairy products there were no price changes. Butter was again active and firm, while the movement in cheese was on a limited scale, and prices were weak. Oils sold fairly at previous prices. There were dull markets for coal, pig-iron, and leather.

Green fruits were in good demand for Saturday, strawberries selling a little higher early, but toward the close about the prices of Friday prevailed. Other berries were in light supply and unchanged. Apples were a little higher, Aitons selling at $4.00 per brl. Eggs were steady at 17@17¼c per doz. Hides, grease, and tallow continue slow, with no new features. Activity is reported in metals and tinners' ware, prices remaining firm throughout the list. Potatoes were steady, with receipts fully up to the demand. In wool there was little change to note, prices being steady, though stocks are accumulating somewhat. The seed market was dull, and prices mostly nominal. Flaxseed sold at $1.30@1.29 for poor to prime. Timothy seed were little wanted. Hay was firm for the better grades at Friday's quotations, while the inferior samples could find no buyers.

Lake freights were dull, with the rate on wheat and corn to Buffalo 1c, and shippers not overanxious to pay that figure. The engagements up to the close of 'change were for 140,000 bu corn and 85,000 bu wheat.

Rail freights were reported steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs of grain and 30c on provisions from Chicago to New York. Through to Liverpool was reported dull at 20@22c.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit reported Saturday aggregated 127,000 bu. The shipments from the same ports were reported at 297,000 bu. The shipments reported from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were 220,000 bu.

The receipts of corn in this city the past week foot up 551,083 bu against 3,830,365 bu for the same week last year. That is a falling off to the extent of about six-sevenths. Facts like this help to account for high prices.

St. Louis received 92 car-loads of wheat Saturday, and 74 of the lot passed as No. 2. The market there was reported very weak on spot. No. 2 red was quoted there Friday at $1.32½, and Saturday down to $1.12½; afterwards at $1.16¼ @1.17.

The quantity of June wheat left outstanding at the close on Friday is now stated to have been 210,000 bu; some of which, however, may have been defaulted through more than one party. Some of it was settled up yesterday. The defaults in June oats were about 30,000 bu.

It may lead to a complication if a committee on June wheat has to be called while a July deal is pending. The offer of some of the June shorts to settle at $1.31 may perhaps be accepted as an indication that they suppose April to include the whole year.

A purchase was made Friday of 10 car-loads of oats in Eastern Iowa to go to Atchison, Kas. This may be supposed to mean that oats are scarce in the last named-section, at least for the immediate present.

Evansville, Ind., reports that wheat-thrashing is well in hand there, and the yield averaging 30 bu to the acre; one farm yielded 40 bu by actual weight. Corn also looks well.

Grand Rapids, Mich., reports that the wheat harvest in that section will be two weeks late.

Some folks in the provision crowd thought yesterday that the "What are the wild waves saying?" was a scene of more ecstatic bliss than suggested by Dickens, or painted in a more recent caricature.

The stocks of provisions in this city include 228,389 brls contract pork, 132,582 tcs contract lard, and 16,890,551 lbs short ribs.

The stock of flour in Chicago June 30 is reported at 60,055 brls, against 73,430 brls May 31, and 44,114 brls June 30, 1881.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active and rather unsteady, but the range was not so wide as on some previous days of the week. The local hog market was quoted steady, and there was no material change in the Liverpool quotations. But the deliveries on July contracts were large in pork and fair in lard, which led some folks to think that the forthcoming statement would show less reduction in stocks than has been expected. Hence the market declined. Towards noon a few buying orders came in from Cincinnati and New York, and the scalping fraternity embraced the opportunity to buy in spots. They fell into little afterwards, but closed firm. The summer packing of this city to date is reported 1,628,000 hogs, against 1,785,000 to same time last year, and 1,655,000 to do in 1880.

MESS PORK—Declined 5@7½c per brl early, then advanced again, and closed 2½@5c above the lowest prices of Friday, at $21.60@21.62½c for round lots spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 5,000 brls seller July at $21.55@21.60; 30,000 brls seller August at $21.50@21.82½; 28,000 brls seller September at $21.65@ 21.67½; 5,000 brls seller the year at $19.70@20.05; and 5,000 brls seller January at $20.40@20.50, all 200 lbs. The following table gives the range of the day on the leading deals, including Call-Board transactions:

	Closed Friday, bid.	*Range Saturday.*	*Closed. 6p. bid.*
July	$21.55	$21.50@21.60	$21.57½
August	21.55	21.50@21.82½	21.77½
September	21.72½	21.65@21.67½	21.90
The year	19.95	19.70@20.05	20.00
January	20.50	20.40@20.50	20.55

LARD—Opened a little per pan, advanced 5@7½c, and closed 7½c above the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 10,000 tcs seller July at $12.15@ 12.20; 10,000 tcs seller August at $12.27½@12.35; 10,000 tcs seller September at $12.42½@12.60; 5,000 tcs seller October at $12.32½@12.72½; 6,000 tcs seller November at $12.07½@12.17½; 2,500 tcs seller December at $11.90; 4,000 tcs seller January at $12.70@12.80; and 750 tcs seller February at $12.70@12.77½. Total, 94,250 tcs. The following gives the range of the day, including Call-Board transactions:

	Closed Friday, bid.	*Range Saturday.*	*Closed. 6p. bid.*
July	$12.25	$12.15@12.20	$12.20½
August	12.35	12.27½@12.42½	12.40
September	12.47½	12.42½@12.60	12.55
October	12.57½	12.52½@12.72½	12.67½
January	12.72½	12.70@12.80	12.77½

MEATS—Declined 7½c per 100 lbs, rallied 10c, and closed about 2½c higher than on Friday. Sales were reported of 175 tcs sweet-pickled hams (30 lbs average), 1,500 pcs green shoulders at 8¼c; and about 3,500,000 lbs short ribs at 12.35@12.40 seller July, 12.80@12.85 seller August, 12.40@12.45 seller September, 12.10@12.15 seller October, and 11.80 seller January. The prices of cut meats were as follows at 2:30 p. m.:

| | *Shoulders.* | *Short ribs.* | *L. & S. clears.* | *Short clears.* |
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SOCIETY

Concerts at the Exposition Building Begin Tomorrow.

The Chicago Church Choir Company Is Now Presenting Patience.

The Sixth Annual Convention of Music Teachers Meets Here Wednesday.

A Miscellaneous Collection of Musical Notes and Announcements.

Theatrical Attractions of the Week—Notes of Home and Outside Amusements.

MUSIC.

The Thomas Concerts at the Exposition Building.

Commencing tomorrow night Theodore Thomas and his orchestra of fifty performers will give five weeks of the same kind of musical entertainments offered us the past two years and thoroughly enjoyed by music-lovers in Chicago. It is almost unnecessary to do more than to call attention to the fact that these concerts are to be given again, for their return is an event long anticipated and eagerly awaited. That they are given here is a matter of communal pride and of triumph over our sister cities, and we owe thanks to the enterprising caterers for our enjoyment who have made this an additional attraction to the great summer resort of the West. The concerts will be given at the Exposition Building on the Lake-Front. The general arrangements of orchestral stand and sounding-board, reserved seats, garden, and promenade will be the same this year as last. The auditorium in front of the stage will seat 3,000 people. The building will be lighted by the electric light. The old features of last year relative to programs will be followed this summer. On Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday afternoon and evenings there will be popular programs. Tuesday evening will be devoted to the works of some special composer; Thursday evening will be symphony night, when one of Beethoven's symphony concerts will be given; and Friday evenings "request" programs. The price of admission will be the same as last year, the 25-cent ticket admitting the bearer to the garden promenade and the 50-cent ticket to any portion of the concert hall and garden. Of the programs for the first three nights the features will be the ballet music from Gounod's "Tribute of Zamdra," an opera first publicly performed in Paris last season, and the supplementary movement to Rubinstein's "Ocean" symphony. The numbers for the first evening will be as follows:

MONDAY, JULY 3.

Overture, } "Midsummer Night's Dream."
March, ... Mendelssohn
Andante, Fifth symphony, ... Beethoven
Ballet Music, "Sylvia," ..... Leo Delibes
1. } a. Preislied. 2. } b. Vaise Lente.
} b. Les Chasseresses. } c. Cortege de Bacchus.
3. Pizzicati. 4.
Overture, "Rubezahl" ..... Goldmark
A Supplementary Movement to the Ocean Symphony (new) ..... Rubinstein
Introduction, }
Nuptial Chorus, } Third act "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
March Movement, }
Italian Walz (new) ..... Johann Strauss
Ave Maria ..... Bach-Gounod
Hungarian Nagolitaine, "Neuvelles" ..... Massenet
1. La Danse. 2. La Procession et L'Improvisateur
3. La Fete.

The Chicago Church Choir Company.

On Thursday night "Patience" took the place on the stage at Haverly's Theatre of well-worn "Pinafore," and the members of the Church Choir company surprised their audience and themselves by giving a remarkably fine presentation of Gilbert & Sullivan's opera. The opera has been repeated every night since, and will contique to be the attraction of the coming week. It is on the whole the best representation ever given here, and we doubt very much whether it would be possible to give a better vocal interpretation of the score. The opera is a success, drawing large houses, and will probably run for some time. The appearance of Miss Merrick as *Patience* will be looked forward to with pleasure, for, unless we are much mistaken, the little lady should make a very attractive dairy-maiden. While her voice is not as strong or as cultivated as that of the other leading sopranos, Mrs. Ford and Miss Dutton, it is ample for the requirements of *Patience's* music, and in appearance Miss Herrick comes nearer what we suppose to be the composer's ideal than either of the others. By this time Mr. Davis must be pretty well satisfied as to the capacity of the company he has organized and will doubtless prune off some of its members whom he does not need. There may be a certain novelty in varying the casts of an opera every night, but it is often dearly purchased, because bought at the expense of a loss of rendering of the whole. By constant drill and work the members learn their parts and acquire that confidence, ease, and naturalness which make a dramatic performance complete and enjoyable. These things cannot be retained when acquired if new people are to be constantly coming in to upset everything by their inexperience. The Chicago Church Choir Company is not a cheap organization by any means, but an expensive one, and good economy might be practiced in somewhat curtailing the number of principals, not by way of reflection on their merits, but as a measure of necessity by which some of the parts are sacrificed for the good of the whole.

In "Patience" Mr. Kayzer has a difficult part in *Bunthorne*, and it is to his credit that he has been able to make as much of it as he has. There are times when less deliberation in utterance would be more effective, and when more studied declamatory effects would be more in harmony with the part and savor less of the stage—more of the stage, all the members are liable to the charge of forcetting that they are acting in a continued story; that they constitute a little world of their own, with the audience for on-lookers, and that their speeches, glances, action, and interest are for each other—to carry on the story—not for the audience. They should act *for* the spectators but not *at* them. And every gesture should have a meaning, every movement a purpose. The singing is glorious and enough to rouse the enthusiasm of the severest critic of the action. There is no especial reason for drawing a comparison between what this amateur company does and what a professional organization might do. The fact remains that the interpretation of "Patience" as a whole is better than that presented by any professional organization yet seen here. If there is no Barnabee, or Marie Jansen, or Elma Dolaro, or Tom Karl, no other combination had them all, and no other has had our Ladies' *Angels*, *Sophs*, and Ella, or such "rapturous maidens" and "heavy dragoons."

Meeting of the Music Teachers' National Association.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week the Music Teachers' National Association will hold its sixth annual meeting at Hershey Hall. Arrangements have been made for excursion rates over several of the railroads, and a very large attendance of musical people is expected. Nearly all our best performers will take part in the programs, as well as those prominent in other places. Mr. George P. Upton has decided to furnish an essay on "Musical Criticism," and it will be read on Friday morning. The programs for the meetings are as follows:

WEDNESDAY.

President's address, Arthur Mees, Cincinnati, O.
Music, Chicago Lady Quartet.
Address of welcome, the Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., Chicago.
Essay, Miss Emma Heckle, Chicago.
Essay, "Concerning Musical interpretation (especially as applied to Piano Teaching)," W. S. B. Mathews, Chicago.
Music.
Discussion.
Piano recital, Mr. Schneider (assisted by Arthur Mees), Cincinnati.

P. M.

Essay, "Music in Our Churches," H. S. Gilmour, Detroit, Mich.
Music, tenor solo, "Se Thou Faithful,"Mendelssohn, Charles H. Clark, Chicago.
Discussion.
Essay, "Elementary Singing," O. Blackman, Chicago.
Music, Harmonia Quartet.
Discussion.
Essay, "The Classic and Romantic in Music," J. C. Fillmore, Milwaukee, Wis.
Discussion.
Piano recital.
Organ recital, A. A. Stanley, Providence, R. I.

THURSDAY.

Essay, "Office of Music in Public Worship," the Rev. J. W. Knowles, Chicago.
Music, St. Cecilia Quartet.
Discussion.
Essay, "Use of Dissonances in Music," J. C. Van Cleve, Cincinnati, O.
Music, Miss Emma Mabelle Baker, Chicago.
Discussion.
Essay, "Clavicular Breathing," John Howard, New York.
Music,Miss Jennie Dutton, Chicago.
Discussion.
Pianoforte recital, William H. Sherwood, Boston, Mass.

P. M.

Essay, "M. T. N. A. and its Government," E. B. Perry, Cincinnati, O.
Music, Chickering Quartet, Chicago.
Discussion.
Essay, "Music and Religion," Sarene Lasaning, Wooster, Wis.
Music, George H. Broderick.
Essay, "Expression by Voice and Action," Walter C. Lyman, Chicago.
Discussion.
Organ recital, George E. Whiting, Cincinnati, O.

FRIDAY.

Essay, "Musical Criticism," George P. Upton.
Music, Chicago Quartet.
Discussion.
Essay, "Formation of Piano Touch," E. M. Bowman, St. Louis, Mo.
Music, John McWade, Chicago.
Discussion.
Essay, H. A. Clark, Philadelphia, Pa.
Music, tenor solo, "Charity," Faure, Charles H. Knorr, Chicago.
Discussion.
Piano recital.

P. M.

Essay, "Louis Moreau Gottschalk," Miss Amy Fay, Chicago.
Piano solo, Miss Amy Fay.
Music, "O Living Heart, Trust On," Gottschalk, Mrs. Clara D. Stacey.
Piano recital.
Organ recital, H. Clarence Eddy.

What Shall Be Done?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The people of Chicago have gained rapidly in their appreciation of music, and now enjoy the reputation of being critical and correct in their judgment of all things musical. Yet with a population of 650,000 it is impossible to turn out a good band of any description in Chicago, and we never shall have a band worthy of the name until a capable leader is secured and placed at the head. Who that has heard Gilmore's, Kapp's, Dodworth's, and Arbuckle's bands of New York, or the Germania, Baldwin's Cadet, Brown's Brigade, and the city military bands of Boston, and the fine bands of many Eastern cities, can but regret our own poverty in this respect? Why would not the present be the proper time to inaugurate a fine military and orchestral band? The First Regiment has disbanded its volunteer one; let it take steps to at once procure a leader of known and tried ability (if necessary from the East) and organize a good band. We have heard this matter talked about by prominent musical people and have no doubt that if the right steps were taken the moneyed men of the city would help in establishing a band that would soon become popular not alone in the city, but all over the country. Let Chicago in the near future boast amongst her other attractions the finest band in the country.

X.

Musical Notes and Gossip.

Emil Liebling sails July 4 for Europe.

Carl Wolfsohn left for Bayreuth last Thursday.

Little Corinne will add Mr. Wolff's "Bijou" to her repertory for next season.

Mart Kaiser, violinist, will reach this city from New Orleans this morning.

Mr. Delmonte and Mr. F. V. Jones will produce two new comic operas next season.

The Mendelssohn Quintet Club of Boston has reached San Francisco on its way home from Australia.

The Mozart Society intend raising the active membership to 100 voices, which is a move in the right direction.

Mlle. Litta has closed her concert season, and will either go to Europe or into an operatic company next season.

Mr. M. L. Bartlett, the new cond uctor of the Mozart Society, has been engaged as bass of the First Baptist Church.

C. D. Hess personally assumed the rôle of the *Duke* in "Olivette" at St. Louis last week, taking the name of Mr. Clarence.

Mme. Christine Nilsson will make her reappearance in this country in Boston at the beginning of the musical season.

The Union Club lawn concert was postponed a week, until July 6, owing to the inability of the committee to secure an Italian band.

Mr. William E. Foote, of this city, has prepared a handy little "Pocket Register for Teachers," which ought to be a saving both of time and labor.

Some of the members of the Apollo Club and a few of the festival chorus went to Milwaukee and assisted in the Thomas festival concert last Tuesday evening.

A new comic opera by T. Adamowski and Miss Julia Ward Howe is to be given at Newport, R. I., during the summer season. It is called "Lord Bunscomb's Daughter."

The Rink Opera-House will continue the Corinne Merrie Makers, with Maggie Duggan, for another week. With any kind of decent weather the place would be packed every night.

Mrs. Annie Louise Cary Raymond is now enjoying excellent health, but has not recovered the use of her voice. Her physician tells her she must not attempt to sing again for a year.

"Patience" is drawing well at two houses in New York. At the Bijou are Digby Bell, John Howson, Lily Post, and Laura Joyce. At Niblo's, Ed Temple, Harry St. Maur, Lillian Russell, and Augusta Roche.

Mrs. McWade assumed the rôle of *Patience* at the matinée performance at Haverly's yesterday afternoon, and Miss Dutton took the same part in the evening, when Miss Herrick took the former's place as *Lady Ella*.

Mr. W. C. B. Seeboeck, of this city, has written a comic opera which will, it is said, be brought out by the Boston Ideals next season. The title is "Coquettina; or, the Missing Link," and the libretto is by W. H. Edwards.

The international brass-band tournament announced at the Cincinnati Music-Hall last week has been indefinitly postponed, the sale of seats for the week after opening the box-sheet amounting to *just four*, and no more.

A Miniature Ideal company has been organized in Boston. The average age of the company, principals, chorus, orchestra, and all, is between 10 and 12 years. The chorus will number sixty voices and "Patience" will be the first opera given.

The first presentation of an English version of Strauss' operetta "The Merry War" took place at the Germania Theatre, New York, on the 27th ult. The plot is said to be "insufferably stupid," but the operetta itself was a "popular success" and the music "tuneful and sparkling."

The London correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says of our American song-girls in Europe: "The subdued, sweet American song-girl is a dreamy, balmy, semi-Oriental Ohio bee, flitting from flower to flower, irregardless of financial money or social thorns." "Attention! By Sections of Threes Rapture!"

Olive Logan writes from London that Mme. Lucca's *Carmen* has completely demolished all previous conceptions of that character, and has shown London a terrific character—a really wicked Spanish woman of the most villainous and unscrupulous type. And withal such a lovely voice! Such a charming face! Such a winning manner!

The Lowell *Courier* states that "It turns out that the singer engaged to take Conly's place in the opera company has a voice like a bell, not 'like a bull,' as nearly all the papers have printed it." We should have liked to see the menagerie in the *Courier* office when the gentleman called to request a correction. We always enjoy athletic exhibitions.—*Boston Foe.*

Miss Dollie Atwood, who sails on the 8th inst. for Berlin to continue her musical studies under the best teachers that city can produce, was tendered an informal farewell reception by Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mills at their residence, 3749 Langley avenue, Thursday evening, June 29. Miss Atwood played some selections. Miss Beasley sang a good-by, and Mr. Charles Gillett also sang a number appropriate to the occasion.

Tonight "Boccaccio" will be withdrawn from the stage at Baum's Pavilion and "The Mascot" will be given, with Amy Gordon as *Bettina*. A minuet will be introduced in the second act. The company goes to Milwaukee week after next. During its absence Mr. Wolfsohn has engaged the Hungarian Gypsy orchestra, Farkas Sandor, leader, to take its place at the pavilion. This orchestra numbers fifteen performers, among them a solo cymbalist. Marie Céline is the soprano.

Itonka von Ravasz is the name of a new Hungarian pianiste a protegé of Liszt and Moskowski, who has just arrived in America from Berlin. It will be gratifying to Chicago musicians to know that although not intending to make her début in this country until the regular music season, Mlle. Ravasz will make her first appearance in this country on Wednesday evening next at the Weber warerooms in a recital and on Friday at noon at the regular session of the Music Teachers' Association.

The following pieces, many of them new, will be played by Mlle. Ravasz at her concerts here Wednesday and Friday: Toccato and Tuga, Bach-Tausig; Rhapsodie, No. 6, Liszt; 2 Mazurkas, op. 50, Chopin; Tarantella (new), Moszkowski; E-flat Concerto, Liszt (accompanist on second piano): "Ruins of Athens," Bethoven-Liszt (accompaniment on second piano); Danse Macabel, Saint-Saëns-Liszt; Nuptiale, Korby; "Autrefois," Romanse, Welhorske-Liszt; Tarantella (new), Darzomitjski-Liszt; Ungarische Fantasie, Liszt (accompaniment on second piano).

The following pupils of the Chicago Musical College have been awarded silver medals for the school year ending July 1, 1882: Misses Emilie Baker, Olive Barton, Hattie Blair, Lillian Bruner, Anna Carson, Florence Castle, Bessie Conyne, Kittie Cummings, Agnes Dodd, Katie Dorrington, May Dougherty, Louise Drake, Olive Draper, Rose E. Dugan, Julia Fallon, Mrs. J. H. Fuerst, Clara Fuelligraff, Mrs. Emma Harrison, Lizzie Holderman, Susanna Hummel, Louise Gustus, Edith Lowell, Ida Matthei, Anna McGrath, Nettie Musser, Nettie Murphy, Jessie Nash, Clara Osborne, Aobe Paxton, Mabel Pope, Margaret Rankin, Myrtle Rinehart, Sade Robinson, Annie Scanlan, Zoe Seymour, Hermine Sohns, Rattie Spry, Minnie Taber, Doll Thayer, Addie Vaughan, Emma Vaughan, Alena Washburne, Ida Wolfe, Masters Florence Ziegfeld, Carl Ziegfeld.

A new singer, who "sings in Italian, French, English, and Spanish," made her first appearance at the New York Alcazar the other night, and a local paper thus describes her début: "A pair of pink stockings tapering nicely down to a pair of dainty white slippers, a fluttering little garment, an arch smile, and two dimples, all crowned by a cluster of curls—such is one's first impression of Signora Maria Vanoni; and when the pink stockings glide gracefully over the stage as she goes through her various captivating devices and sings her pretty songs, this pleasant impression is confirmed. She is one of the agreeable surprises of the summer season."

THE DRAMA.

Local Notes and Announcements.

All of the theatres will give matinée performances July 4.

At the National Theatre Julius Scott will appear as a star during this week.

Frank Aiken, who recently took a company to Iowa, returned last week with the remnants.

At the Olympic Theatre during the week Leavitt's Rentz-Santley burlesque company will appear.

At the Halsted Street Opera-House "Richard III." will be presented during the week by the stock company.

Batcheller & Doris' Great Inter-Ocean Show opens on the Lake-Front tomorrow and gives two performances a day during the week. On July 4 three performances will be given—morning, afternoon, and evening.

The farce-comedy "Furnished Rooms" will be played at the Academy of Music until Tuesday night, when the theatre will be closed for the summer. Sunday evening, July 9, John Muir, the treasurer of the house, takes his annual benefit.

John Muir's benefit will take place next Sunday afternoon and evening at the Academy of Music. Mr. Muir has been connected with the Academy for many years, and the patrons of that house will no doubt make the benefit a substantial one.

Mr. James O'Neill has been doing a good business with his new Western drama, "An American King," and it will be kept on the boards until the close of his engagement. Minnie Madden, in her new piece, "Forge Ferry," opens July 9 at Hooley's.

The Hanlon Brothers have been doing fairly well at McVicker's, and will continue to present "Le Voyage en Suisse" this week. At the close of their engagement here they go to San Francisco. Ben Maginley and J. M. Hills' company in the new play, "A Square Man," opens at McVicker's July 10.

This is the last week of the season at the Criterion. In the olio are Tills' Royal Marionetts and George Spence and Mamie Sartelle. The performance closes with the drama, "The Hidden Hand," presented with the full strength of the stock company in the cast. The theatre will be thoroughly renovated during the summer.

The Lyceum Theatre will be closed after July 4, and will reopen Aug. 28 for the fall season. The olio this week includes the Kennedy Brothers, mesmerists; Sweeney and Ryland, Irish team; Hattie Duncan, serio-comic; Joseph A. Keily, musical artist; Fannie Knight, vocalist; Mons. Leonzo, juggler; Charles Banks, comedian; Magic Nichols, slack wire; the Daytons, sketch artists; Clifford and Skelly, song and dance; and Lamont and Scott, gymnasts. Next Saturday evening Manager Gremier and the attaches of the theatre take a benefit.

Augustin Daly's splendid company has been drawing large houses to the Grand Opera-House during the past week by the most excellent performance of Sardou's "Odette." It will be presented this evening and tomorrow evening for the last times. By particular request "The Passing Regiment" will be given at the Fourth of July matinée, and Tuesday evening Mr. Daly's very funny and well-worn comedy "Nine Points of the Law" will be produced, and will be played through the week. The engagement of the company has been extended one week, and another of Mr. Daly's successes, "An Arabian Night," will be presented.

Amusement Notes Abroad.

Mr. Osmund Tearle sails for Europe this week, not to return.

John T. Raymond thinks his new comedy, "Touch and Go," will be a great hit.

John Dillon has captured a new manager, and will star it through the West next season.

Mme. Janauschek, who has been ill from overwork for several weeks, has entirely recovered.

Mary Anderson is studying "Marie Stuart," which play she will make her strong card next season.

Mr. A. C. Gunter has written for Mr. C. B. Bishop—a really humorous actor—a play called "Strictly Business."

J. M. Hills' Margaret Mather and H. E. Abbey's Mrs. Langtry are the coming women according to the *Dramatic News*.

John F. Sheridan's clever impersonation of the Irish widow in "Fun on the Bristol" has made a great hit in the English provinces.

W. H. Power will manage William J. Scanlan next season. He stars in a piece by Bartley Campbell, entitled "Friend or Foe."

Mary Anderson has bought an orchestrion for her Long Branch home. It is to play when she is at home, and notify the neighbors.

Colville has engaged Miss Louise Balfe for his "Taken from Life" company. Wilmot and Gerald Eyre will also be in the company.

Mlle. Aimée will appear in this country next season in the dramatic line, appearing in "Divorçons," or "Le Grande Cadiner."

Mr. Charles Reade and Mr. Henry Pettitt are writing a drama which is to be produced at the Adelphi Theatre, London, and in this country at the Boston Theatre.

The Madison Square Theatre has already engaged for next season 148 actors, of whom thirteen have been prominent stars: and the salary list runs up to about $7,000 a week.

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau will go out again the coming season, under the management of Mr. C. W. Tayleure. Mrs. Chanfrau will, as usual, accompany them, playing at the matinées.

Patti, Nilsson, Salvini, Wyndham, Modjeska, Aimee, and possibly Ristori, form a goodly array of foreign names for America the coming season, and this without mentioning Langtry.

Miss Pearl Eytinge has signed a contract with Mr. Alexander R. Webb to star in "Brentwood," the new play by Mr. Yost. She will therefore discard her own piece, "Comin' Thro' the Rye," for the present.

Charles B. Palmer will place Miss Carrie Swain on the road this coming season in Len Grover's drama entitled "Cad, the Tom-Boy," supported by a first-class company. The Rev. Samuel E. Wetherill is booking her time.

Mrs. Agnes Booth has gone to the Mascanomo House, Manchester, Mass., which is run by her husband, Julius Brutus Booth. She is still suffering from the indisposition which prostrated her during the latter days of the season.

Lew Morrison has bought a French play from Emil Angier. It was written to order for that fine old actor Frederick Lemaitre. Mr. Morrison, who is engaged to play leading business with Salvini the coming season, will star in it during the season of 1883-'84.

Miss Lilian Olcott has been so affected by the sickness of her father, which his physicians say must end in death, that she has ordered the canceling of all her dates, and says she will not go on the stage the coming season. She has been remonstrated with, but remains firm.

It is now announced that Mr. Charles R. Thorne Jr. will not go to San Francisco with the Union Square company, and that he will rejoin Mr. Palmer's company in New York next season. The rumors about the eminent Mr. Thorne's intentions are exceedingly contradictory.

Mr. John Stenson's plans for next season are partially outlined. He will direct the Fifth Avenue Theatre and Booth's Theatre. He will introduce traveling combinations at the first house. He will have at Booth's Theatre, on the other hand, a regular stock company, and it is his purpose chiefly to produce new plays there.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll has almost completed his play, which will be called "The Wild, Wild West." It is to be brought out at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, during the early part of the season. The real bitterness of life will begin for Col. Ingersoll from the time this play is produced.

New York *Times*: An associate of Mr. Henry Abbey states that if Mrs. Langtry, the Englishwoman who is to appear in this country next season under Mr. Abbey's management, shall have two-thirds of the success won by Mlle. Bernhardt she will be an abundant source of profit. This statement is apropos since it has become known that Mr. Abbey offered the same terms to Mrs. Langtry which were offered by him to Mlle. Bernhardt. Mr. Abbey, it is right to remember, regards the engagement of Mrs. Langtry from a practical business standpoint. From any other standpoint the engagement, upon the terms announced, is simply preposterous. Mrs. Langtry is a notorious woman—a woman who, by exhibiting herself as a "professional beauty," won a certain fictitious and vulgar renown. She acquired a personality on the strength of rosaiin, scandal, and newspaper talk. To exhibit that personality, she became an actress. She attracted by curiosity, not by talent. In this country there can be no very deep interest in Mrs. Langtry or in her liberally advertised charms; and, unless she shall manage to interest the people by her acting, her engagement will be as disastrous as the late Mrs. Rousby's. It is surely not creditable that a "professional beauty" like Mrs. Langtry and a brilliant artist like Mlle. Bernhardt should be put upon the same plane of worth. It is not settled at what theatre Mrs. Langtry will appear. Mr. Stetson is anxious to have her at Booth's Theatre. She will begin her engagement in October.

AFRICAN BARBARITIES.

An American's Life Among the Cannibals of the West Coast—The Dead Buried in Thickets or Under the Floors of the Houses—Roasting Murderers Over a Slow Fire.

Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

OGOVE RIVER, West Africa, April 4.—Leaving out of view the immense difference, caused by the absence of Christianity, in the moral life of native Africa, as compared with America, there is no one thing that more painfully strikes me in the low civilization of the former than the treatment of the dead. I would accupy too much of your space if I should recount at length the reasons these nations give for their apparently heartless customs. The explanation lies in their beliefs in witchcraft and their fear of spirits. The part of Africa of whose burial customs I write is on the west coast under the line of the equator, a region lying along the course of the Ogove River, with which many of your readers have acquaintance through the writings of Paul Du Chailiu, and, more recently, by the exportations of Count Pierre S. De Brazza. There are local distinctions here of rich and poor, higher and lower classes, just as there are and always will be all over the world, Communism to the contrary notwithstanding. And these distinctions follow the subject to their graves; just as in our own civilization one is laid in the sculptured cemetery, and another in the potter's field.

The burial grounds are mostly in the forest, in the low-lying grounds and tangled thickets along the banks of rivers. Hills and eligible building sites are reserved for villages and plantations. If a traveler, in journeying along the main river of the country, observes long reaches of uncleared thickets he will probably be correct in suspecting these are burial grounds. His native crew will be slow to inform him of the fact, or to converse on the subject unless to object to going ashore. Some of the interior tribes bury all their dead under the clay floors of their houses. The living are thus daily actually treading on and cooking their food over the graves of their relations. This distinction is reserved, in the case of coast tribes, for only a very few of their honored chiefs. Most generally the location for burial, as before mentioned, is in the forest. Over or near the graves of the rich are built little houses where are left the common articles used by them in their life, pieces of crockery, knives, sometimes a table, mirrors, and other goods obtained in foreign trade. Only recently, in ascending the Ogove River, I observed tied on the branches of a large tree extending over the stream from the top of the bank, a wooden trade-chest, five pitchers and mugs, and several fathoms of calico prints. I was informed that the grave of a lately-deceased chief was near, and that those articles were signs of his wealth, and were intended as contributions to spirits to induce them to draw trade to the river for his people. A noticeable fact about these gifts to the spirits is that, however great a thief a man may be, he will not steal from a grave. The coveted mirror will lie there and warp in the rain, and the valuable garment will flap itself to rags in the wind, but human hands will not touch them.

Actual interment is therefore given to all who in life were regarded as at all worthy of respect. The implements for excavating being few and small, the making of a grave is quite a task, and it is made no deeper than is actually sufficient for covering the corpse. This, according to the greatness of the dead, or the wealth of the family, is variously encased. Sometimes it is actually placed in a coffin made of the ends of a canoe, or from boards cut out of an old canoe, or even so expensively as to use two trade boxes, making one long one by knocking out an end from each and telescoping them.

Several years ago I was ascending the river, and had unwisely refused the wish of my crew to stop for our morning meal at a desirable white, or camping-ground, as the hour was rather early, and I determined to go on and stop at some other place. But I regretted presently, for, instead of finding forest and high camping-ground, I had come to a long stretch of papyrus swamp. We pulled on mile after mile, the sun growing hotter along the unsheltered bank, and we were growing faint with hunger as the hour verged to noon. Becoming desperate, I directed the crew to stop at the very first spot that was solid enough for foothold, intending to eat our dry rice without fire. Presently we came to a clump of palms, and I ran the boat ashore. The crew objected—hungry though they were—that "it was not a good place"; but they did not mention why. I jumped ashore, however, and ordered them to follow and gather sticks for fire. As they were rather slow in so doing, and I overheard murmuring that "firewood was not gotten from palm trees" (which is true), I set them an example by starting off on a search myself.

I had not gone far before I observed a pile of brushwood, and, rejoicing at my success, called out to my crew to come and carry it. While they were coming, I stooped down and laid hold of an eligible stick. But its odor startled me; and the other sticks that I had dislocated falling apart, there were revealed a human foot and shin, which, from the ornaments still remaining about the ankle, I suppose was a woman's. My attendants fled, and I reembarked in my boat, sufficiently unconscious of hunger to await a late breakfast that was not cooked until we reached a comfortable town.

A less respectful mode of burial (if indeed the term be not a misnomer) is applied to the poor, to the friendless aged who have worn out the patience of relations by a long sickness, and to those whose bodies are in a leprous or otherwise ulcerous condition. Immediately that life seems extinct (and sometimes even before) the wasted frame is tied up in the mat on which it was lying, and, slung from a pole on the shoulders of two men, it is flung out on the surface of the ground in the forest, to become the prey of wild beasts and the scavenger "driver" ants.

Of one tribe, in the upper course of this Ogove River, I am told who, in their intense fear of ghosts, dread the possible evil influence of the spirits of their own relations. With a very material idea of a spirit, they seek to disable it by beating the corpse until every bone is broken. The mangled mass is hung in a bag at the foot of a tree in the forest. Thus mutilated, the spirit is supposed to be unable to return to the village to entice to its fellowship in death any of the survivors.

Some dead bodies are burned, particularly of criminals. Persons convicted on a charge of witchcraft are almost invariably killed. Sometimes they are simply beheaded. I have in my possession some of the carved knives with which this operation is performed. Sometimes torture is used; a common mode is to roast the condemned over a slow fire, which is made under a stout bedstead built for the purpose. In such a case the entire body is reduced to ashes. When I was clearing a piece of ground in 1875, for the house that I afterward occupied, my workmen came on a pile of ashes, charcoal, and charred bones, where, they assured me, a criminal had been put to death. The last method commonly available of disposal of the bodies of the dead is to eat them. You must remember when I say this that I am living with a cannibal tribe, the Fangwe.

INEVER MIND.

For The Chicago Tribune.

They may laugh at you today—
Dubiously nod and say,
With a sneer, that you're queer:
Never mind!

If they say they wish you well,
If they bid you go to h—
Little say—go away—
Never mind!

If tomorrow they humbly come,
Pitch them not your doorway from;
Treat them fair—give them air—
Never mind!

If a man your trust betrays,
Take it calmly, and always
Only trust when you must—
Never mind!

Man is weak and insincere:
Learn to love him but not fear.
Never spurn—ever learn—
Mind your mind! N.

Senator Ben Hill.

One of the editors of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* recently called on Senator Hill. Writing of the visit, he says:

"Mr. Hill received us in his library. He was in an easy-chair, but sat erect. A white bandage passed over the crown of his head caught the jaws firmly and covered his wounds from sight. The upper part of his body showed no emaciation, but his legs had thinned considerably. In talking Mr. Hill is as graceful as ever. He uses his favorit gesture—putting his hands together by joining the tips of the fingers and thumbs—as much as ever, and gestures quite freely. He has a habit of touching his head just back of the wound every few minutes, and tapping it gently. The saddest thing about Mr. Hill—sadder even than the limping speech—is the pained and strange expression of his eyes. 'Other men,' said Mr. Hill, talking to the little group of friends, 'may have served Georgia more brilliantly than I. None ever served her more unselfishly or defended her more fearlessly.' I had not talked to Mr. Hill since I had the famous interview with him about the 'coalition.' Recalling this interview, he said: 'I spoke from the sincerest convictions. I thought Georgia was menaced, and I felt called upon to speak. I knew that I should make enemies of men who were my friends, but I should have struck the blow if it had fallen on my brother.' After talking on the political situation for some time, Mr. Hill said: 'I have talked more to you today than I have talked since I left Washington.' He paused a moment and then said, speaking very slowly and distinctly: 'I have done this because I feel better than I have felt since the last operation. I feel better, I eat better, I look better, I sleep better, I walk better, I think better, I talk better. I am better—but,' and here the white hand was lifted to the covered wound—'I don't know whether this wound is better.' Here he paused again, and then said: 'Well, God has been very good to me, and whatever His will may be I will submit with a cheerful heart.'"

THE CHURCHES.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE held today in the Chicago churches by the following clergymen:

BAPTIST.

THE REV. DUNCAN MACGREGOR WILL preach morning and evening in the North Ashland Avenue Church. Sunday-school at 3:30 p. m.

THE REV. W. M. LAWRENCE PREACHES morning and evening in the Second Church, corner Monroe and Morgan-sts.

THE REV. JOSEPH ROWLEY PREACHES morning and evening in the North Star Church, corner Division and Sedgwick-sts.

THE REV. C. PERREN PREACHES MORNING and evening in the Western Avenue Church, corner Warren-av.

THE REV. J. T. BURHOE PREACHES IN MEmorial Church, on Oakwood-boulevard, near Drexel.

THE REV. MR. PODD PREACHES MORNING and evening in Olivet Church, on Fourth-av., near Taylor-st.

THE REV. A. K. PARKER PREACHES MORNING and evening in the Centennial Church, corner Lincoln and West Jackson-sts.

THE REV. E. O. TAYLOR PREACHES THIS morning in the Central Church, 350 Orchard-st.

THE LAFAYETTE TABERNACLE, NO. 334 WAbash-av., B. F. Jacobs, Superintendent, holds a Gospel meeting at 7:30 p. m.

THE REV. GEORGE R. VOSBURG WILL preach this morning and evening in the Millard Avenue Church, Lawndale.

THE REV. J. S. KENNARD WILL PREACH morning and evening in the Fourth Church. Evening subject: "Honey Found in a Lion's Mouth."

THE REV. P. S. HENSON WILL PREACH morning and evening in the First Church, corner Thirty-first-st. and South Park-av. Evening subject: "Secret Joys."

THE REV. GALUSHA ANDERSON, D. D., President of Chicago University, will preach in Immanuel Baptist Church, Michigan-av., near Twenty-third-st., morning and evening.

CHRISTIAN.

BARTON W. JOHNSON PREACHES IN THE morning at the West Side Church, Western-av., near Van Buren-st.

SERVICES WILL BE HELD AT 11 A. M. IN THE First Church, corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. No evening service.

THE REV. J. W. ALLEN WILL PREACH MORNing and evening in the South Side Church, corner of Prairie-av. and Thirtieth-st.

THE REV. J. A. SMITH WILL PREACH MORNing and evening in the Advent Church, No. 91 South Peoria-st.

ELDER M. N. LORD WILL PREACH AT THE Second Church, Oakley-av. and Jackson-st., both morning and evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.

THE REV. ARTHUR LITTLE, D. D., PREACHES morning and evening in the New England Church, corner of Dearborn-av. and Walton-place.

THE REV. GEORGE H. PEEKE PREACHES IN the Leavitt Street Church, corner of West Adams-st. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

THE REV. C. A. TOWLE WILL PREACH IN Bethany Church, corner of Paulina and West Huron-sts.

THE REV. G. F. CHIPPERFIELD PREACHES IN the Central Park Chapel, corner of Albany-av. and West Lake-st.

THE REV. JOHN GODDARD WILL PREACH IN the evening in Western Avenue Chapel, near Polk-st.

THE TABERNACLE CONGREGATIONAL Church this morning Mr. F. G. Rasign will speak in behalf of the American Sunday-schools.

THE REV. P. J. ROSS PREACHES IN THE morning in the Union Park Church, corner of Washington-st. and Ashland-av. In the evening Miss Frances E. Willard will speak on "The Late Battle for Prohibition in Iowa."

THE REV. E. P. GOODWIN PREACHES MORNing and evening in the First Church, corner West Washington and Ann-sts. Evening subject: "Why Do the Wicked Live?"

THE REV. R. T. EVANS, OF OSHKOSH, WILL preach morning and evening in the Welsh Church, No. 251 West Madison-st.

THE REV. F. J. PROBST WILL PREACH MORNing and evening in the Immanuel Church, corner Clinton and Wilson-st. Evening subject: "Liberty."

THE REV. F. E. EMERSON, OF AMHERST, Mass., will preach morning and evening in Plymouth Church, Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.

PRESBYTERIAN.

THE REV. A. R. KITTREDGE WILL PREACH morning and evening in the Second Church, corner of Ogden and Ashland-avs. Today's services will be the last before Dr. Kittredge takes his summer vacation.

THE REV. ROBERT S. GIBSON, OF LAKE FOREST, will preach in the Second Church, corner of Michigan-av. and Twentieth-st., in the morning. No evening service. Lyon's orchestra and Sabbath-school Band at 3. Smithson will give an evangelistic address at 7:45 p. m. Lyon's orchestra band will assist in the song services.

THE REV. W. H. GILL, OF ALTOONA, WILL preach morning and evening in the Eighth Church, corner of Washington and Loomis-sts.

THE REV. HENRY T. MILLER WILL CONduct communion services in the morning and the Rev. Le Moyne-st. will preach in the evening in the Sixth Church.

THE REV. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., WILL preach in the morning in the Fourth Church. No evening service.

THE REV. JOHN R. BARROWS PREACHES morning and evening at the First Church, corner of Indiana-av. and Twenty-first-st.

THE REV. H. T. MILLER PREACHES AT THE Sixth Church morning and evening.

THE REV. E. R. WISEHART PREACHES MORNing and evening in the Fifth Church, corner of Thirtieth-st. and Indiana-av.

THE REV. M. MOLLISSON PREACHES morning and evening in the Fullerton-Avenue Church.

THE REV. J. H. WALKER WILL PREACH morning and evening in the Campbell Park Church, Leavitt-st., near Harrison.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

THE REV. ARTHUR ELLISON WILL PREACH in the First Church, corner of Clark and Washington-sts., morning and evening. Morning subject: "Natural Depravity." Evening subject: "Christ Jesus." "The Husband"—the first of a series of sermons on the "Christian Family."

THE REV. R. S. POPE WILL PREACH IN THIRty Church, Indiana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., at 10:45 and 7:30. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the close of the morning service. Evening subject: "The Present Struggle for Independence."

THE REV. A. C. GEORGE,